## THE BLUE GUIDES

# ENGLAND

Edited by

## L. RUSSELL MUIRHEAD

74 Maps and Plans



LONDON ERNEST BENN LIMITED

### FIRST EDITION 1920

## DISTRIBUTED IN THE U.S.A. BY RAND MCNALLY & COMPANY, CHICAGO

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN

## **PREFACE**

THE BLUE GUIDE TO ENGLAND, now in its sixth edition, describes the country in a sequence of carefully planned routes showing the ready means of access to the chief points of interest and suggesting what points may be conveniently grouped together. The ultimate test of a guide-book must, of course, be its usefulness on the spot rather than its interest in the study, but in the present volume, as in all the volumes of the Blue Guides Series, an effort has been made to unite accuracy in practical detail and fullness of description with a due recognition of the historical and literary associations that add so much to the interest of travel, and nowhere more than in England.

The present edition follows a plan similar to that of other recent volumes of the Blue Guides Series. Almost all the routes are based on the road-system, for the better guidance of the independent traveller by road, but the requirements of the railway traveller have not been forgotten; and due attention has been given to the wide-spread network of motor-bus services that have made almost every town in England the centre of a wider circle of interest than ever

before.

England is a country so rich in historical, literary, and scenic interest, that in the compass of one small volume it is impossible to include all without danger of prolixity or unwieldiness. A special effort has therefore been made to select for description items of varying interest, bearing especially in mind their accessibility to the ordinary traveller. Another important consideration has been to keep the price of the volume as low as is consistent with the requisite standards of accuracy and good production; with this end in view the equipment of maps has been modified, special attention having been paid to the plans of towns and important buildings, which are not always easy to obtain otherwise; and two new plans of cathedral cities have been added in this edition. For the same reason, maps of the Channel Islands are included, but the section maps of detached parts of the country, which appeared in previous editions, have been eliminated. These had been fairly criticised as being too small in scale for the walker or cyclist and too small in area for the motorist; they increase the bulk and the cost of the book disproportionately; and admirable maps of England, on any desired scale to satisfy the detailed requirements of every sort of traveller, are easily obtainable (as indicated on p. xlvii).

HOTEL CHARGES are stated in accordance with tariffs authorised by the hotels themselves, supplemented by the personal experience of the Editor and his Staff and by hotel bills kindly submitted by travellers. They can be regarded as a fair indication of the average charges, and may be safely taken as a guide to the relative expense of the various hotels; but the incidence of the Catering Wages Act has had an unsettling effect on hotel prices and a small increase must here and there be expected. The omission of charges must not be

taken as an indication that the hotels concerned are unwilling to

provide meals and accommodation.

The cordial and generous assistance from many quarters, which the Editor received in the preparation of the earlier editions of this volume, has in many instances been repeated. For the present edition, special acknowledgement is due to Mr. F. R. Banks for a revision of the North of England; to Miss Joan Hitchcox for similar work in Devon and Cornwall, the Isle of Wight, Liverpool and Manchester, and elsewhere; to Mr. Stuart Rossiter for his attention to the Midlands, East Anglia, etc. The Editor also owes a debt of gratitude to the Deans of the English Cathedrals; to the Staffs of many local libraries, museums, and information bureaux, for ready assistance in various directions; and to the officials of the Ministry of Works and the National Trust, into whose admirable care so many of England's treasures have now been given. Special thanks are due also to Dr. Mary Woodall (Birmingham), Mr. Levi Fox (Stratford-on-Avon), Mr. John Harvey (Winchester), and the Staff of the Travel Association; likewise to the increasing number of correspondents who offered valuable and constructive criticism and to the helpers who gave assistance in the improvement of earlier editions. The bibliography is a revision of that which was recast by Miss Louis B. Russ for the fifth edition.

No one is better aware than the Editor and his Staff of the difficulty of avoiding errors, whether of omission or commission, and suggestions for the correction or improvement of the Guide

will be most gratefully welcomed.

Advertisements of every kind are rigorously excluded from this and every other volume of the Blue Guides Series.

#### **ADDENDA**

Thoresby Park (p. 372) is open 2.30-6 on Wed. & Thurs., 11-6 on Sat., Sun., & BH. from April 6th to Oct. 6th (adm. 2/6; rfmts.).

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

		PAGE
Preface		V
AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF ENGLISH MONU- MENTS, by Professor G. Baldwin Brown	•	xii
Dimensions of English Cathedrals	•	xlii
ARCHITECTURAL PERIODS		xiu xliii
Sovereigns of England		xliii
BOOKS AND MAPS	•	
	•	xlv xlviii
EXPLANATIONS	•	XIVIII
PRACTICAL INFORMATION		
I. On the Way to England		xlix
Routes between England and America, xlix.—Routes between England and Northern Europe, I.—Routes from England to Southern Europe, iii. — Air Services, iii.	0	
II. Passports. Custom House. Money & Expenses	S	lv
III. Transport		lvii
Railways, lvii Steamers, lviii Motor-Buses and Coaches	١,	
lviii. — Air Services, lix. IV. POSTAL INFORMATION		lx
V. Hotels	•	lxii
Hotels, Ixii. — Restaurants, Ixiii. — Boarding-Houses, Ixiv	:	IXII
-Youth Hostels, lxiv.	•	
VI. MOTORING IN ENGLAND		lxiv
Roads in England, Ixvi. — Cycling, Ixvii.		
VII. GENERAL HINTS		lxviii
Season and Plan of Tour, lxviii. — Travel Association, lxix		
— National Trust, lxix. — Gardens, lxix. — Directories an Books of Reference, lxix. — Health, lxx. — Some English	G h	
Usages, lxx. — Glossary of English Terms, lxxi.		
ENGLAND		
[See also the route-plans at the beginning of each section.]	,	
I. SOUTH-EASTERN ENGLAND		
ROUTE		PAGE
1. LONDON	٠	1
2. London to Dover via Folkestone	٠	9
3. London to Dover via Canterbury		16
4. CANTERBURY		22
5. LONDON TO MARGATE AND RAMSGATE		30
6. LONDON TO HASTINGS		34
7. LONDON TO EASTBOURNE		41
A. Via Tunbridge Wells, 41		
B. Via East Grinstead and Lewes, 44  8. LONDON TO BRIGHTON		47
6. LONDON TO BRIGHTON	•	4/
B. Via Reigate, 48		

viii	CONTENTS

viii	CONTE	V <i>TS</i>			1,		
ROU					`		PAGE
	LONDON TO WORTHING		_		\_2		54
	Box Hill and Leith Hill		•	-	- [		57
	LONDON TO PORTSMOUTH	•	•	•	-	•	59
11.	A. Viâ Arundel, 59	•	•	•	• .	•	-
	B. Viå Petersfield, 64						
12.	LONDON TO SOUTHAMPTON	•					72
	A. Viâ Alton and Winchester, 72	00					
13.	B. Via Basingstoke and Winchester ISLE OF WIGHT	er, 80					85
	SOUTHAMPTON TO BOURNEMO	I PPLI	ANTO	Wev	MOLITE		92
	THE CHANNEL ISLANDS	UIH	AND	** E 3	MOOIL	•	98
15.	THE CHANNEL ISLANDS	•	•	•	•	•	90
	II. SOUTH-WESTE	RN :	ENG	LAN	ID		
16.	LONDON TO SALISBURY AND	WEY	MOUT	H	_		111
	LONDON TO EXETER .				-	•	120
• • •			•	•	•	•	
	A. Viâ Salisbury and Yeovil, 120 B. Viâ Dorchester, 124						
	LONDON TO TAUNTON .	•	•	•	•	•	130
	LONDON TO BATH AND BRIS	<b>TOL</b>	•	•	•	•	132
20.	Ватн	•	٠_	•	•	•	145
	BRISTOL TO CHEDDAR, WELLS	, ANI	o GL	ASTO	NBURY	•	151
	Bristol to Exeter .		•	•		•	158
23.	EXETER TO PLYMOUTH.	•					161
	A. Via Ashburton, 161 B. By the Coast Road, 163						
	c. Via Newton Abbot and Totne	s. 167					
24.	DARTMOOR						172
	A. Exeter to Tavistock viå Okeha B. Exeter to Tavistock viå Two F	mptor	a, 172				
	B. Exeter to Tavistock via Two I	Bridges	174	174			
	<ul> <li>C. Plymouth to Ashburton viā To.</li> <li>D. Princetown to Okehampton, 1</li> </ul>	76					
	E. Okehampton to Chagford by	he M	oor, 1	77			
	E. Okehampton to Chagford by F. Chagford to Ashburton, 177 G. Okehampton to Ivybridge acres	D.		_ 100			
25	Exere AND PLYMOUTH TO	DENT	VANCE	E, 176	'		179
	A. Exeter to Penzance, 179	A 12.142.	MITCE	•	•	•	119
	B. Plymouth to Penzance, 183		_				
26.	THE LIZARD. LAND'S END.	THE	Scil	LY I	SLES		187
	A. The Lizard, 187  B. The Land's End District, 189						
	c. The Scilly Isles, 191						
27.	NORTH CORNWALL .				_		192
	A. Plymouth to Newquay, 192		-	-	-	•	
	<ul> <li>B. Exeter to Wadebridge and Pac</li> <li>C. Exeter to Bude, 194</li> </ul>	istow,	193				
	D. Newquay to Clovelly and Bide	ford	105				
28.	EXETER TO BIDEFORD, CLOVI	ELLY.	BAR	NSTA	PLE. A	ND	
	ILFRACOMBE				,		197
	A. Bideford and Clovelly, 197	-	•	•	•	٠	'
20	B. Barnstaple and Ilfracombe, 19	8					-0-1
. 29	ILFRACOMBE TO LYNTON AND	MI	NEHE	AD	•	•	201
	A. Ilfracombe to Lynton, 201  B. Lynton to Minches 204						

	CONT	ENT	5				ix
	III. CENTRA	L EN	IGLA	ND			
ROU	ns .						PAGE
30.	LONDON TO GLOUCESTER A. Viâ Cirencester, 207	•	•	•	•	•	207
31.	B. Via Cheltenham, 217 LONDON TO OXFORD						219
	A. Viâ High Wycombe, 220 B. Viâ Maidenhead, 222 C. By River, 227						
32	OXFORD						234
	OXFORD TO WORCESTER	•	•	•	•	•	257
	LONDON TO BIRMINGHAM	•	•	•	•	•	259
J4.	A. Viå Bicester and Warwick,	259	•	•	•	•	2,33
	B. Viâ Coventry, 263						
	BIRMINGHAM	•	•	•	•	•	267
36.			•	•	•	•	274
	<ul> <li>A. Leamington and Kenilworth</li> <li>B. Warwick, 277</li> <li>C. Stratford-on-Avon, 280</li> </ul>	h, 275					
	_ c. Stratford-on-Avon, 280						
<b>3</b> 7.	BRISTOL TO BIRMINGHAM  A. Viå Stratford-on-Avon, 284	•	•	•	•	•	284
	B. Via Worcester, 285						
38.	GLOUCESTER TO HEREFORD	AND	SHRE	WSBU	RY		292
	HEREFORD TO MALVERN A						300
40.	THE WYE VALLEY .			-		-	302
	LONDON TO CHESTER .	•	•	•	•	•	305
	CHESTER	•	•	• .	•	•	316
	CHESTER TO BIRMINGHAM	vai V	Vor ve	DEFA 141	·	•	323
	CHESTER TO SHREWSBURY				1014	•	326
45.					Non	TU.	320
43.	AMPTON AND LEICESTER	140111	MIDIA	M VIA	IVOR	.111-	331
16		·		- i?	Den n		34
47.	LONDON TO NOTTINGHAM A	אט סא	EFFIEL	D ATV	DEDF	עאנ	35
47.		1- 26	•	•	•	•	33.
	A. Derby to Manchester via L B. Ashbourne to Manchester ( C. Derby to Manchester via M	(Doved	ale, Bu	kton), 3	60 363		
	D. Sheffield to Manchester, 36			12011000	, 505		
48.	SHERWOOD FOREST .						370
49.	LONDON TO DONCASTER	•	•		•	•	373
	IV. NORTHEI	RN E	NGL	AND			
50.	LIVERPOOL AND BIRKENHE	AD	_		_		38
51.			•	•	-	·	39
52.		ISTRIC	crs o	# T.A	NCASI	IIRR	
	AND YORKSHIRE .			•			40
	A. Liverpool to Manchester, 4	105					
	B. Liverpool to Preston, Black C. Manchester to Bolton, Black	kburn, ckburn	Burnley and H	, and I ellifield	lalifax L 408	, <del>4</del> 07	
	D. Manchester to Bury, Burni E. Manchester to Rochdale, F	ey, and	Skipte	n, 410			
	E. Manchester to Rochdale, F	Ialifax,	and B	adford	, 411		
	F. Manchester to Huddersfield G. Manchester to Penistone at	s <b>and l</b> nd She	.eegs, 4 Bald. 4	15			
	H. Sheffield, Leeds, and Aired	ale, 41					

CONTENTS

X

ROUT	ns (			PAGE
53.	LONDON TO CARLISLE		•	423
	B. Via Leeds and Skipton, 427			
54.	FURNESS AND THE CUMBRIAN COAST		•	429
<b>55</b> .	THE LAKE DISTRICT	•	•	432
	B. Keswick, Derwentwater, and Buttermere, 439 C. Windermere, Ambleside, Grasmere, and Coniston, 4	148		
	D. Ennerdale, Wasdale, Scafell, and Eskdale, 457			400
	THE ISLE OF MAN	•	•	460
	LEEDS TO ILKLEY AND SKIPTON. WHARFEDAL		•	467
	LEEDS TO HARROGATE, RIPON, AND STOCKTON	N	•	472
	Doncaster to York	•	•	480
60.	YORK TO SCARBOROUGH AND WHITBY .  A. To Scarborough, 487  B. To Whitby, 491	•	•	487
61.	YORK TO BRIDLINGTON AND HULL  A. To Bridlington, 496  B. To Hull, 497	•	•	496
62.	YORK AND DONCASTER TO BERWICK A. From York, 501 B. From Doncaster, 502	•	•	501
63.	WENSLEYDALE. SWALEDALE. TEESDALE. WEAR A. Northallerton to Kendal. Wensleydale, 518 B. Darlington to Kirkby Stephen. Swaledale, 519 C. Darlington to Penrith. Teesdale, 522 D. Bishop Auckland and Weardale, 524	DALE		517
64.	NEWCASTLE TO CARLISLE  A. Viâ Tynedale and Hexham, 525  B. Along the Roman Wall, 527	•	•	525
	V. eastern england			
	HULL TO LINCOLN			532
	DONCASTER TO LINCOLN AND PETERBOROUGH	ī		539
67.	PETERBOROUGH TO BOSTON AND GRIMSBY			542
68.	LONDON TO CAMBRIDGE			547
69	. Cambridge to Ely and King's Lynn .			560
	LONDON TO NEWMARKET AND NORWICH			565
	LONDON TO COLCHESTER, NORWICH, AND CRO	MER	•	570
	LONDON TO LOWESTOFT AND YARMOUTH		•	582
73.		•	•	589
74.		•	•	591
		•	•	
	INDEX		_	595

## MAPS & PLANS

INDEX MAP OF ENGLAND .	At the beginning of the book
RAILWAY MAP OF ENGLAND &	WALES. Before the title-page
COUNTIES OF ENGLAND .	. At the end of the book

	PAGE		PAGE
BATH	150	Leicester .	341
BIRMINGHAM	267	LINCOLN .	536
BOURNEMOUTH	96	LIVERPOOL .	385
BRIGHTON .	52	MANCHESTER	402
BRISTOL .	140	NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE	509
CAMBRIDGE	558	Northampton	340
CANTERBURY	24	Norwich .	578
Снатнам .	19	NOTTINGHAM	354
CHESTER .	318	OXFORD .	252
COVENTRY .	266	PLYMOUTH	170
DERBY .	355	PORTSMOUTH	70
DOVER .	15	ROCHESTER	19
DURHAM .	508	SALISBURY .	112
EXETER .	126	Sark	105
FOLKESTONE	14	SHEFFIELD .	418
GLOUCESTER	212	SHREWSBURY	384
GUERNSEY .	105	SOUTHAMPTON .	79
HEREFORD .	294	STRATFORD-ON-AVON	282
HULL .	499	WINCHESTER	71
JERSEY	104	WORCESTER	288
LEEDS .	419	York .	481

### GROUND PLANS

	PAGE		PAGE
BEVERLEY MINSTER	498	LINCOLN CATHEDRAL	537
BOLTON PRIORY .	469	LIVERPOOL ,,	393
BRISTOL CATHEDRAL	141	Norwich "	577
CANTERBURY ,,	25	PETERBOROUGH	403
CHESTER ,,	319	RIEVAULX ABBEY	493
CHICHESTER ,,	53	RIPON CATHEDRAL	480
DURHAM ,,	508	ROCHESTER	18
EASBY ABBEY .	521	ST. ALBANS	333
ELY CATHEDRAL.	559	SALISBURY	113
Exeter	127	Truro	171
FOUNTAINS ABBEY	477	Wells	151
GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL	213	WINCHESTER	78
HEREFORD ,, .	295	WINDSOR CASTLE .	230
JERVAULX ABBEY	478	WORCESTER CATHEDRAL	289
LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL .	283	YORK MINSTER	481

## AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF ENGLISH MONUMENTS

#### By Professor G. Baldwin Brown

THIS Introduction aims at placing the traveller in a position to study with pleasure and profit the older monuments in which is enshrined a large part of English history. There are so many classes of these, and in most of the classes so many examples of outstanding interest, that no detailed analysis or descriptive catalogue can be attempted. It will be enough if the reader obtain some guidance of what to look for in his wanderings, how to place in thought the monuments in their relation to the national life, and what qualities to note in characteristic specimens of each class. The term 'monument' includes not only objects like prehistoric earthworks or sculptured churchyard crosses, but also buildings such as churches, town halls, manor-houses, and castles.

The Introduction falls into two parts. In the first the monuments are noticed from the general point of view of religious and social history, while in the second they are briefly analysed from the standpoints of style and of technique, and an estimate is offered of their sesthetic value. In both cases a question may arise as to originality. Many of our older writers on antiquities overestimated foreign influence on our permanent monuments, and ascribed a Continental origin to any ancient portable objects of special interest and beauty. This tendency has now been corrected, and the old English craftsman is recognised as capable of artistic work of the same character as the best that is found on the Continent, so that in almost every kind we can show one or more examples of native origin equal to anything abroad, while if the successive styles in our monuments have been to some extent of foreign derivation, yet in every case the exotic elements were worked into English forms, and the resultant product bears a thoroughly national stamp,

## I. ENGLISH MONUMENTS IN THEIR HISTORICAL SETTING

The continuous history of English monuments begins in early Anglo-Saxon times, though of prior date there are considerable Roman, British, and also prehistoric remains. From the limited outward apparatus of civilisation as it existed in this island in the time of Bede or of Alfred there has been evolved the extensive medieval display of imposing and ornate structures, corresponding to an elaborate ecclesiastical, military, ceremonial, and domestic life; while, though there is a gap between medieval and modern, there is no real break of continuity through the later periods of our history. On the other side the relations between Anglo-Saxon and Romano-British social arrangements and monuments are by no means close, and with the relics of prehistoric times historical continuity is slight. It will be convenient accordingly to start at the point where continuous history begins, and to look from there both forwards and backwards, on the one side to medieval and modern

developments, and on the other to the interesting but isolated phenomena of the earlier epochs.

THE COUNTRY VILLAGE. The English country village is an early Anglo-Saxon creation, and it has remained throughout our history a characteristically national institution. If therefore the reader's attention be directed first to the country rather than to ports and cities, he will find there the kernel of English social development. for the village not only preserves in essentials its original form but it has expanded into the town, so that, not of course all, but a large number of our present great urban centres began as rural hamlets. The villages in question, best represented in the Midlands and Eastern Counties, were isolated foundations, formed quite independently of the then existing land routes of communication, the Roman roads, on which they are scarcely ever found, but linked to each other by local lanes out of which at a much later date the present system of main and by-roads was evolved. The principal features of the settlements have remained practically the same throughout history. There are two classes of domicile, the Cottages of the peasantry, and the great houses of which the Hall or Manor House of the local squire or lord is the most important. The hall stands apart, but the cottages may cluster about the village green, the place of meeting and recreation of the original settlers. Villagers and lord together gave to the place its appellation, for a name like 'Cottingham' means the home of the kinsmen or retainers of Cotta, the original leader of the particular band of immigrants. Somewhat later came the Church, built as a rule originally by the lord but for the common use. This church, altered, added to, rebuilt from age to age, is the dominant feature in the settlement, and often in its size and richness seems now out of all proportion with its homely surroundings. In all Europe there is no class of monuments more full of varied interest than English country churches, for, belonging as they have done on the one hand to the great and on the other hand to the simple, they enshrine a large part of the social history of the land, while in their fabric and fittings they represent all the artistic styles that have prevailed since Anglo-Saxon times. The hall and the cottage, both prior to the church, have like it changed from age to age, the former assuming for a time a military character to become once more the open mansion it has since remained, and displaying architectural and decorative forms which are an epitome of the national art; the latter retaining its humble proportions but exhibiting on the small scale a use of stone and brick and tiling and thatch, of timber and of plaster, that is an ever fresh delight to the artistic eve.

PRE-SAXON MONUMENTS. The Teutonic immigrants did not settle either on the Roman roads or in the Roman cities, nor did they take over from the Romanised Britons their oppida (forts and places of refuge) or their hamlets. It is true that in the West of England, on the borders of the still Celtic parts of the country, the earlier British centres of the rural population may have influenced the situation and form of the Teutonic ones; and here, at Glastonbury, Woodcutts, and Rotherley, such centres have left visible traces. Portable objects found on these sites are to be seen in the museums at Taunton and Farnham. The villages were built of wood, sometimes, as at Glastonbury, on piles among marshes. As regards the country in general, however, Romano-British villages are little in

evidence, and do not seem to have affected Teutonic modes of settlement. The one point of connection is the demetery, for in funeral arrangements, if there be not actual continuity, a certain affiliation is to be traced. The Anglo-Saxon cemetery was generally at a little distance from the settlement, and, where it has been discovered, the site of it will be locally known though the excavations have almost always been filled in. Portable objects of interest found in these cemeteries are preserved in the British Museum and in numerous local museums, such as those at Liverpool (the best of all), Oxford (Ashmolean), Cambridge (Archæological Museum), Maidstone, Lewes, Reading, Devizes, Norwich, Leicester, Northampton. Hull, and York. Traces of earlier burials are often detected among those of the Saxons, and the form in which the Saxon graves were sometimes marked above ground, by a round tumulus, was perhaps adopted from the earlier inhabitants. Above Barham village in Kent is a good group of round tumuli in which Anglo-Saxon or rather Jutish burials were found, while similar tumuli of earlier date are common on the downs in the South of England. in Wiltshire, especially near Stonehenge, in Derbyshire, and on the Yorkshire Wolds. These belong sometimes to the Early Iron but in most cases to the Bronze Age, and may date from near the Christian era to as far back as about 1800 B.C. They are found in conjunction with the 'long barrows' (p. xviii) that belong to the previous Age of Stone. To the Stone Age appertain the large and interesting class of ancient remains known as Rude Stone Monuments, and these, which are of unknown date and ethnic origin, are in this way brought into some sort of connection with the historical period from which we have journeyed back to them.

ROMAN AND PRE-ROMAN ROADS AND TRACKS. With regard to the Roman roads in England, it is enough for the present purpose to know that there exist long stretches where the general line of the thoroughfare is unquestionably Roman. The longest of these is the so-called Fosse Way that can be traced, with almost complete continuity, from Lincoln through Newark and Leicester to the S.W. by Cirencester, Bath, and Exeter. Next comes the Wailing Street—the name has never been satisfactorily explained — from London by St. Albans to Wroxeter, near Shrewsbury, and on to Chester, the road often running parallel to the main line of railway, and still in use in almost all its length as a thoroughfare. The road best marked of all is that part of the Ermine Street connecting London with the North, that runs from near Stamford to the Humber, and in an almost straight course of some 60 miles passes through only two inhabited places, Ancaster and Lincoln,

both of which are Roman.

The Roman roads lie in part along the lines of earlier British or pre-British trackways, and such trackways, utilised or not utilised by the Romans, can be traced sometimes for long distances. The so-called Icknield Street is such an old route, probably prehistoric, along the Berkshire downs and the Chilterns. The Peddar's Road through Norfolk is another, and of prehistoric date also must be the route along the North Downs from Farnham to Canterbury and the Kentish seaports, that is known as the Pilgrims' Way from its later use by travellers to the shrine of Thomas Becket at Canterbury. The study of these ancient thoroughfares is in more than one aspect of fascinating interest, and the following of them, as of the

Roman roads, takes the explorer away from the centres of population into regions that have their own special charm, and that furnish a surprise to those who have been told that England is a

thickly peopled land.

ROMAN TOWNS IN ENGLAND. The Roman roads connect the Roman towns. In most cases these are now inhabited places, but the sites of some very important towns are desolate and offer a rich field to the modern explorer. Some held official rank as colonies or municipalities-Verulamium (St. Albans), Lincoln, York, Colchester, and Gloucester—and the largest of the rest were cantonal capitals. called 'civitates' (whence our word 'city'), the Romanised centres of the local British tribes. One. Calleva Atrebatum, now Silchester, a deserted site, has been completely uncovered and explored, and it is one of the few Roman towns in the whole empire of which this can be averred. Another, Uriconium, now Wroxeter, which was in a like condition, has also undergone the same process. There were many other smaller centres of urban life and two exceptional places, Londinium (London) and Aquæ Sulis (Bath), the former the commercial centre of Roman Britain and the point from which the main roads radiated, and the latter a resort for hot baths and recreation. Besides these towns there was a large number of military stations and forts, mostly of course on the sea-coast and along the N. and W.

frontiers of the Britannic provinces.

Excavations made on these Roman sites are generally filled in afterwards, and movable objects, architectural members, inscribed slabs, mosaic pavements, fragments of statuary, etc., have been placed in museums, of which those in London (London Museum and Royal Exchange). York, Newcastle, Leicester, Cirencester, Colchester, Chester, Dorchester, Reading (for Silchester), Aldborough (Yorks), and Carlisle may be mentioned. Roman architectural monuments above ground and still in situ may be seen at Bath (greatly restored), Dover, Wroxeter, Corbridge, Chesters, etc., but the class of structure chiefly represented is the wall with its towers and gateways. The Multangular Tower at York with the curtain wall adjacent to it; the massive stone Newport Arch in the wall of Lincoln; the W. wall with its Balkerne Gate at Colchester, are note-worthy, but many of the forts and stations possess fairly wellpreserved enceintes; the Jewry Wall at Leicester is probably part of the basilica of the town Rate. Portchester, Pevensey, Richborough, and Burgh Castle are examples in the South, but nothing here approaches in magnitude and interest the great monument of the North, the Roman Wall between the Tyne and the Solway, with the numerous stations and forts along its course. It should be noted that there are no Roman bridges in Great Britain, but the lower part of the stone piers that supported one over the North Tyne are to be seen at Chesters, an important station on the Wall near Hexham. The bridge was probably not arched, but the roadway was carried over on wooden planking.

Remains of Roman Villas have been found in many parts. Those at Bignor, Brading, Chedworth, Lullingstone, and Woodchester are the best known. Many of them combined the country house with the farm after a fashion that still survives. They seem to have been laid out on a plan common in Gaul and Britain in town and country alike, with rooms opening on a corridor arranged on the three sides of a square with an open court in the middle. There were hypocausts, and the rooms had handsome mosaic pavements, fine examples of which may be seen at Aldborough and other places, as

well as in the museums.

BRITISH AND PRE-BRITISH VILLAGES AND FORTS.\* Traces of early habitations of the Bronze and also of the Neolithic Stone Age exist in the form of 'pit dwellings' and 'hut circles,' well represented on Haves Common in Kent. Here are circular depressions in the ground from 6 to 30 ft. in diameter and 2 to 6 ft. deep, each surrounded by a bank formed of the excavated earth with a gap in it for admission to the interior. On this bank was a structure of boughs covered with thatching or skins and drawn together to a point at the top where a hole might be left for the egress of smoke. A cluster of the huts thus formed was sometimes within an enclosure, as at Grim's Pound on Dartmoor, so that the site might be regarded as a fort, but a simple kind of defence round a dwelling or a group of these may only be a protection against wild beasts, and the word 'fort' is best retained for works of a more distinctly military order. These take the form of earthworks of various kinds, some of which are among the most imposing monuments of the sort in existence. They occur all over the country but are specially well represented in the S.W. counties. It is notoriously difficult to tell their dates, and a leading authority has stated that "of all the many thousands of earthworks of various kinds to be found in England, those about which anything is known are very few." Shape and character are doubtful indications. It may be said, however, that forts on positions of great strength or elaborately defended are not Roman. A Roman fortified station will probably be of a rectilinear shape with rounded corners and will be on a valley site, chosen of course by a military eye, either between two converging streams or with one side parallel to a watercourse. Hill forts and Cyclopean defences are not Roman but are generally of much earlier date, though some may be of later origin. They may be divided into (1) Summit Forts, of which an example is Hod Hill, in Dorset, with a double line of earthworks round the hill-top enclosing some 50 acres; (2) Promontory Forts. as for instance the lines of entrenchment cutting off on the land side the headland of Flamborough, ascribed popularly to the Danes but much older; and (3) Hill Forts, not on summits but on wellchosen defensible positions made stronger by art. The stupendous earthworks in complicated and multiplied lines at Maiden Castle. in Dorset, with their outworks like demi-lunes to protect the entrances, take easily in this kind the place of honour. Cissbury Hill, in Sussex, is a fort evidently intended to command access to the interior of the country through Shoreham Gap. Chanctonbury Ring, in the same district, is a landmark for all that part of England.

Anstiebury Camp, on Leith Hill, is well marked. These have been pronounced Neolithic in origin though occupied by the British. It has been argued that they were places not of residence but of temporary refuge, and the absence of any visible provision for a water supply is in favour of this view.

Distinct from these strongholds are the long lines called 'Dykes,' consisting of an earthen mound and a ditch, that can be traced in different parts of the country, sometimes for many leagues. A very

Aerial photography, which reveals the lines of old mounds and ditches as light- or dark-coloured bands imperceptible at close quarters, has enabledgreat strides to be made in the identification of sites.—ED.

fine one, locally termed the Devil's Dyke, crosses Newmarket Heath, and is well seen from the railway between Bury and Cambridge. The ditch is on the S.W. side, and from the bottom of this to the top of the mound is a vertical height of 30 ft. The Wansdyke runs from the Severn to Savernake Forest. Bokerley Dyke, a dozen miles to the W. of Salisbury, can be dated by coins found buried in it to late Roman times, and it was probably a British defence against the Saxon invaders. The latter followed at a later time the example thus set, and Offa's Dyke was intended to secure the frontier of Mercia against the Welsh. Certain earthworks, resembling in their rectangular form the camps of the Romans, may be ascribed to the Danes, who raised them to protect alike their armies and their ships. These are works on three sides of a square, the fourth side being open to a river or creek where the ships would be drawn up. At Shoeburyness and Benfeet, in Essex, remains may be seen, and

probably also at Appledore, in Kent.

SEPULCHRAL BARROWS OF THE EARLY HISTORIC AND PREHISTORIC Periods. It has been noted that the Anglo-Saxon settlements are connected by a slender link with earlier periods through the feature of tumulus burial. The Anglo-Saxon period itself, and generally the period of the Teutonic migrations in the early Christian centuries. is called the Second Iron Age, and was preceded by the First, or Early, Iron Age, dating in this part of Europe from about 500 B.C. Previous to this the principal metal used for implements and weapons was bronze, and the Bronze Age extends in these lands backwards from the date just given to about 1800 B.C. Prior to this we are in the Stone Age, which with its various subdivisions stretches back for tens of thousands of years. The artistic remains of the Early Iron Age are described as 'Late Celtic,' and consist of portable objects, sometimes of great beauty, that have come to light partly in hoards or accidental deposits and to a modified extent in tombs in or under tumuli or barrows of a circular form. Many of these. varying in diameter from about 15 to 40 ft., occur on the Yorkshire Wolds. Specimens of the contents may be seen at the British Museum, at York, and at Hull. Similar barrows contain burials of the earlier Bronze Age, but there is a marked difference in the modes of interment, as well as in the skeletons. The Anglo-Saxons were usually laid out at full length in their graves, and the bodies of the First Iron Age people were sometimes so disposed, though more often they are found in the crouching position with the knees drawn up, not uncommon in early burials in general. In the barrows of the Bronze Age burial was very commonly though not always in the cremated form, only the ashes of the burned body being preserved. These barrows are common on the Yorkshire Wolds, on the chalk downs of Southern England, and especially in Wilts, where the museum at Devizes contains a selection from their contents, in which pottery is conspicuous. If there be metal, it is either bronze or gold. Bronze Age barrows range in diameter from 20 to 150 ft. and are classified according to their shape. The earliest are in shape like a shallow inverted bowl and are specially represented in Wiltshire. They are called 'bowl barrows.' Around Stonehenge and elsewhere is a later kind known as the 'bell barrow,' of a more conical and higher form that is emphasised by its being surrounded by a ditch. The latest form is that of the 'disk barrow,' of very slight elevation but marked by an encircling ditch and outer bank. They are also common near Stonehenge, which seems to have attracted burials round it in pagan times just as did Clonmacnoise in Ireland in early

Christian days.

As we go farther back we pass from the Bronze Age to that of Stone and to the funeral arrangements of another and earlier race. The bodies, usually buried not burned, are found in well-constructed barrows of a larger size and elongated form, called 'long barrows,' lying generally E. and W. with the E. end broader and higher than the other. They are most common in the S.W. counties but are nowhere numerous. No metal, except occasionally gold, is found in them. The internal arrangements of these barrows are interesting. They are usually, as it is called, 'chambered,' that is the body is placed in a cell built of rough stones accessible by a gallery running from the outer face of the mound. Such a cell is a form of the so-called Rude Stone Monument, a characteristic product of the later or Neolithic Stone Age, and is really a small dolmen.

RUDE STONE MONUMENTS. These consist in the following kinds,

distinguished by names derived from the speech of Brittany, where the monuments are more fully represented than anywhere else in the world. The first is the single upright stone or 'Menhir.' The second, called an 'Alignment,' consists of a row or rows of stones arranged avenue fashion in two or more files. In the third form the upright stones are arranged in the form of a circle in a single or double line, and this is called a 'Cromlech,' the first syllable implying curvature. [In Ireland, Wales, and Devon, and also in Cornwall, the word 'cromlech' is used erroneously for the monument properly called a 'dolmen.'] Lastly comes the 'Dolmen,' or stone table, which is formed by one or more flat stones laid horizontally on the tops of a number of upright stones, all forming together a roofed and wholly or partly enclosed chamber. The characteristic of all these monuments is that the stones appear to be as large as could be procured, and are used almost universally as found in the open, without quarrying and without shaping or smoothing. The only exception in this country is in the case of Stonehenge.

Isolated menhirs, 10 or 20 ft. high, occur, such as one in the churchyard of Rudston, near Bridlington, that rises 25 ft. above the ground, or the three in a row averaging 20 ft. in height near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, but they are more commonly found in conjunction with stone circles, as in the case of the monolith called Long Meg, in Westmorland. Examples of alignments occur on Darlmoor, but this form of monument is much better represented in Brittany. The cromlech or stone circle appears in different parts of the country. The finest of the kind existed at Avebury, in Wilts, where, however, the whole work is greatly ruined, only about a score out of 650 stones being now standing. Apart from Stonehenge there are fairly complete circles at Stanton Drew, Arbor Low, Boscawen-un, Keswick. Of English dolmens the best known is Kit's Coty House in

Kent; several have survived in Cornwall.

There has been much discussion as to the original appearance and destination of these immense works. In the view of Lord Avebury all these kinds of monuments were parts of one common plan and had all a funeral intention: the dolmen was a sepulchral chamber embedded in the heart of a tumulus; the stone circle surrounded the tumulus and served to keep in the earth; the alignments marked ceremonial paths of access to the whole; the menhir

was set up as memorial on the top of the mound. This may have been sometimes the case, but cannot be taken as of universal application. In the monuments generally M. Déchelette sees "the proud effort of some dominant race, avid to affirm its power by gigantic and imperishable achievements," and they are certainly

among the most impressive relics left to us from the past.

THE VILLAGE CHURCH AND ITS ADJUNCTS. Retracing our steps to the point from which a start was made and turning in the opposite direction, we may regard the monumental history of England in medieval and more modern times as to a large extent a development from village structures. Domestic architecture in its simpler and its more ambitious forms is evolved from Cottage and Hall; civil architecture draws from the same origin through the Town, which is a growth from the Village. In religious buildings, on the other hand, though the Church with its fittings and adjuncts remains throughout a purely native product, it cannot claim to account for the greater churches of monastic or cathedral order, which have derived their main elements from Continental sources. The village church is practically always of Saxon, though generally of late Saxon, foundation, and Saxon work remains visible in from two to three hundred existing examples. Its most interesting early adjunct is the churchyard cross and memorial tombstone, which have come down to us in many hundreds of examples, whole or in fragments, to be found chiefly in the Northern and North Midland counties. They are the prototypes of later examples, such as the well-preserved cross at Somersby. It is worth noting that the cross is in tradition older even than the church, for such signs were set up by early missioners to mark preaching stations before a place of meeting could be built. In the churchyard at Bewcastle, in Cumberland, there still stands a memorial cross of the late 7th cent., and later examples, also apparently still in situ, are to be seen in the churchyards at Irton, Halton, Nunburnholme, Sproxton, Ilam, Muncaster, and Gosforth: a fine southern example is at Colvion.

Anglo-Saxon memorial crosses not in connection with churches may be seen at Sandbach and at Stapleford, and such too have their successors in similar monuments of medieval date, such as those connected with Queen Eleanor at Northampton, Geddington, and Waltham Cross. In towns the market cross or surviving portions of it furnish some interesting bits of medieval work, and the cross at Chichester is one of the best examples dating from about 1500. There is a Gothic cross at Malmesbury, and another of the 15th cent.

at Newark-on-Trent.

THE GROWTH AND EQUIPMENT OF ENGLISH TOWNS. Many towns have had their ancient physiognomy obscured by urban features that are the distinctive product of the modern industrial era, while in a large number the old balance of the plan has been upset by the railway, which, as at Durham or Derby, has made the passenger or goods stations centres of new residential and business quarters. Some of the largest towns and almost all the smaller ones grew out of country villages, and in the case of the former, as for example Birmingham, Bradford, Leeds, Sheffield, the fact that there is only one parish church of old foundation is an indication of this. The numerous later churches are 'chapels-of-ease' with parishes carved out of the original one. The market-place may often be a survival of the village green. Other towns are of Roman origin, and

here it must not be assumed that the streets still run on Roman lines, for in practically every case the Roman city lay waste for some centuries and was refounded in later Saxon times, as London was by Alfred, Chester by his daughter Ethelfieda. At the same time, in many of these cities, such as Exeter, Chichester, Gloucester, the two main streets crossing at right angles in the centre do represent the old Roman tradition of town-planning. Towns might also arise out of some local occupation, as Yarmouth is said to have sprung from the herring fair, and as seaports generally have grown. Much interest attaches to towns that began with the settlement of a nucleus of population about the gates of a castle or abbey. Windsor, Ludlow, and Durham are good examples of the former; Westminster, Evesham, Bury St. Edmunds, and Peterborough of the latter. The market-place of the last named, just outside the abbey gateway, is significant.

Apart from the churches, there will be found in very many of our older towns great and small semi-religious buildings of medieval date, in the form of hospitals, colleges, almshouses, and the like, that often possess an indescribable æsthetic and historical charm. The most interesting perhaps in its way is St. Mary's Hospital at Chichester, but there may be mentioned also the College of All Saints, Maidstone, Whitigift Hospital, Croydon, Abbot's Hospital, Guildford, Leveester's Hospital, Warwick, Chetham's Hospital, Manchester, St. William's College, York, and, above all, St. Cross outside Winchester, an early medieval almshouse with a noble church. In respect of ancient secular buildings of a public kind English cities are not so well provided as those in some parts of the Continent. The medieval Town or Trade Hall, so conspicuous an ornament of Flemish cities, is not an English feature, though there are medieval guildhalls at London, York, and Coventry. Those at Lynn and Worcester are respectively Jacobean and Queen Anne in style, but buildings of this kind are mostly with us of more modern date. The smaller country towns often exhibit in their market-places arcaded structures connected with a covered hall and offices, of a date one or two centuries back, that were employed for purposes of trade. They are picturesque and characteristic features that should not escape notice. One of the best is the Yarn Market at Dunster, of about 1600. In many towns as in country villages the inn will be found to be a house of considerable antiquity. The growth of the inn can be traced back to early Saxon times, and it is quite one of the ancient institutions of the country. From London the old inns have almost disappeared, but the so-called 'New Inn' at Gloucester, the 'Angel' at Grantham, the 'George' at Glastonbury, and others are medieval hostelries. There must not be left without mention the stone bridges of medieval date still fairly numerous. Northamptonshire has some good examples with pointed arches and picturesquely planned piers. The bridge across the Tweed at Berwick, of the time of James I, is one of the most notable. A unique curiosity is the triangular bridge at Crowland in Lincolnshire, dating in its present form from the 14th cent.

Military works are in evidence in the case of numerous English towns. Many of these were fortified under Alfred and Edward the Elder in connection with the Danish wars, but it is impossible to identify with certainty any existing remains. At Eddisbury, however, though this is not a town, the Anglo-Saxon enceinte constructed by Richarded is still well preserved. At the same period the Roman walls

of cities were repaired, but in the case of these what we see now, as at Chester, Exeter, and York, is not, save in some fragments, Roman or even Saxon but of later medieval date. Remains of medieval walls are to be seen as parts of the enceinte of many English towns, such as Oxford, and an imposing gateway, as at Canterburv. Southampton, Winchester, Warwick, and on the bridge at Monmouth, may survive when the walls have almost wholly disappeared.

THE MONASTERY IN ENGLAND. If the village church is on the whole the most interesting, the cathedral is the most important religious monument in the country, but no treatment of English cathedrals is possible without previous reference to the Monastery. English monasteries may be divided into three main classes: (1) the older Benedictine abbeys, mostly founded before the Norman Conquest; (2) establishments housing communities of the various monastic and canonical Orders of later medieval times—the Cistercians and the Carthusians, the Augustinians with their offshoots, and the later Military Orders, the Templars and Hospitallers; (3) the houses of the so-called Mendicant Orders (friars; not monks nor canons), originating in the 13th cent. and known in popular parlance as the Grey Friars (Franciscans), Black Friars (Dominicans), White

Friars (Carmelites), and Austin Friars.

We are not concerned with the differing constitutions and principles of these religious bodies, but only with the situation and arrangement of their houses. Those of the older Benedictines sometimes grew up round the solitary cell of some recluse of notable sanctity. and were in consequence, like Crowland in the fen country, founded on deserted sites; but in other cases they were built in towns to house a body of clerics who had business in recognised centres of population. In the first cases, the remote monasteries would each in time create its own town, so that these older Benedictine abbeys would all have an urban character, and the remains of their buildings are sometimes to be sought among modern houses. This is conspicuously the case at Westminster, where structures perhaps earlier than the Conquest exist a stone's throw from the motor-bus route. In contrast we find the later settlements of the Cistercians, a reformed Benedictine order, nearly always in rural surroundings. The first of these was at Waverley in Surrey, dating from soon after 1128, and within about a century a hundred others had been founded, many of which have come down to us in ruins that in their sylvan setting are among the most romantic ancient monuments in the country. Netley, Tintern, Fountains, Rievaulx, Furness are the best known and favourite examples. The situation of these houses is due in the first place to the importance attached in the Cistercian scheme of life to agriculture, for which country surroundings were necessary. That they did not attract an urban population around them is due partly to the late period of their establishment and partly to their austerity and exclusiveness. Essentially urban, on the other hand, were the houses of the friars. From the 12th cent. the towns were rapidly rising into importance, and as the older monasteries were mostly in the country the new orders found in these towns a virgin field for their missionary activity. In the large centres of population, where they selected the poorer and more crowded quarters, they taught and carried out their charitable aims, and in many of our English towns the remains of the friaries are to be found, while even where the buildings have been swept away, the names 'Greyfriars.'

'Blackfriars,' and 'Whitefriars' still cling to the sites of the former establishments.

ARRANGEMENT OF MONASTIC HOUSES. In outward configuration the houses of the various monastic and canonical bodies have with one exception a marked similarity, all being arranged with a view to community of life. The exception was in the case of Carthusian establishments, called in this country by a corruption of terms 'Charterhouses,' where each monk had his separate lodging to which was attached a garden. These lodgings were generally grouped around an open court, but even here there was a large church and other spacious buildings where the brethren could on special occasions gather as a single body. The best known of these 'Charterhouses' is of course that in London, where the structures have been to a great extent rebuilt, but the most complete example is that at

Mount Grace in Yorkshire.

All the houses of the other orders are distinguished by the cloister or open court surrounded by arcaded galleries, round which are disposed a great church, a common refectory, a common dormitory, and a living-room, with certain subsidiary structures. The cloister is almost always on the S. or sunny side of the nave of the church. and the dormitory lies along the E. side of the cloister square, and has a direct connection with the S. transept of the church, so that the monks could enter this at night without going into the open air. The dormitory is on an upper floor and has under it the common room, a heated apartment where the inmates when off duty could forgather, and also the chapter house, where they would assemble for the transaction of business. On the S. side opposite the church is commonly situated the refectory, and in Benedictine abbeys this lies along the side of the court, occupying perhaps its whole length. In Cistercian houses the refectory is usually turned the other way and presents its gable end, not its side, to the court. The fourth side of the court may be occupied by buildings used for storage. These buildings with subsidiary structures-kitchens, lavatories, bathhouses, and the like-make up the monastery proper, providing for the needs of the religious life; but as a fact the cloister with its surroundings is only the heart or kernel of a great complexus of buildings of a more or less secular character, rendered necessary by the nature and situation of the establishment. It had to be as far as possible self-supporting, providing nurture for the inmates through extensive farm and garden operations, turning the material thus acquired into food, and making and repairing all sorts of fittings and appliances. The care of the sick necessitated hospital accommodation, and while the farm buildings were on the outskirts of the monastery on the side on which it was entered, those of the infirmary, often grouped round a second or 'small' cloister, were in the inner or quieter region. Such an arrangement presupposes what was generally though by no means always present—a wail of enclosure and a recognised gate of entrance. These gateways were often imposing structures, and at times, as at St. Albans, Thornton, and St. John's, Clerkenwell, they are the chief or sole remains of the conventual buildings. To afford relief to the poor and hospitality to the stranger was one of the first duties of the community, and a hospitium, generally near the entrance, was one of the principal subscures. It needs hardly to be said that the arrangement of these constituent elements of a great abbey varied in different examples,

though the main features were tolerably permanent. The friaries. partly owing to their urban position, and partly to haste and economy in building, are not so extensive or regular nor so well preserved as the great country abbeys, but they had certain special features, the most important of which is the plan of the church. This was arranged for preaching, the friars being mostly in clerical orders, and was commonly aisleless, or had aisles and nave included under a single roof. These preaching-churches of the friars have furnished excellent halls for secular purposes: St. Andrew's Hall in Norwich was the Dominican church; the Guildhall at Chichester the old chapel of the Grev Friars.

THE FORMS OF ENGLISH CHURCHES. These are so infinitely varied that no enumeration or analysis is here possible. A small oratory, in the form of a simple nave and square-ended chancel of early Anglo-Saxon type, may lie under the shadow of a vast complexus of buildings with aisles, transepts, chapels, towers, porches, covering in length and breadth a large extent of ground, and piercing the sky with its towers and pinnacles, while ecclesiastical structures in all parts of the country exhibit every possible intermediate form, with different combinations, simple or elaborate, of the various features at the disposal of the medieval planner or alterer of churches. For every arrangement there has been some good reason, though the history of the particular monument may not be easy to read. Ecclesiastical needs have had to be served and local considerations have been of weight in determining the number and disposition of the parts of the structure. No form of church can be claimed as exclusively English or as confined to any special district of our island, though there are numerous local styles that can be distinguished.

English churches compare favourably with foreign in that the simpler ones preserve the village type and make no pretence to ape the greater ones, while these latter as compared with the contemporary structures of the Gothic period in France are planned on a more modest scale, so that it was possible to carry them to completion. Their perfection of finish, combined with their picturesque setting, gives an extraordinary charm to English cathedrals. The look of completeness applies specially to the towers and spires which singly or in groups are a most effective element in the more distant views. Salisbury, Lichfield, Lincoln, Durham, Ely are good examples. In internal arrangement English churches differ from those on the Continent in ending square instead of with the semicircular apse. Most of the spaces in the greater English churches are covered with stone vaults, but in village churches the wooden roof is practically universal, and is often made a very beautiful work of art. The lesser churches show their truth to character not only in their wooden roofs but in the absence of any gallery or triforium openings over the side aisles. In plan they exhibit the same features as the greater churches, but there is this difference at the entrance end that the village church very commonly terminates or begins with a single western tower and practically never with a pair flanking the facade. This last arrangement may be termed almost normal in the greater churches, only one of which, Ely, now shows a single western tower.

The Cathedral and the Town Church. Normally the cathedral or bishop's church, in which he maintains his 'cathedra' or chair,

should be also the town church of civic use. The Duomo of Florence. Notre Dame at Paris, the Cathedral of Cologne, are distinctly town churches in the centres of urban life, and have no connection at all with the monastic system. To English cathedrals as distinct from continental ones a somewhat different character attaches, for they were in many cases abbey churches and part of a monastic establishment. Now an abbey, even if it was in a town, was not of it, and an abbey church, like the cloister beside it, was always more or less secluded and cut off within its enclosure from the outer world. English cathedrals owe not a little of their universally recognised charm to the fact that they often stand apart in a parklike precinct called the cathedral 'close,' surrounded with picturesque old houses that in many cases are monastic buildings turned to modern uses. Moreover, cathedrals that as an actual fact were never monastic have in England assumed the same character of aloofness. Salisbury, with its typical close, is a good instance, and with such churches we often find cloisters connected, as at Lincoln, Salisbury, Exeter, Hereford, Chichester, and Wells. The last-named cathedral is set among various picturesque subsidiary structures that combine with it to produce a general effect indescribably attractive.

This monastic or quasi-monastic seclusion of so many English cathedrals deprived them of the character of town churches and rendered necessary separate churches for civic use. It should be mentioned that the earlier monastic churches welcomed the outside public to services held for their benefit in the nave or western part. but later, with an increase in monastic exclusiveness, this was changed, and we even find the monks of great abbeys in towns building separate town churches for the citizens. Two large churches were erected in this way at Bury St. Edmunds, and two also at Coventry. Important civic churches exist apart from the cathedrals in nearly all cathedral cities, and also in all the larger towns, in some of which they were the one parish church of old foundation. To such buildings municipal insignia, etc., sometimes lend historical interest. St. Thomas, Salisbury; St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich; St. Cuthbert, Wells, are good examples. St. Peter, Leeds; St. Botolph, Boston; St. Nicholas, Yarmouth; Holy Trinity, Hull; St. Mary, Lancaster, are fine town churches of the parish type, while similar buildings at Birmingham (St. Philip), Newcastle (St. Nicholas), and Manchester, are now cathedrals. There is, however, another class of larger churches in towns that are not of the village or parish type but of that of the greater churches of cathedral or abbey rank. They show this alike in plan and in construction, especially in their large use of stone vaulting. The term 'minster,' applied somewhat loosely to greater churches, is used of many of them; the word comes from the Latin 'monasterium,' but the churches in question are not necessarily monastic. Of these Beverley Minster is by far the finest. St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol, is a famous example, though never called a minster. The minsters of Ripon and Southwell have become cathedrals, while that of Wimborne remains parochial.

COLLEGIATE CHURCHES. Churches of the class last mentioned are often referred to under the term 'collegiate,' which needs a word of explanation. Parish churches almost universally, and at first cathedrals also, have been served by individual priests or bishops under whem might work a body, small or large, of subordinates.

Later, in the case of cathedrals, the auxiliary clergy, instead of being as they were called the bishop's familia, or staff, were accorded an independent status of their own and organised as a corporation, becoming what is known as the cathedral chapter, while the single clerics were called 'canons.' In the case of the parish churches also the ministering clergy might become a corporation known as 'college' (from the Latin collegium). Each member would then have his 'own independent position and emoluments, and the church would become 'collegiate.' All churches belonging to the monastic or to the semi-monastic canonical orders were strictly speaking collegiate, but the term is usually confined to the larger churches that were neither cathedrals nor monastic or quasi-monastic. These larger churches have now changed their character, and the only churches in England technically termed 'collegiate' are Westminster

Abbey and St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

THE FORM OF THE LARGER CHURCHES IN RELATION TO THEIR Constitution. The forms and arrangement of churches vary according as they are of monastic, collegiate, or parish type. The difference between the two last and the first is sometimes very marked. The parish church always, and the collegiate and cathedral church when they are not monastic, are arranged to accommodate a congregation for whose benefit the services are carried on. The monastic church does not, save to some small extent, contemplate a congregation, and is arranged to suit the members of the special community. Both monastic and collegiate churches require considerable space at the altar end of the building for the seats of the monks or the incorporated clergy, and these seats, known as 'stalls,' have given opportunity for elaborate artistic work in wood and stone. This accounts for the great extension of the eastern parts of such churches as compared with the nave, which is so remarkable at Canterbury and St. Albans. The monks even desired to make this eastern part a complete church in itself, and so in some cases added a second or eastern transept, which gave to this part the orthodox cruciform plan. This feature, adopted from the stupendous church of Cluny in Burgundy, occurs in some of the greater churches of England, even when these, like Lincoln, Salisbury, or Beverley, were not actually monastic.

Another influence affecting the form of the church was the multiplication of altars, for each of which a suitable location had to be provided. The cultus of saints, the reverence paid to relics, and other causes led to this multiplication. For example, there were thirty in the church at York in the time of Alcuin, and Charles the Great tried to limit the prevailing fashion. Galleries over the side aisles, almost universal in large Romanesque churches, may have been added to provide a location for some of the inconveniently numerous altars, but the arrangement that had most effect on the plan of the church was the throwing out of chapels. It was not only the greater churches but also those of the parish type that were altered in this way, and we come in contact here with that important

institution, the chantry chapel.

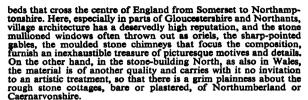
THE CHANTRY CHAPEL. Between the middle of the 13th and the middle of the 16th centuries English churches small and great were supplied with a class of fittings that in various ways affected their plan and arrangements and added to their historical and artistic interest. These were enclosures, sometimes built out, at other times

placed between piers of the interior arcades or occupying the end of an aisle, called chantry chapels, and containing always an altar and often a tomb. The name is connected with the French chanter. and refers to the singing of the masses with which the chapel itself became afterwards identified. An endowment secured in perpetuity the services of a ministrant called a chantry priest. Chantry chapels were built by individuals or by corporations such as civic guilds, and at the altar dedicated in each case to some particular patron saint masses were said for the souls of the departed. In the case of an individual foundation the donor would have his tomb beside the altar, or even serving as altar, and successive members of his family might come to have the same resting-place and share in the benefits of the masses said. The village church of North Leigh enshrines a lovely chantry chapel to the north of the chancel with a roof vaulted in fan tracery; there is the carved effigy of the knight on his tomb with his lady beside him, and the family altar with its fittings. In town churches these subsidiary altars, each in its beautifully wrought chapel, were often kept up by guilds of craftsmen, and this gives a civic interest to the institution. The town church of St. Thomas, Salisbury, possessed 27 of these chantries, and there were gay and picturesque doings in and about them on the occasions of quild-festivals.

SECULAR ARCHITECTURE IN ENGLAND: THE COTTAGE. Architectural monuments of a non-religious kind may be grouped as civil, military, and domestic. The remains of Roman date that fall under these three categories have been already noticed, and attention has been called to the fact that the medieval period has left us comparatively few monuments of civil architecture proper, in the form of town or trade halls, and the like. On the other hand, about medieval military and domestic architecture in England there is

much that might be said.

Starting as before from the Anglo-Saxon village, we note that it had no military apparatus, but it furnishes us with two types of domestic architecture, the Cottage and the Manor House. The cottage, which is small and slight, owes it charm partly to its rural surroundings and its garden setting and partly to the picturesqueness of form and the play of surface texture which result from oldfashioned materials and methods of manipulation. It does not of course follow that all simple and homely structures are beautiful, but in certain parts of England the country village is almost always a thing of delight, and in such villages the traveller will generally find more than one building, apart from the church and hall, that gratifies the esthetic sense. The charm depends a good deal on material. There are stone-building districts, and others where the clay-pit and the woodland have furnished the local builder with what he needs. The materials in the latter case are brick and tiling, to which age lends lovely hue and texture, and more especially timber, whose decided forms, with the contrast of lines due to the methods of assembling the pieces, can hardly fail to produce a good effect. This pleasing kind of work is in evidence, broadly speaking, over all the Southern and Midland region of England, and the tilefaced cottages of the Surrey hills, the brick-built cottages of East Anglia, vie with, if they cannot quite equal, the half-timber fabrics of the Western counties. Through this region of England, however, there runs diagonally a stone district following the line of the colite



A word may be said here on the æsthetic value of what has just been called 'half-timber' work, a familiar specimen of which to Londoners is the Elizabethan front of Staple Inn in Holborn. It consists in a framing of upright and horizontal balks of timber set some distance apart, with a filling of plaster or some other material in the interstices. In all work of this kind it will be found that artistic effect is secured, not by making this a consciously pursued aim, but by taking advantage of necessities and economies in construction so that the beautiful is suffered to grow in seemingly inevitable fashion out of the useful. It will be noted that every upper story projects beyond the one below it, and this enlivens the front with light and shade and imparts distinctive character, while the device is based at the same time on sound construction, for the weight of the outer wall of the projecting story balances that of the contents of the room within. The oblique and curved pieces introduced between the uprights are constructively the diagonal struts needful for securing lateral stiffness in the framing. The contrasted materials, wood and plaster-filling, in themselves make for picturesqueness, and the edges and projections of the one are a challenge to the carver, while the other's plain surfaces invite to artistic treatment by designs stamped on them or scored in the soft material.

It is to be noted that in England the larger and more important domestic buildings of the type of the hall often preserve a good deal of the homelike appearance that characterises the cottage. The two types really meet in the larger village houses—the grange, the farmhouse, the parsonage, the country inn—as well as in the average houses of the country towns. They are not cottages, but they retain no small share of the unpretending charm of these; they are not halls, but often possess pronounced architectural character. There are abundant examples in the stone-building region of central England already referred to, as for instance in villages like the Gloucestershire Bioury, the Worcestershire Broadway, or the Northamptonshire Oundle.

SECULAR ARCHITECTURE IN ENGLAND: THE MANOR HOUSE. The Hall, or residence of the local lord of the manor in or beside the Anglo-Saxon village, was of a type widely represented in the ancient and medieval worlds, in which the house consists originally in one single large room called a 'hall,' used by the domestic community for all the purposes of life. Of such a kind was the Homeric house and also that described in the sagas of Scandinavia and the Anglo-Saxon poem 'Beowulf.' The roof was generally supported internally by wooden pillars, and the effect of such a hall in its more rude and primitive aspect may be judged from existing Tithe Barns, several of which have come down from medieval times. These are,

## AN INTRODUCTION TO

structures of great interest, with low stone walls and immense roofs and internal supports of wood, and were commonly connected with the extensive farm operations carried on by religious houses. They were sometimes 200 ft. and more in length. Fine examples exist at Glastonbury and Bradford-on-Avon. Such halls, as time advanced, were subdivided by partitions, or else the main building was reserved for certain household functions such as the common meal, and separate chambers called 'solars' were constructed apart as retiring rooms or sleeping-places. The hall might be itself on an upper story with a vaulted undercroft. There exist examples of houses of the 12th cent., as at Boothby Pagnell, 'King John's House' at Southampton, and 'John of Gaunt's Stables' at Lincoln, and they are of course far more numerous from later periods. Of the 13th cent. Stokesay is an excellent example, but of a more castellated type. In castles there were spacious halls, that were constructed of timber or of stone within the courtyard. The best preserved early example in stone is the 12th cent. hall at Oakham. Westminster Hall, laid out on grand lines by William Rufus, was the main part of the palace of Westminster. The best idea of the great hall of later medieval times is to be gained from the halls of the Colleges at Oxford and Cambridge. In such halls there are commonly bay or 'oriel' windows thrown out on each side at the upper end, and between these, across the end of the hall and on a dais raised a step above the main floor, runs the 'high table' for the 'quality.' The tables for the members of the household generally extend up and down the hall. Over the screen through which the hall is entered is a gallery called from its ancient use the 'minstrels' gallery.' Originally the fire in these halls was on a hearth in the centre, the smoke finding its way out by an opening in the roof called from the French l'ouverture a 'louvre.' At present these halls have their fireplaces in the side wall or walls, but a little turret or pavilion on the ridge of the external roof often remains to mark the ancient position of the aperture for smoke. At Penshurst, one of the best preserved of the fine medieval mansions of the more open kind, the great hall dating from the 14th cent. still has the stone hearth in the centre of it.

With the multiplication of apartments for various domestic and ceremonial purposes the hall sank in importance, and the great houses of the late medieval and Renaissance periods possess complicated plans that cannot be here described or analysed. The place of the hall was in a measure taken by a feature that comes into use in Elizabethan times—the Long Gallery, that forms such a conspicuous part of the building at *Haddon Hall*, at *Knole*, and at the partly ruined Kirby Hall, three famous examples of the architecture of that period. Notable houses of the Tudor period are Compton Wynyates (Henry VIII); Hampton Court (earlier parts, Henry VIII); Sutton Place (Henry VIII); Longleat (Elizabethan in the Italian Surion Fuce (riemy viti), Longieus (Elizabethan). Hatfield House (1611) and Hardwick Hall (Elizabethan). Hatfield House (1611) and Audley End (1616) are Jacobean. Among later mansions in the more formal classical style may be mentioned and the more formal classical style may be mentioned the more formal classical style may be mentioned to the more formal classical style may be m Castle Howard, Chatsworth, and Blenheim, of the early years of the

SECULAR ARCHITECTURE IN ENGLAND: THE CASTLE. The open manor house and the purely military structure of the castle seeth sharply opposed, but they are brought nearer together when we note that the former throughout the medieval period, and in parts of the country to a much later date, was to some extent protected, while the familiar phrase 'castellated mansion' shows that the protective arrangements might be carried pretty far. Even the Anglo-Saxon Hall was fenced in by a hedge, and all through the middle ages, where water was available, a country house would be surrounded by a moat. The Mote at Ightham is a well-known survival. In disturbed times something more was needed, and Hudson Turner thinks that very few houses of any importance were built in the 13th, 14th, or 15th centuries without being fortified. The means of protection varied, but in every case a 'licence to crenellate' had to be obtained from the Crown or its representatives, and these licences granted by the kings from Henry III to Richard II are useful historical documents, often furnishing indications of date. In these cases, however, fortification was a secondary consideration, and the structure remained essentially domestic in type. This system of partial fortification continued in use much longer in parts of the country liable to disturbance, such as the Marches of Wales or the Scottish Border. In the latter region there flourished the so-called 'Pele Tower,' a small square stone keep, with a vaulted basement for cattle and rooms above in which refuge could be taken in case of a raid. The word 'pele,' connected with 'pale,' refers not to the tower itself but to the 'pelum' or palisade around it. Church towers

also were fortified, as at Great Salkeld.

With the castle proper defence was of the first moment, and living arrangements had to be accommodated thereto. By 'castle' in the sense in which the word is here used is meant the private stronghold, as distinguished from more extensive military works like those of the Romans, or the fortifications round towns of the Danish period of Anglo-Saxon history. Some of the castles had a national character connected with the defence of the borders of the kingdom: Ludlow Castle in the West and Durham in the North are examples; but they were held by individual castellans. The first form of the private castle in England was that which protected the Norman territorial lord who had after the Conquest usurped the position of the Anglo-Saxon thane. It was made of the accessible and easily worked materials, earth and timber, and consisted of an enclosure surrounded by a ditch and a bank surmounted by a palisade. At one end of the enclosure was reared a conical mound of earth, on the top of which was constructed a timber dwelling. A movable wooden bridge spanned the ditch and gave access to the upper part of the mound, where was the entrance to the hold. It was a manor house, and as would be expected it was always near a village or a town. A very good example at Rayleigh is mentioned in Domesday. The finest mound in the country is probably that at Thetford, 100 ft. high and 1000 ft. round. These hastily wrought works were abandoned when the Normans began to erect castles in stone with their massive square keeps. The builders of these were afraid that the artificial mound (technically termed a 'motte') could not support such a weight, and the stone castle with keep and outer enclosure had accordingly to be built elsewhere. In some cases a ring wall of masonry was thrown round the upper part of the motte to replace the palisading that encircled the timber dwelling, and the structure is then called a 'shell keep.' There are specimens at Arundel, Berkeley, and Durham.

The characteristic square Norman keep is a product of the 12th

cent., though two fine examples. London and Colchester, were built in the 11th. The keep contains a great hall, best represented at Hedingham, which was always on an upper floor, the basement being used for storage, while there were various small private rooms and an oratory, with passages and staircases contrived in the thickness of the wall. A well was probably always present within the keep, as at Rochester and Bamburgh. The outer enclosure, called the 'bailey,' both in the case of the earth-and-timber castle and in that of stone, was used for the accommodation of the men-at-arms. for whom, and for other purposes, buildings first of wood and then of stone were provided. By the latter part of the 13th cent. these structures in the bailey had superseded the keep as places of residence, and they grew later to stately mansions of the open type within the ring wall of the bailey. Warwick Castle is a notable example. At Bamburgh there is an Edwardian mansion in the enclosure quite distinct from the keep, which, however, curiously enough, has lately been fitted up again as a dwelling. The keep would always be available as a refuge. At the close of the 12th cent. the square keep was superseded by one of a circular plan that was found more defensible against the improved methods of attack of the time. At the same time the wall of enceinte enclosing the court or bailey was stiffened by the increase in number and strength of the flanking towers, which came ultimately to replace the keep in its position of priority in the defences. The way was thus prepared for the great change of the 13th cent., the keepless castle, consisting of a strong wall of enceinte defended by towers, or of several such enceintes, forming a fortress of what is known as the 'concentric' type. To such a castle a strong gateway was added and received a good share of the attention that had formerly been devoted to the keep. There were outworks in the form of a so-called 'barbican' (the word seems to be of Oriental derivation), a very good example of which is preserved at York in front of Walmgate Bar, and the actual entrance was flanked by projecting towers. Above the archway there was a portcullis chamber, and perhaps upper stories, as in the fine gateway at Warkworth. Rockingham Castle possesses an excellent normal specimen of a gatehouse of the second half of the 13th cent. The castles built by Edward I, of which the best are in · Wales, are typical specimens of the stronghold consisting in the main as far as defences went of strong curtain walls defended by a series of towers, and are reckoned to reach "the highest pitch of military science attained in medieval England." A well-preserved and most picturesque example of the later kind of castle is Bodiam.

In the early part of the 14th cent. the introduction of firearms combined with social changes to reduce the military importance of the castle, which gradually sank to the position of the fortified dwelling, until in Tudor days the extension of the power of the Crown made the private stronghold of the feudal baron an anachronism. One late type of castle, that was more strictly a fortified dwelling-house, may be mentioned. This is the so-called 'tower-house,' of which Tattershall Castle is the best known example. It has something of the form of the older square keep, but has an internal court. There is an octagonal turret at each angle, and the handsome windows betray the fact that "the splendid residence is studied in the first instance, while the defensive stronghold is a secondary idea." It dates from the middle of the 15th century.

## II. ENGLISH MONUMENTS IN THEIR ARTISTIC ASPECTS

The history of every art presents itself in one aspect as a continuity, in another as a succession of more or less marked phases. It has been the custom to give distinctive names to these phases, but the practice has recently been impugned on the ground that it obscures the vital fact of the continuity. Hence in some authoritative publications of the day these descriptive terms familiar to generations of readers are taboo, and monuments are not referred to certain styles or periods or reigns, but to centuries or parts of centuries B.C. or A.D. It is no doubt true that a protest was needed against the idea that the development of an architectural style can be presented in a series of closed compartments, and for the purpose of a Report or a County History, where the colourless statement of facts is the object, these purely arithmetical distinctions suffice. The fact remains, however, that such a development does not proceed on even lines and at a regulated pace like a wound-up machine, but passes through phases in each of which a different appeal is made to our æsthetic judgment, and if the art is to be made the subject of critical and literary treatment these phases must, so to say, be individualised, and each envisaged with its own aura about it. On this principle we may justify the continued use for sub-divisions of Gothic of the well-worn terms 'Early English,' 'Decorated, 'Perpendicular,' because each style is fairly distinct, and each has the special character suitably expressed by a descriptive name.

Of the other 'period names' used in this Introduction, 'Romanesque' is quite apt and expressive and covers, with due subdivisions according to regions, the earlier phase of medieval architecture. Between this and the later phase there is a very real continuity, but owing to movements which affected Western Europe in the 12th cent. the character of the work changed then so markedly that a new name could hardly be avoided. This name, 'Gothic' though fatuously inaccurate, has been so long established that it has acquired its own connotation and will probably remain in use. It was invented by the Florentine writer Vasari, and means with him 'Northern' or 'Teutonic,' the name of the Goths being used because to the Italians these were the typical destroyers of the antique civilisation. There is again, at any rate in England and France, a certain continuity between the later Gothic and the succeeding style or styles generally termed 'Renaissance.' This again is a recognised and hence useful term, though in itself objectionable. Natural enough in Italy, it is singularly inappropriate to France or England, where the change is by many regarded as more like a death than a 'new birth.' Accepting, however, the term as covering the work of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, handy subdivisions can be made according to reigns or dynasties: "Tudor," 'Elizabethan," 'Jacobean, 'Queen Anne, 'Georgian,' 'Neo-Classic' is a term sometimes employed for the severer designs of the late 18th and early 19th centuries, due to the classical revival of the former period.

In each of what may be called the prehistoric periods already reviewed, that is, the periods before the continuous history of English art can be said to open, there were special characteristics in the forms, details, and decoration of monuments. There follow two phases of Romanesque architecture that have to be distinguished by the ethnic names 'Anglo-Saxon' and 'Norman,' the term 'pre-Conquest' being objectionable as undefined a tergo so that it might include Roman. Norman Romanesque in England may be subdivided very broadly into 'Early Norman' from about 1050 to 1100 and 'Mature Norman' from 1100 to 1150. Romanesque then passes gradually into Gothic, the 'Transition' covering the greater part of the latter half of the 12th cent. The first period of Gothic marked by the style called 'Early English,' overlapping of course at its beginning with the Transition, may be regarded broadly as covering the 13th cent., and as merging towards the close of the century, again through a transitional phase, into the 'Decorated' period. A more pronounced change in the last quarter of the 14th cent, ushers in the third or 'Perpendicular' period, in which there is developed a very distinct English style, that in some of its features survived the introduction in the 16th cent. of Renaissance forms. and in a measure lasted till the so-called 'Gothic revival' of the early 19th cent., when Perpendicular Gothic was used again for the new Houses of Parliament in London. The beginning of the Renaissance in England is commonly fixed at the middle of the 16th cent., at which time the later phase of Perpendicular Gothic called 'Tudor' was in force. The first pronounced expression of the new forms supplied from Italy is the style chronologically fixed by the name 'Elizabethan,' and this is followed by that termed 'Jacobean,' but these styles show a curious mingling of the Gothic and the Renaissance spirits, the former inspiring as a rule the main design, the latter the details. A purer classical style, sometimes called 'Palla-dian,' was introduced by Inigo Jones (1573-1651), and a very dignified but freer version of the same by Sir Christopher Wren (1632-1723). Their influence on the whole dominates the architecture of the 18th cent., at the close of which the severer classicism of Robert Adam (1728-92) and his brother James (d. 1794) makes itself felt. In decoration during this century French fashions enjoy considerable vogue, though in this country the styles called on the Continent 'Baroque,' 'Rococo,' 'Louis Quinze' were never carried to the same extravagant lengths. The 'Adam' style in ornamentation is closely akin to that known in France as 'Louis Seize.' This style is the last that has had a historical basis as belonging in any intimate sense to its age, and the various 'revivals' and 'movements' that have marked the 19th cent. have only a superficial interest. That great architecture is, however, still possible even in this age of eclecticism is proved by Bentley's Roman Catholic cathedral at Westminster and Scott's cathedral at Liverpool.

ART IN ENGLAND BEFORE THE NORMAN CONQUEST. Decorative art in the later Stone Age and in the Bronze and Early Iron Ages is in surviving work represented only by small objects to be studied in museums. The Romans have left monumental remains in the forms of noble cut stone work with the orthodox details (Bath, Leicester, Corbridge-on-Tyne, etc.); fabrics in concrete (Wroxeter); rubble or concrete walling faced with small stones about the size and shape of the paving stones of our roadways (York, etc.); and brickwork, specially represented in the South but occurring occasionally in Northern Britain. Very fair examples of Roman sculpture occur at Bath, Colchester, Leicester, Hexham, etc. Small stone shafts turned in the lathe, of which many are to be seen in the

Leicester Museum, are noteworthy because the Saxon artificers imitated them.

Whether or not there is an Anglo-Saxon architectural style may be questioned, for the building and decoration of this period is somewhat rude and ungrammatical, though there is about it a certain grandeur and dignity that remind us a little of the prehistoric stone monument. The church towers at Earls Barton and Barnack have this quality. Anglo-Saxon churches, for it is only in these that the architectural style is represented, fall into two groups, an earlier group of the 7th and 8th centuries where the work is partly Roman and partly inspired by Celtic tradition, and a later group beginning in the latter part of the 10th cent. but chiefly represented by work nearer the time of the Conquest. The source of characteristic forms in this period is Carolingian Germany. The intermediate period is that of the Danish invasions of England, and from it no examples have been identified.

The early period has left us at *Brixworth* a fairly complete specimen of an apsidal basilican church with large windows, of Roman plan, that dates from the latter part of the 7th cent.; and there are also early remains at *Canterbury* (St. Martin's; St. Pancras) and on other Kentish sites. In the North the crypts at *Hexham* and *Ripon*, the former constructed of Roman stones, can be dated with certainty at about A.D. 675. The porch at *Monkwearmouth* is an interesting monument probably of the same date. The tower over it is later. The church at *Escomb*, though built of Roman squared stones, seems to represent, in its plain nave, square-ended chancel,

and small windows, a Celtic rather than a Roman tradition.

The later Anglo-Saxon churches show characteristic marks (1) in their small round-headed windows which are double splayed, i.e. the actual opening for light is in the middle of the thickness of the wall and the jambs slope outwards towards the two wall faces: (2) in narrow upright strips of stonework (not buttresses) dividing at intervals the external walls; (3) in similar projecting strips surrounding openings; (4) in double windows in the belfry stages of towers (generally single W. towers), which are divided in the middle by small shafts often imitated from Roman ones and called 'baluster' shafts, upon which rests as a sort of capital a stone called a 'throughstone' that runs through the whole thickness of the wall and supports it; (5) in a special treatment of the corners or quoins of a building called, not very accurately, 'long-and-short work.' Details (1) to (4) are in the main adapted from Continental work in the Rhineland and in Saxony, but (5), though in origin Roman, is characteristically English. It consists in upright stones square in section alternating with flat stones, i.e. stones short in vertical height, bonded into the wall. The masonry of Anglo-Saxon walling varies, but it should be noted that what is known as 'herring-bone' masonry is not Saxon but Early Norman. None of the greater Anglo-Saxon churches have survived. Some were annihilated by fire, and others were deliberately pulled down by the Normans, who were ruthless destroyers of earlier work. In decorative work that is not architectural, Anglo-Saxon art expressed itself freely in carved crosses and tombstones. A common motive here is the interlacing and knotting of bands. The human figure rudely rendered and foliage which is not the classical acanthus also appear, but the main point about the work is not any intrinsic excellence but its variety, which shows that it was locally executed and not sent out from any one centre of distribution.

NORMAN ARCHITECTURE AND DECORATION. The Romanesque style in its Norman form was imported ready made, and appeared even before the Conquest in Edward the Confessor's Westminster Abbey, portions of which still remain. It is quite different from the Anglo-Saxon style, though the two to some slight extent interpenetrate, and its special feature is the logical expression of structure. The earliest Norman village churches are quite plain and have often been mistakenly labelled Saxon. Plain, too, were the monumental structures, religious and military, such as the west front of the cathedral of Lincoln and the transepts at St. Albans and Win-chester, or the keeps at London and Colchester. The chapel in the Tower of London is a very noble example of the massive and severe Barly Norman style which might be called our English Doric. With the 12th cent. and the reign of Henry I a more ornate treatment makes its appearance, and the later Norman structures are often in parts lavishly enriched, while they are lighter and more graceful in their fabric, as well as more finished in execution. The extreme point reached in this last direction is marked by the so-called Galilee Chapel,' a westerly adjunct to the earlier Norman cathedral at Durham. The enrichment spoken of is applied with special gusto to doorways, features of Norman churches so attractive that they have often been preserved when the church has been partly or wholly rebuilt in a later style. The doorways, like the window openings and those in the tower belfries, are recessed, with several arches each one narrower than the one above it, and each arch, or as it is termed 'order,' may be richly carved. The tympanum of the arch, or the space between its soffit or lower surface and the horizontal lintel of the door, is frequently filled in with a figure composition of rude but often vigorous design.

The greater Norman churches are best represented by Durham, which on its commanding site is the finest Romanesque building extant in Europe. This aisled cruciform church, vaulted throughout. originally ended like almost all Norman choirs with an apse, but was later altered by the addition of an eastern transept. Two square towers flank the western façade, and a more lofty central tower surmounts the crossing. There is little ornament, and the general impression is one of austere grandeur. This mature Norman work has, however, lost all appearance of the rude or primitive and is pervaded with an air of style, the parts being related to each other and to the whole according to a well-considered scheme, so that the vast and varied structure is one organic unity. This appearance of system, of control, of subordination of detail to the larger purpose, is of the essence of the art called Romanesque, which flourished from the 10th to the 12th centuries and, carrying on, as its name implies, the Roman tradition, expressed the ideals of authority and

of order that ruled in the medieval church of the period.

THE TRANSITION TO GOTHIC. Gothic architecture is an outstanding artistic phenomenon in that it is more exactly the expression of its age than is the case with any other similar development in the domain of art. It had its original home in the parts of France centring in Paris and corresponded to the intellectual, religious, and romantic conditions of the time and the region. French Gothic cathedrals carry out the logic of construction in the spirit of

scholasticism, and their designers and constructors threw themselves into their task with an enthusiasm and a self-devotion that account for the towering height and spreading plans of the fabrics, which had so often to be left incomplete. There is in English churches less constructive interest and less sublimity than in the French cathedrals. and they are inferior also in the matter of decorative figure sculpture, in which the French masons incorporated so much of the sontiment, the humanity, the refinement, that marked their age. Gothic figure sculpture in England exhibits, it is true, the same fine qualities but on a much smaller scale. It is perhaps at its best in effigies upon tombs: those of Queen Eleanor in Westminster Abbey and of Edward II at Gloucester are beautiful specimens. English Gothic carries out, however, in fullest measure the governing principle of the style, the expression of fervour, romance, and poetry, controlled by clear thinking and decision. A fine early manifestation of the style, such as Wells cathedral or the choir of Lincoln, in its combination of accentuated forms with a delicacy and play of contour and surface that prevents hardness, provides ever new delight for the eye. This style in its perfection is as it were the crystallisation of elements that make their appearance in the 12th cent. and mark what is known as the 'Transition' or gradual change from Romanesque to Gothic. The pointed arch, a characteristic feature of Gothic, was introduced by the Cistercian builders in the first half of the century, but as a generating element of the style more importance is now attached to the ribbed vault which the Norman builders of *Durham* employed there before 1100. Romanesque stone vaults had followed Roman in tunnel vaults, or in 'groined' vaulting without any undergirding ribs to form a projection on the under surface. A groined vault is formed by the intersection of two vaults crossing each other at right angles. The groins are the edges or along the lines of intersection, and these may be marked by undergirding ribs. The use of these ribs in combination with the pointed arch led to constructive changes, too complicated for description here, in the course of which was evolved the Gothic system of stone roofing on which the character of the style largely depends.

THE 'EARLY ENGLISH' PERIOD. The effect of the completed Gothic of about 1200 is largely due to its vaulting, its windows, and its characteristic mouldings and foliage carving. The vaulting is arranged according to the bays, that is the spaces between the supports of the main arcade between nave and aisles, and each oblong vaulting bay is separated from its neighbours by transverse ribs crossing the nave and is divided into four triangles by two diagonal ribs marking the groins or the edges where the four triangular vaulting fields meet. The windows are all of the slender lancet form, though varying in the proportion between height and width, and for their proper effect they should be filled with coloured glass. The English builders of the 13th cent. not only used actual painting on the masonry but aimed at variety of colour, by the use of small shafts of brown or plumcoloured marble, mostly from the lale of Purbeck, contrasting with the creamy white of the ashlar. This feature, which is specially English, serves to illustrate what was said above about the decision and accent of Early English work. These darkly tinted shafts stand out boldly, and the definition of them is perhaps too sharp for an altogether pleasing seathetic result. The same quality, not, however, carried here to an extreme, characterises the mouldings of the style. A moulding is a strip or edge of stone or of wood to which has been given an ornamental contour in the form of projection or hollow or a combination of both. A moulding or group of mouldings may be carried in a horizontal line along a building, binding as it were together part with part; or it may form the border of an opening such as a doorway or a window; or it may encircle as an ornamental finish the capital or the base of a column. Wherever it occurs the function of the moulding is to multiply parallel lines of light and shade, and to tempt the eye to follow these backwards and forwards os as to emphasise the general line which is marked by them. By mouldings the shape of the graceful pointed arch of the nave arcade is accentuated and an impression of richness is conveyed. A moulded base defines the contour of the column or pier which

rests upon it, and fixes it in its appointed place.

Norman mouldings had been few, large, and massive, with broad rolls alternating with comparatively shallow hollows, but in the style of the 13th cent. mouldings are multiplied and each projection or hollow is very sharply defined, the latter being often undercut, the former not merely round in section but 'keeled' or brought to a sharp edge or 'arris,' which again may be broadened out to a flat strip or 'fillet.' Hence the lines of light and shade are thin and sharply defined, conveying aptly the general impression of the style. In ornament the contrast with the earlier Norman work is very marked. The grotesque element common in Romanesque disappears, and so do the classical acanthus and the geometrical forms, chevrons, sunk stars, chequers, billets, etc., though their place is taken by the so-called 'dog tooth' ornament, in the shape of a series of sharp stone pyramids with their sides deeply scored. The characteristic ornamental motive of the early 13th cent. is conventionally treated foliage, in which the spring and elasticity of the natural spray is still retained while it is stiffened, rendered more symmetrical, and made to compose in its lines with the architectural forms with which it is associated. This conventional 'Early English' foliage is represented perhaps at its best in the cathedral at Ely. The wall surfaces are

commonly enriched by arcading.
THE 'DECORATED' PERIOD IN ENGLISH GOTHIC. A style like that of the early 13th cent., chaste and severe, and even, as in the interior of Salisbury, a little bare and hard, was bound to yield to one more generally attractive in its softness, grace, and copious enrichment. Such was the so-called 'Decorated' style which flourished during a period covered approximately by the reigns of the first three Edwards (1272-1377). The openings now become broader in proportion to their height; the projections and hollows of the mouldings are less pronounced, and the surfaces of light and shade broader and less sharply contrasted, a more uniform half-tone taking the place of the strong blacks and whites. The pointed arch is enriched. Even in the 'Early English' style the under surface or settlet of this, especially in decorative wall arcades, had been broken by projecting ornamentation known as 'cusping,' 'feathering,' or 'fodiation.' The 'Decorated' style carries this further and alters also the shape of the arch in minor openings into what is known as the 'ogee,' where the curve on each side in the upper part of the arch is reversed and the point shoots upwards, the word 'ogee,' from the French 'ogive,' implying two reversed curves on a con-

tinuous line. The angular dog-tooth is replaced by the softly rounded 'hall-flower' ornament, introduced like the former at intervals along a hollow moulding, and a more naturalistic character is imparted to the foliage carving on the capitals. Wall-surfaces are enriched with beautifully designed foliage diapers, as on the western choir screen at Lincoln. The most marked difference concerns the windows. In the earliest English Gothic lights are always single but are sometimes placed side by side, and a group so arranged may be enclosed within an arch. In such a case there would be left a plain surface of wall above the heads of the associated lights and below the containing arch, and to avoid the bare appearance of this the wall was sometimes pierced with a round or quatrefoil opening. In this arrangement we see the beginning of window tracery, a characteristic feature of 14th cent. Gothic. At first portions of the wall separate the openings and the result is called 'plate' tracery. but presently the system changes. The whole space below the containing arch is first cut away, and then the void is divided up by thin strips of stonework artistically disposed, so as to produce what is known as 'bar' tracery. Windows treated in this fashion, which came into use in the latter part of the 13th cent., soon grew to a very large size, but the original grouped lancets with a circle above survive as the chief elements in the composition of the tracery, the smaller subsidiary spaces being filled in with spherical triangles or similar forms, the whole remaining severe and 'Geometrical' in its lines. To tracery of this kind succeeds a more ornate or 'Flowing' treatment, in which the vertical bars or 'mullions' defining the original lancets no longer terminate in forming the pointed head of the light, but are carried up into the higher part of the window, where they run into wavy curves freed from the restraint of the earlier scheme. The great east window at Carlisle is a notable example, and another is the west window at York. Window tracery is not mere ornament, but was necessary as a stiffening for the glass, which in large windows could not sustain itself against wind pressure even if fortified by an armature of iron bars. The extensive surface available in these windows for glass gave an opportunity for artistic treatment in colour, and such windows were always meant to be filled with the stained glass that is one of the glories of the Gothic church. In this detail French cathedrals greatly surpass our own.

The 'Perpendicular' Style. This flowing tracery of the English 14th cent. style was the origin of the late French 'flamboyant' forms which carried to an extreme the soft and wayward flow of the flame-like curves. In our own country it led to what seems at first sight a reaction, in the form of the straight lines of the so-called 'Perpendicular' style. The mullions here run up beyond their own arch into the window-head, though not in curved but in vertical lines that are terminated only at the soffit of the containing arch of the whole window. At the same time the straight line is used also horizontally to form what are known as 'transoms,' dividing the openings by level bars. Huge windows treated in this somewhat ungraceful fashion may be seen at the east ends of York and of Gloucester. This predilection for the straight line is the chief characteristic of Perpendicular, and though, as the name implies, it is the vertical line that is most in evidence, the emphasis on the thorizontal is historically even more important, as it leads on to the classical forms that come into vogue in the subsequent architectural

period. In the exterior view a comparatively flat roof has taken the place of the earlier high-pitched roofs, and what is seen against the sky is not the ridge of the lofty roof but the battlements or crestings that now crown the walls of the nave. On the other hand, the vertical is greatly accentuated by the development in this period of the tower.

The square tower was favoured by the Norman builders and was terminated above in different fashions. One method was to roof it with a low pyramid of stone, of which an early example remains on Puffin Island, off the south-eastern point of Anglesey in Wales. When the Gothic spirit with its love for elance form inspired our builders, this low pyramid grew gradually into the spire, perhaps the most expressive feature of the style, an early example of the form in a greater church being that on the cathedral at Oxford. In some parts. especially in South Lincolnshire churches, such as Rauceby, these early spires were continued from the towers without a break, save in so far as the octagonal plan of the spire had to be accommodated to the square of the latter, and they are called 'broach' spires, from the corner pyramids that accomplish this. In the 14th cent. period the spire was developed to a greater height and elegance and enriched with projecting window-heads and foliage ornaments, and it is now distinct from the tower, which ends with a flat roof guarded with battlements or parapets, on which is planted the spire with a space left for a passage round it. Exquisite spires, dating from various centuries, are seen on churches of the civic type such as Grantham and Louth; St. Michael at Coventry; Newark; and Kettering. Among the greater churches Salisbury is in this feature supreme with its spire over 400 ft. high. Lichfield boasts a constellation of three. Chichester spire has been rebuilt. In the later Gothic period the development of the tower almost eliminates the spire, and both the greater and the lesser churches present us with magnificent examples of the former. Magdalen tower at Oxford, and the central towers of the cathedrals of Canterbury, Gloucester, and Lincoln, are noble features that seem from a distance to dominate the surroundings, while work as beautiful, though on the village scale, is common in Somerset and East Anglia. These 'Perpendicular' towers in their general proportions and their details emphasise the vertical, and the same is true of the piers of the nave arcades in the interior. These are commonly tall and slender, flatly treated in the matter of mouldings and carved ornament, and sometimes without any capitals or imposts to mark where the upright pier ends and the arch begins. They send up slender shafts to support, or to assume the appearance of supporting, the principal members of the roof. In the smaller churches the roof is of wood, generally flat in section, and with its carved enrichment it is one of the glories of English church architecture. These roofs are sometimes of the same type as those over the medieval hails and sometimes of a more ecclesiastical order, adorned with carved angels. They are especially fine in East Anglia. Trunch, in Norfolk, is only one of very many notable examples. In the greater churches the Perpendicular style developed a specially English mode of stone vaulting on which something must be added.

The early Gothic intersecting vault in England follows the scheme evolved by the French constructors. Both in an assthetic and a spaterial sense the ribs are part of the construction. They emphasise the division of bay from bay and define the lines of the groins, while

at the same time they serve as a firm skeleton facilitating the after process of filling in the spaces with the so-called 'web' or 'shell' of stonework. French shells were so put together that nothing further was constructively needed, but the English were thought to require further rib-support, and to English eyes also the re-entrant angle at the ridge, where the two halves of each vaulting field meet at the top, needed emphasis just as much as the salient arris of the groin. For this, too, there was a constructive as well as an æsthetic reason. Ridge ribs were accordingly added as well as supernumerary ribs called 'tiercerons' (from the French tiers, a third) which run up between the original ribs and abut against the ridge ribs. In the nave of Exeter cathedral there are in this way no fewer than thirteen ribs radiating from each point of springing, and all have a justification in constructive reasons. Later there are introduced cross or tie ribs, called 'liernes' (from lier, to tie), that run across as fancy suggests between two adjacent ribs, and these are not constructive but merely ornamental. Introduced about 1300, lierne vaulting fascinated the builders of the West and South of England, and led to a multiplication of these otiose features that were made to form geometrical or flowing patterns covering the surface of the vault and masking its constructive forms. The choir of the cathedral at Oxford, the presbytery at Tewkesbury, the Lady Chapel at Gloucester. offer some of the most elaborate examples. Some writers claim admiration for this perversion of the originally constructive rib to a purely decorative purpose, but the work, however ingenious and superficially attractive, is hardly architecture. In the Perpendicular period, apparently for the first time in the cloisters of Gloucester begun c. 1351, there appears the specially English form of roofing called the 'fan vault,' which has the logical character in which the lierne vault is so deficient. From the point of view of the mason the lierne vault with its multiplied ribs had been difficult to construct owing to the variations in the curves of the ribs, and the fan vault substituted ribs all of a single curve, while the appearance of the vault was also much simplified. There is one constituent member of the vault, and this is repeated as often as may be needful. The form of this is technically called 'conoid,' but it may be compared to an arum lily on its stem. The stem is the vaulting shaft, and the spreading trumpet-shaped flower, repeated along the space to be roofed and met by similar forms from the opposite side, forms the vault, the spaces between the circular margins of the conoids being afterwards filled in. The construction of such a vault, like those over Henry VII's chapel at Westminster and King's College Chapel at Cambridge, is a tour de force in scientific masonry that has hardly been equalled in the whole history of the building craft. The curve used for the ribs of the fan vault is commonly struck from two centres, the upper part being an extremely flat curve, the lower one much sharper. This double curve repeated in reverse for the head of an opening forms the so-called 'four-centred' or 'Tudor' arch, much used in the Perpendicular style, especially for doorways, and its flatness emphasises the horizontal. This is the case also with the horizontally headed window filled in below with tracery that was used already in the Decorated period but becomes more common later on, and also with the panelling, which is the Perpendicular method of enriching wall surfaces, and corresponds to the diapers of the Decorated and the arcading of the Early English styles.

THE TUDOR, ELIZABETHAN, AND JACOBEAN STYLES. The elements in the Perpendicular style that make for flatness were specially suited for domestic architecture, and the style called 'Tudor,' corresponding in time to later Perpendicular, is a civil rather than an ecclesiastical style. It is essentially sober and restful, making large use of brick with stone facings as well as of stone, and so suited to the English taste that it remained in vogue for certain purposes after the introduction of Italian forms in the Elizabethan age. There is a good deal of work in the Tudor style at Oxford and Cambridge executed even as late as the 18th cent. Wadham College. Oxford, was built in the early part of the 17th cent., though there

are parts that seem a century or more earlier. In the style called 'Elizabethan' the influence of the Italian Renaissance makes itself felt, but this is shown in details rather than in any transformation of the main lines and masses of buildings. The style found its best expression in the great houses erected under Elizabeth and in the early part of her successor's reign by the nobles of the time. Many of these exhibited a sumptuousness verging on the extravagant and the turgid, and in this they reflect the Renaissance spirit. Audley End is now sufficiently imposing, but as planned it was twice the size. At Hardwick Hall the windows are of extraordinary dimensions, destroying all sense of domestic comfort in a home. One is reminded of 'the spacious times of great Elizabeth' and remembers that in France there was the same lavish outpouring of architectural resources in the early Renaissance epoch. Approaching these buildings more closely, we observe a picturesqueness in the grouping, and an emphasis upon the vertical in towers and pavilions, that savour nothing of the antique, but in detail, as at Wollaton (1580), the classical orders are in evidence, and the effective corner turrets are finished with crestings enriched with the ornament of curling bands known as 'strap-work.' In interiors the development of the long gallery and of the windows has been already referred to, and these last take the form very commonly of projecting bows, a form pre-figured in the medieval oriels. They are often carried up through two or three stories. The chimney-pieces are elaborately wrought in a somewhat florid Renaissance style that occurs also in Elizabethan tombs.

Jacobean work is in general design more sober than Elizabethan, but uses the same details. There is excellent carved woodwork of the period in both churches and mansions, pulpits and staircases supplying good examples. In church work the carved screen in St. John's, at Leeds, a church erected in 1634, is to be noted, and may be compared with the famous organ screen in King's College Chapel, Cambridge, of 1534, an early example of Renaissance design. This woodwork is accessible for study in numerous specimens in the Victoria and Albert Museum, collected from old houses now demolished. Ornamented plaster ceilings matched the panelling

of the walls.

THE CLASSICAL STYLES OF THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES. TO Inigo Jones is due the introduction into this country of a style that is as classical in its main design as in details, and his Banqueting Hall in London, of 1622, is the first of a series of civil and ecclesiastical buildings covering the next two centuries, that exhibit the monumental character of the best work of the Renaissance, with a due adaptation to modern conditions and at times with reminiscences of that medieval art, the feeling for which never wholly died out in this country. Sir Christopher Wren's St. Paul's, which was building from 1675 to 1710, and his Greenwich Hospital of 1705; the Radcliffe Camera at Oxford, a masterpiece by James Gibbs of 1737; Somerset House in London, by Sir W. Chambers, begun in 1777; and later St. George's Hall in Liverpool, designed by H. Elmes in 1838, are works of which any nation might well be proud. Robert and James Adam's monumental design is perhaps better represented in Edinburgh than anywhere in England, and most of what they executed in London was domestic. In the 18th cent. domestic architecture on what may be called monumental lines was finely represented at Bath in the work of the two Woods, father and son; while house-designs of a quiet but very satisfying order were being carried out all through the century, and according to its date the work is classified as 'Queen Anne' or 'Georgian.'

THE LATER HISTORY OF ENGLISH CHURCHES. It will be noted that the buildings representing the Tudor style and its successors are nearly all of the secular kind. Wren's St. Paul's and his interesting and still in feeling partly medieval London City churches. due to the Great Fire, are exceptional, and the greater and lesser churches of the country, though not unaffected by the Renaissance, escaped the general pulling down and rebuilding that one trembles to think might have been their fate. They remained in familiar use, and this is attested by the fact that all the later centuries left on them their mark. Tombs and monuments Elizabethan, Stewart, Georgian: fittings in carved woodwork; painted panels with the Royal Arms; clerks' desks under the pulpit, and many other details and installations of a post-medieval order are witnesses to the changing conditions on which the Perpendicular or the Anglo-Saxon tower has looked down. There are a few churches, such as Deerhurst and Liddington, that preserve the special Puritan arrangments around the communion table. In the modern epoch of church restoration the buildings have been relieved of many things, like high pews and intrusive galleries, that were encumbrances calling for removal, but on the other hand many fittings, though to the purist eye incongruous, were of value as part of the history of the edifice, and might often have been spared. At the same time the ultra-medieval spirit of the restorers has not falsified but has done due homage to the real genius of the monuments. They are links with the past, binding together as by a golden thread the democratic England of to-day with its feudal forerunner, and both with the older Saxon realm whose scentre was once swayed by the only English king who has won for himself the title of 'the Great.'

## DIMENSIONS OF ENGLISH CATHEDRALS

(Measurements, given in feet, are internal, except for the Towers)	Total Length	Length of Nave	Width of Nave (incl. Aisles)	Height of Nave	Length of Transept	Height of Central Tower	Height of West Towers	Total Area in sq. ft.¹
BRISTOL	300	125	69	52	115	123	107	22,556
CANTERBURY .	517	188	72	80	156ª	235	178	43,294
CARLISLE	204	394	62	72ª	121	110	_	15,270
CHESTER	345	150	73	73	182	127	_	31,550
CHICHESTER	376	155	90	61	1301	271	92	28,500
DURHAM	4691	205	80	72 <del>}</del>	172	218	1444	44,602
ELY	521	248	78	86	1784	170	215	46,000
Exeter	383	150	72	68	140	145	_	29,600
GLOUCESTER .	420	180	86	68	149	225	_	30,600
Hereford	342	1584	731	64	146	140	_	33,318
LICHFIELD	371	173	67	57	149	258	198	27,720
LINCOLN	481	215	80	82	2234	271	206	57,200
LIVERPOOL	482	3447	87	116	197	331	200	100,000
LONDON <sup>18</sup>	463	180	125	921	2271	3551		87,400
Norwich	399	253	72	691	173	313	_	34,800
OXFORD	179	102	53	414	115	144		12,915
PETERBOROUGH .	426	230	81	801	182	124	177*	39,591
RIPON	270	133	87	94	133	121	121	25,280
ROCHESTER	3053	118	63	55	120•	156	_	23,300
ST. ALBANS	520	2751	772	70	1751	144	_	39,200
SALISBURY	449	195	82	81	20610	404	130	43,515
SOUTHWELL	318	185	72	70	128	105	149	26,000
TRURO	275	135	62	70	111	250	204	23,200
WINCHESTER	383	161	82	67	135	165	125	29,070
WORCESTER .	526	250	88	78	208	150	_	53,480
YORK	400 486	178	75	68	12611	196	-	33,200
_ van. , ,	450	212	1041	991	223½	213	202	60,952

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Mainly from Lord Grimthorpe's 'A Book on Building' (1880).—
<sup>a</sup> E. Transept 172 ft.—
<sup>a</sup> Choir.—
<sup>a</sup> W. Transept 127 ft.—
<sup>a</sup> Unfinished.—
<sup>a</sup> N. Tower.—
<sup>a</sup> Incl. central space.—
<sup>a</sup> N.W. Spire 170 ft.—
<sup>a</sup> E. Transept 143 ft.—
<sup>11</sup> E. Transept 120 ft.—
<sup>12</sup> From Poley's 'St. Paul's Cathedral' (1927).

## ARCHITECTURAL PERIODS

The following chronological table of English architectural periods gives in round figures the dates corresponding to the 'period names' mentioned in Professor Baldwin Brown's foregoing article, which, though they are objected to by some present-day authorities, may be justified on the grounds of convenience and general usage. The word 'prehistoric' is employed in a special sense applicable to England.

Periods					APPROXIMATE DATES
Pre- and Proto-Historic	;				
Neolithic Bronze Age Early Iron Age and	Late	Čeltic	Perio	od	3000?-1800 B.C. 1800-500 B.C. 500 B.CA.D. 100
Romano-British	•	•	•	•	a.d. 100-400
Romanesque:					
Anglo-Saxon . Early Norman	•	•			400-1066 1050-1100
Mature Norman	:	:	:		1100-1150
Transitional.	•	•	•	•	1150-1190
Gothic:					
Early English . Decorated . Perpendicular .	:	:	:	:	1190-1280 1280-1380 1380-1550
Renaissance:					
Tudor Elizabethan					

Elizabethan Jacobean Queen Anne Georgian

Neo-Classic

16th, 17th, 18th, and early 19th centuries

## SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND

ENGLAND, inhabited by a Celtic population, was invaded in 55 B.C. and again in 54 B.C. by Julius Cæsar, but the Roman conquest of Britain was not begun until A.D. 43, under the Emperor Claudius. The first Roman settlement was established in A.D. 51 at Camulodunum in Essex. The Roman forces were finally withdrawn from Britain in 410, and the more or less civilised Britons, harried by the attacks of the Picts and Scots, summoned to their assistance the Jutes, Angles, and Saxons about 450. These piratical peoples, settling in the country they were invited to protect, founded various kingdoms, which

after much strife, became united under the overlordship of Egbert, King of Wessex, with whom the line of English sovereigns may be reckoned to begin.

reigns may l	be reckoned to begin	n.			
Anglo-Saxons		Yorkists			
827-836.	EGBERT.	1461-1483. EDWARD IV.			
837-858.	ETHELWULF.	1483. EDWARD V.			
866-871.	ETHELRED I.	1483-1485. RICHARD III.			
871-901.	ALFRED THE				
•, • • • • • • •	GREAT.	Tudors			
901-925.	EDWARD THE				
	Elder.	1485-1509. HENRY VII.			
925-940.	ATHELSTAN.	1509-1547. HENRY VIII.			
<b>959</b> –975.	EDGAR.	1547-1553. EDWARD VI.			
978-1016.	ETHELRED THE	1553-1558. MARY I.			
	Unready.	1558-1603. Elizabeth I.			
1016.	EDMUND IRON-				
	SIDE.	Stewarts			
[1016–1035.	CANUTE THE	1603-1625, JAMES I.			
-	Dane.	1625-1649. CHARLES I.			
	Harold I.	[1649–1660, COMMON-			
	Hardicanute.]	WEALTH.]			
1042-1066.	EDWARD THE	1660-1685. CHARLES II.			
	Confessor.	1685-1688, JAMES II.			
1066.	Harold II.	1688-1694, WILLIAM III			
	_	AND MARY II.			
N	lormans	1694-1702, WILLIAM III.			
1066-1087.	WILLIAM THE	1702-1714. ANNE.			
	CONQUEROR.				
1087-1100.	WILLIAM RUFUS.	Hanoverians			
1100-1135.	HENRY I.				
1135-1154.	STEPHEN.	1714-1727. GEORGE I.			
		1727-1760. GEORGE II.			
Pla	antagenets	1760-1820. George III.			
1154-1189	HENRY II.	[1810-1820. REGENCY.]			
1189-1199	RICHARD I.	1820-1830. George IV.			
1199-1216.	IODN	1830-1837. WILLIAM IV.			
1216-1272	HENRY III.	1837-1901. Victoria.			
1272-1307	EDWARD I.				
1307-1327	EDWARD II.	House of Saxe-Coburg			
1327-1377	EDWARD III.	1901-1910. EDWARD VII.			
1377-1399	RICHARD II.	ap a wy man II I make I had			
		House of Windsor			
Lancastrians					
1300_1412	Ummer Tt7	1910-1936. George V.			

1936.

EDWARD VIII.

1936-1952. George VI. 1952- Elizabeth II.

1399-1413. HENRY IV. 1413-1422. HENRY V. 1422-1461. HENRY VI.

## BOOKS ABOUT ENGLAND

In the following brief list are grouped the names of books that may be found useful and suggestive by the average traveller in England, if not by the specialist. Many works of local interest are mentioned in the text. For directories and books of reference, see p. lxix.

Bibliographies regarding special districts, or on special subjects, may be obtained from the National Book League, 7 Albemarle St., London, W.1 (annual subscription London area 30); elsewhere 15/; short-term members

ship for visitors may be arranged).

snip for visitors may be arranged).

The standard work on England generally may be taken to be the Oxford University Press Victoria History of the Counties of England (1900 seq.), a monumental work by recognised authorities, of which over 90 volumes (at 63) and 84) have appeared, dealing with all manner of interests from archaeology to sport. With this may be classed the Inventories for Bucks, Dorset, With Visit Visit Visit County With the Work of West County Essex, Hereford, Herts, Hunts, Middlesex, Oxford, and Westmorland (1910 seq.), issued by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments. The small Illustrated Regional Guides (3 vols.; 1949 seq.) and the official guides to Ancient Monuments and Historica Buildings published by the Ministry of Works (in progress), and the booklets published by The National Trust are available at

their respective properties.

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE WORKS. Byng (John): "The Torrington Diaries, 1781-94" (1954). Cobbett (William): "Rural Rides" (1830; Dent's Everyman's Library 638-9). Defoe (Daniel): "A Tour Through England and Welse" (1724; Dent's Everyman's Library 820-1). Drayton (Michael): "Poly-Olbion" Library 638-9). Defoe (Daniel): 'A Tour Through England and Wales' (1724; Dent's Everyman's Library 820-1). Drayton (Michael): 'Poly-Olbion' (1622), with a minute poetical description of nearly every part of England. Emerson (R. W.): 'English Traits' (1856). Hawthorne (Nathaniel): 'English Notebooks' (1870). Howells (W. D.): 'Certain Delightful English Tours' (1905), 'Seven English Cities' (1909). James (Henry): 'English Hours' (1905), Massingham (H. J.): 'An Englishman's Year' (1948). Morts (Christopher; ed. by): 'The Journeys of Celia Fiennes,' c. 1685-1703 (1949). Morton (H. V.): 'In Search of England' (1927) and 'The Call of England' (1928) describe extended motor tours. Odhams' 'The British Heritage' (1948). 'Recording Britain' 4 vols. (Oxford University Press 1946/49). Stamp (L. Dudley): 'Land of Britain,' the Report of the Land Utilisation Survey' (1948). White (Gilbert): 'The Natural History of Selborne' (1789). Wilson (F. M.; ed. by): 'Strange Island: Britain through foreign eyes, 1395-1940' (1955).

The following series are recommended. Batsford's 'British Cities,' 'British Heritage,' 'British Nature Library,' 'English Social Life,' 'Face of Britain,' are all attractively illustrated and deal with their various subjects in a fairly personal style. Collins' 'British in Pictures' and 'New Naturalist'. Dent's 'Mediseval Towns' (Cambridge; London, revised 1930; Oxford, revised 1931; Winchester). Robert Hale's 'County Books' and 'Regional Books,' some of outstanding merit, are gradually covering the whole country. Methnen's 'Little Guides,' a series of small county gazetteers, make a special feature of church architecture (new revised series in course of publication). Penguin Guides (1948 seq.). St. Catherine Press: 'Footpath Guides' (1946 seq.). Shell Guides, 6 counties published to 1955. Also volumes on various districts by

Guides, 6 counties published to 1955. Also volumes on various districts by

Guides, 6 counties published to 1955. Also volumes on various districts by Bradley (A. G.) and Home (Gordon).

ART AND ARCHEOLOGY. Batsford (H.) and Fry (C.): 'The Cathedrals of England' (1934), 'The Greater English Church of the Middle Ages' (1944). Bond (Francis): 'An Introduction to English Church Architecture' (1913). Brown (G. Baldwin): 'The Arts in Early England' 6 vols. (1903-37). Chatterton (F.): 'English Architecture at a Glance' (1947). Cook (G. IH.): 'The English Medieval Parish Church' (1954). Cox (Rev. J. C.): 'English Church Furniture and Fittings' (1933). Cranage (Very Rev. D. H. S.): 'The Home of the Monk' (1926). Esdalle (Katherine A.): 'English Church Monuments 1510 to 1840' (1946). Fletcher (St. Banister): 'History of Architecture on the Comparative Method' (16th ed.; 1954). Gardner (A.): 'Handbook of English Medieval Sculpture' (1934). Gardner (A. H.): 'Outline of English Architecture' (1947).

Gibberd (Frederick): 'The Architecture of England from Norman times to the Present Day' (3rd ed.; 1954). Godfrey (W. H.): 'The Story of Architecture in England' 2 vols. (1930). Gotch (J. A.): 'The Growth of the English House' (1928). Hawkes (J. & C. F. C.): 'Prehistoric Britain' (1947). Johnson (C.):

[1928] \*\*The Company of the Compa

(1953). Lloyd (Nathaniel): 'A History of the English House' (2nd ed.; 1949). Margary (I. D.): 'Roman Roads in Britain' (1955). Marples (Morris): 'White Horses and other Hill Figures' (1949). Parsloe (G.): 'The English Country Town' (1932). Roberts (H. Ernest): 'Notes on the Medieval Monasteries and Minsters of England and Wales' (1949). Rothenstein (John): 'An Introduction to English Painting' (1933); reprinted 1947). Rouse (C.): 'The Old Towns of England' (1936). Saunders (O. E.): 'English Art in the Middle Ages' (1932). Short (E. H.): 'A History of British Painting' (1953). Stowell (H. Spencer): 'How to Look at Old Churches' (1925). Thompson (A. Hamilton): 'Military Architecture in England during the Middle Ages' (1912), 'The Cathedral Churches of England' (1925). Toy (Sidney): 'Castles of Great Britain' (1953). Underwood (E.): 'Short History of English Sculpture' (1933). Ward (John): 'Romano-British Buildings and Earthworks' (1923, 1911). Watkins (Alfred): 'The Old Straight Track' (1925). Weigall (A.): 'Wanderings in Roman Britain' (1926), 'Wanderings in Anglo-Saxon Britain' (1933). Wilenski (R. H.): 'English Painting' (3rd ed.; 1954). Woodforde (C.): 'English Stained and Painted Glass' (1954). (1954).

Also the following series. Dent's 'Cathedrals, Abbeys and Famous Churches'. Also the following series. Dent's Canterrais, Abobys and ramous Churches, 12 vols. (1926; Babingion's Canterbury and Home's York Minster, new editions, 1949); Phemix House 'English Cathedral Series'; Methuen's 'County Archeologies' 8 vols. (ed. by T. D. Kendrick; 1930-37; all out of print); Oxford 'History of English Art' ed. by T. S. R. Boase (1949, continuing); Penguin' Buildings of England' ed. by N. Pevsner (1951, continuing); Murray's 'Architectural Guides' (Berks, Bucks, Lancs; 1948 et seq.); Tipping (H. Avray): 'English Homes' (1921 seq.)

'English Homes' (1921 seq.).

The OPEN AR. Blunden (E.): 'The Face of England' (1932). Hadfield (C.): 'Introducing Canals' (1955) and other works. Hole (Christina): 'English Sports and Pastimes' (1949), 'English Home Life' (1949). Hoskins (W. G.): 'The Making of the English Landscape' (1955). Howarth (O. J. R.): 'The Scenic Heritage of England and Wales' (1937). Parker (Eric): 'English Wild Life' (1928). Pearsall (W. H.): 'Mountains and Moorlands' (1950). Pulbrook (E. C.): 'The English Countryside' (1928). Rolt (L. T. C.): 'Inland Waterway of England' (1950). Steers (J. A.): 'The Coastline of England and Wales' (1947). (1947).

Also works by Bell (Adrian); Church (Richard); Cornish (Vaughan); Davies (W. H.); Hudson (W. H.); Jefferles (Richard); Massingham (H. J.); Palmer (W. T.); Street (A. G.); and Thomas (Edward).

LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS. Cruikshank (R. J.): 'Charles Dickens and Early Victorian England' (1949). Hopkins (Robert T.): 'Thomas Hardy's Dorset' (1922). Turberville (A. S.; ed.): 'Johnson's England' 2 vois. (1933). Rickert (E.), Olson (C. C.) and Crow (M. M.): 'Chaucer's World' (1948). Walbank (F. Alan; ed.): 'England Yesterday and Today in the works of the Novelists 1837 to 1938' (1949). Hine (Reginald L.): 'Charles Lamb and his Heriford-

shire' (1949).

SOCIAL AND HISTORICAL ASPECTS. Blair (P. H.): 'An Introduction to Anglo-Saxon England' (1956). Burne (A. H.): 'The Battlefields of England' (2 vols. 1950-2). Coulton (G. G.): 'Medieval Panorama: the English Scene from the 1950—2). Coulton (G. G.): 'Medieval Panorama: the English Scene from the Conquest to the Reformation' (1938). Finn (R. W.): 'The English Heritage' (1949). Haldvy (E.): 'A History of the English People in the Nineteanth Century' 6 vols. (1949-2.). Hodgkin (R. H.): 'A History of the Anglo-Sazons' (And ed.; 1953). Hole (Christina): 'English Folk Heroes' (1948). Zuennell (M. and Maude (Angus): 'The English Middle Classes' (1949). Quennell (M. and (H. H.): 'A History of Everyday Things in England 1066-1948' 4 vols. (1947-50). Savage (Sir William G.) 'The Making of our Towns' (1952). Trevelyan (G. M.): 'British History in the Nineteenth Century and After 1782—1919' (1938), 'English Social History; a Survey of Six Centuries, Chaucer to Queen Victoria' (one vol. 1944; illus. ed. in 4 vols. 1949-51), 'A History of MAPS xlvii

England' (1945). Yarwood (D.): 'The English Home' (1956). Also works by Bryant (Sir Arthur) and Lecky (W. E. H.). The 'Oxford History of England'

and the 'Penguin History of England.'

AMERICAN ASSOCIATIONS. Gee (H. L.): 'American England' (1943). Gelber (L. M.): 'The Rise of Anglo-American Friendship' (1938). Gordon (G. S.): 'Anglo-American Literary Relations' (1942). Hughes (M. V.): 'America's England' (1930). Mowat (R. B.): 'The Diplomatic Relations of Great Britain and the United States' (1925). Mowat (R. B.) and Slosson (P.): 'History of the English-Speaking Peoples' (1943). McInnis (E. N.) and Reid (J. H. S.): 'The English Speaking Peoples: a modern history' (1949). Underwood (E. G. and J.): 'America in England' (1949). Willson (Beckles): 'America's Ambassadors to England, 1785–1928' (1928).

MISCELLANSOUS. Those interested in philology should consult the 'Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names' by E. Ekwall (1936). Also recommended are 'English Calendar Customs' edited for the Folklore Society (1936), 'British Customs and Ceremonies' by Cecil Hunt (1954), and Stanford's Geological Atlas of the British Isles (1926). The volumes of photographs by W. A. Poucher; and J. A. Steers, 'A Picture Book of the Whole Coast of England and Wales' (1948) may be strongly recommended. For directories

and books of reference, see p. lxix.

Maps. The Ordnance Survey issues a number of excellent series of maps. The most useful of these for the walker or cyclist are the 'New Popular' series, gradually being replaced by the 'Seventh Series,' on the scale of 1 inch to 1 m. (190 sheets for Great Britain; paper 3/, paper folded 4/, mounted 6/6). The attractive 'Tourist' series for selected areas (1 in. to 1 m.; 3/, 4/, 7/6, dissected 12/) are now again becoming available. The Ordnance Survey also publishes maps (2/6, 4/6) on the scale of 1/25,000, best suited for the detailed exploration on foot of limited areas. All the above are marked with the 'National Grid.' A 'Historical Series' includes maps, each with admirable explanatory text, of 'Roman Britain' (7/6), 'Monastic Britain' (2 sections, 9/ each), etc.

A clear and accurate map, perhaps the most practical for motorists (\frac{1}{2} in. to 1 m.), is published by Messrs. John Bartholomew & Son, Ltd. (62 sheets for Great Britain; paper 3), mounted 5], dissected 7[6], who issue also an excellent motoring map on the scale of \frac{1}{2} in. to 1 m. (23 sheets; 2/6, 4]; the official A.A. map) and a new general map on the scale of 6 m. to the inch (8 sheets for Great Britain; 3]). Other series are issued by 'Geographia' Ltd., by Messrs.

W. & A. K. Johnston, Ltd., and by Messrs, Geo. Philip & Son, Ltd.

## EXPLANATIONS

Type. The main routes are described in large type, smaller type being used for branch-routes and excursions, for historical and preliminary paragraphs, and (generally speaking) for descriptions of minor importance. An effort has been made to avoid inflicting on the traveller long paragraphs in small print to be read within poorly lighted buildings.

ASTERISKS indicate points of special interest or excellence. Populations are given according to the census of 1951, approximated to the nearest fifty.

DISTANCES are given cumulatively from the starting-point of the route or sub-route.

ABBREVIATIONS. In addition to generally accepted and selfexplanatory abbreviations, the following occur in the Guide:

A.A.	= Automobile Associa- tion.	Perp. Pl.	= Perpendicular.
B.	= Breakfast.	P.R.	<ul><li>Plan.</li><li>Hotel managed by the</li></ul>
BH.	= Bank Holiday.		People's Refreshment
B.R.	= British Railways.		House Association.
č. ·	= circa (about).	pron.	= pronounced.
D.	= Dinner.	R.	= Room.
Dec. E.E.	<ul><li>Decorated.</li><li>Early English.</li></ul>	R.A.C.	<ul> <li>Royal Automobile</li> <li>Club.</li> </ul>
E.R.	= Eastern Region, B.R.	Rfmts.	= refreshments (usually
fi.	<ul> <li>floruit (flourished).</li> </ul>		railway refreshment
gs. L.	= guineas.		room).
	= Luncheon.	Rte.	= Route.
L.M.R.	<ul> <li>London Midland Re- gion, B.R.</li> </ul>	seq.	= sequentia, etc. (follow-ing).
m.	= mile.	S.R.	= Southern Region, B.R.
N.E.R.	<ul> <li>North Eastern Region,</li> <li>B.R.</li> </ul>	T.H.	- Hotel managed by
N.T.	- National Trust for	Trans.	Trust Houses, Ltd.
	Places of Historic	unlic.	= Transitional.
	Interest or Natural	W.R.	= unlicensed.
	Beauty.	W.K.	= Western Region, B.R.
P.	- pension (board and	Y.H.A.	<ul> <li>Youth Hostels Asso- ciation.</li> </ul>
	lodging) either daily or weekly.	Y.M.C.A.	<ul> <li>Young Men's Christian Association.</li> </ul>

## PRACTICAL INFORMATION

## I. ON THE WAY TO ENGLAND

## SEA ROUTES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA

Passengers by any of the transatlantic services mentioned below should apply to the steamship office for the latest information as to sailings, and they should secure tickets, berths, passports, etc., as early as possible. The voyage generally takes from 5 to 10 days. The fares vary considerably according to the season and the size, speed, and general character of the steamers, but the slowest and cheapest steamers are not necessarily the least comfortable. The fares quoted below are the minimum for each class for the summer season of 1956. Children between the ages of 1 and 12 are usually taken at half-fares, and there is a proportionately small charge for infants under 1 year.

On landing, the passenger's first task is to attend to the custom-house examination of his luggage, which he will find under the initial of his surname on the custom-shed wall. The passengers of the larger liners are usually conveyed to London by special train, which in some instances starts from the dock. Agents also meet the steamers, offering to express baggage to any address, and baggage may even be expressed from New York to Europe through any of the usual express companies.

## ROUTES TO AND FROM THE U.S.A. AND CANADA

AROSA LINE. Service between Quebec or Montreal (St. John, Dec.-March) and Southampton (10 days; 1st cl. £78 10/, tourist £55 10/).

CANADIAN PACIFIC LINE. Services between Quebec and Montreal (St. John, Dec.-March) and Liverpool (6-7 days; 1st cl. £87 10/, tourist £59 10/).

CUNARD STEAM-SHIP LINE. Services between New York and Cherbourg and Southampton (5 days; 1st cl. £136, cabin £84, tourist £67). — Between New York, Cobh, Havre and Southampton (6 days; 1st cl. £116, cabin £78 10), tourist £64 10). — Between New York, Cobh, and Liverpool (7-8 days; 1st, cl. tourist £64 10]). — Between New York, Cobh, and Liverpool (7-8 days; 1st. cl. £78, tourist £55 10)). — Between Montreal and Quebec, Havre, and Southampton (9-10 days; 1st cl. £77, tourist £55 10). — Between Montreal and Quebec, Greenock, and Liverpool (6-7 days; 1st cl. £100, tourist £64 10)).

Ellerman's Wilson Line. Service between New York and Hull (11 days; £56). — Between Montreal and Hull (11 days; £56).

EUROPE-CANADA LINE. Service between Montreal, Quebec, Southampton, and Bremerhaven (Canada to Southampton, 7-9 days; 1st. cl. £78 10/, tourist

FRENCH LINE. Service between New York, Plymouth (returning via Southampton), and Havre (c. 6 days; 1st cl. £109, cabin £84, tourist £65).
FURNESS WARREN LINE. Service between Boston, Halifax, St. John's, and

FURNESS WARKEN LINE. Service Detween Bosson, Halifax, St. John S, and Liverpool (12 days; 1st cl. £73 10), tourist £55 10).

GREEK LINE. Service between New York, Boston, (returning viå Halifax), Southampton, and Bremerhaven (New York-Southampton 1st. cl. £75, tourist £55 10)).

Between Montreal or Quebec and Southampton (9-10 days; 1st cl. £80 10), tourist £55 10)).

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE. Service between New York, Southampton, Havre, and Rotterdam (New York-Southampton, 7-8 days; 1st cl. £89 10), cabin £78 10), tourist £64 10).

Home Lines. Service between New York, Plymouth (returning via Southampton), Havre, and Hamburg (1st cl. £98, tourist £60 10)). — Between Quebec, Havre, and Southampton (6 days; 1st cl. £98, tourist £64 10).

MANCHESTER LINES. Service between Montreal (May-Oct.) and Manchester (9 days; £66). - Between St. John (Nov.-April) and Manchester (£59).

UNITED STATES LINES. Service between New York, Cobh, Havre, and Southampton (7 days; 1st cl. £116, cabin, £78 10), tourist £64 10). — Between New York, United Kingdom, and Continental ports (New York-England, 10 days; £64 10/).

## ROUTES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND NORTHERN EUROPE

The following is a list of the chief regular cross-Channel and North Sea steamer services, including the transatlantic liners that are available for short-distance passengers from England. Except in the case of short Channel passages it is advisable to make enquiries beforehand at the steamship offices or at a tourist agent's. The fares quoted below for the ocean liners are from the respective ports of departure; in all other cases the fares are the through fares from London, unless otherwise stated. Food is included in the fares of the ocean liners and some North Sea services; on all other steamers it is provided at a fixed tariff. Reports as to the weather conditions of the Channel passages are published in the chief daily papers and are posted up at the railway termini in London. - In France and Holland the free luggage allowance on the railways is 66 lb., in Denmark and Sweden 56 lb.; but in Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy all luggage, except hand luggage, must be paid for. Through trains to all parts of Europe run in connection with the cross-Channel services to Calais, Boulogne, Dunkirk, and Ostend.

Since June 3rd, 1956, there have been only two classes, 1st and 2nd, on B.R. Continental services, as on internal routes. The former '3rd class' has been abolished throughout. Figures quoted in the text for rail-sea travel to the continent have been based on the proposed new rates, where these were available at the time of going to press.

## I. TO FRANCE (FOR SWITZERLAND, ITALY, ETC.)

(a) Vià Dover and Calais. Daily (incl. Sun.) from London (Victoria) to Paris (Nord) in 8 hrs. (sea-passage 80 mins.); 135], 95], return double. — To Calais in 34-4 hrs.; 80]5, 56]1, return double. No 2nd cl. on boat expresses. (b) Viè Folkestone and Calais. From London (Victoria) to Paris (Nord) daily (incl. Sun.) in 8 hrs. (sea-passage 14 hr.); fares same as (a). — Also 'Golden Arrow' service (1st cl. Pullman cars only), returning vià Dover, daily in 7 hrs. 1746. (c) Vià Folkestone and Boulogne. From London (Victoria) to Paris (Nord)

service also Tues., Thurs., and Sat., mid-June-end-Sept.

(e) Vid Dover and Dunkirk. Train-ferry night service from London (Victoria) to Paris (Nord) in 11½ hrs. (see-passage c. 4 hrs.); 1st cl. only 135/.

<sup>(</sup>d) Vid Newhaven and Dieppe. Day service (incl. Sun.) from London (Victoria) to Paris (St-Lazare) in 31-91 hrs. (see-passage 31-31 hrs.); 1201, 851, return double. — To Dieppe in 51-6 hrs.; 96/6, 62/6, return double. Night service also Tues. Thuse and St.

return double: through sleeping coaches, extra charge. — To Dunkirk in

64 hrs.; 83/, return double.

(f) Vid Southampton and Havre. Night service (Mon., Wed., and Fri., returning Tues., Thurs., and Sat.) from London (Waterloo) to Paris (Struckers) Lazare) in 15 hrs. (sea-passage 7 hrs.); fares same as (d). — To Havre in 94

Lazare) in 15 hrs. (sea-passage 7 hrs.); tares same as (a). — 10 Havre in 9‡ hrs.; 1076, 80/, return double. — From Southampton to Paris in 12‡ hrs.; 116/, 83/, return double.

(g) Viā Southampton to St-Malo. Night service from London (Waterloo) three times weekly (Mon., Wed., and Fri.) in summer; Tues. only, early June, in c. 12‡ hrs. (sea-passage 9‡ hrs.); 130/6, 95/6, return 249/, 178/9. — From Southampton to St-Malo, 111/9, 83/, return 211/3, 153/9.

(h) From London to Havre: Dodero Line, every 3 weeks, £5.

CAR FERRIES. In addition to the service below many of the passenger services carry vehicles.

Car-Carrier Service from Dover (Car Ferry Terminal, Eastern Docks) to Boulogne, 27 m. in 100 min., with 'drive-in' and 'drive-out' arrangements on either side of the Channel; cars £3-£12 10/, according to overall length; motor cycles 24, with side-car 42; passengers 36, (one class only). — Ferry Steamers from Dover to Dunkirk, with 'drive-in' and 'drive-out' facilities: cars £3-£12 10/; motor-cycles 24/ and 42/; passengers 51/, 34/3.

### II. To Belgium (for Holland, Germany, Switzerland)

(a) Via Dover and Ostend. Two services daily (incl. Sun.) in summer, one in winter, from London (Victoria) to Brussels (Nord) in 8-9 hrs. (sea-passage 3½ hrs.); 104/, 72/, return 200/, 142/. — To Ostend in c. 6 hrs.; 77/5, 56/7, return double.

(b) Vid Harwich and Hook of Holland. Day and night service from London (Liverpool St.) to Brussels (Nord) in c. 12 hrs.; 138/6, 110/, return 271/6,

218/6. - To Antwerp 128/, 104/, return double.

(c) From Hull to Antwerp, Assoc. Humber Lines, weekly; 120/, return double.

#### III. TO HOLLAND (FOR SCANDINAVIA, GERMANY, SWITZERLAND)

- (a) Via Harwich and Hook of Holland. Day and night service from London (Liverpool St.) to Rotterdam in 102-112 hrs., 113/6, 34/6; to The Hague in 112-122 hrs., 115/, 95/6; to Amsterdam in 12-132 hrs., 121/6, 100/; to Hamburg (excl. Sun.) in 23 hrs., 191/, 146/6, return fares slightly less than double. — To Hook of Holland in 92-92 hrs. (sea-passage 7-72 hrs.), 108/3, 90/4, return double.
- (b) Via Tilbury to Rotterdam. Every Sat. (also Mon., Wed., and Fri. in summer) from London (Fenchurch St.) to Rotterdam in 14½ hrs. (passage by Batavier Line steamer in 13 hrs.), 108/, return double.

(c) From Hull to Rotterdam. Assoc. Humber Lines on Wed. and Sat.; 120/, 80/, return double.

#### By Ocean Liners

(d) From Southampton to Amsterdam. Nederland Line, infrequently,

£8, £6, £5.
(e) From Southampton to Bremerhaven. Greek Line, c. fortnightly, £15, £9.

## IV. TO SCANDINAVIA, ETC.

IV. TO SCANDINAVIA, ETC.

(a) Vlå Harwich and Hook of Holland. Weekday service from London (Liverpool St.) to Copenhagen in c. 34 hrs.; £13 12/, £10 1/; to Stockholm in c. 47 hrs., £19 4/, £13 15/6; to Oslo in c. 48 hrs., £19 15/6, £14 4/. Return fares afford a saving of approx. 10 per cent.

(b) Vià Harwich and Esbjerg. Tues., Thurs., and Fri. from London (Liverpool St.) to Copenhagen in 29\frac{1}{2} or 34\frac{1}{2} hrs., £14 0/5, £9 4/9, (passage by Royal Danish Mail Service steamer in 19\frac{1}{2} or 24\frac{1}{2} hrs.); to Stockholm in c. 46\frac{1}{2} hrs., £19 10/1, £12 18/1. Return fares slightly less than double. — To Esbjerg in 24 or 28\frac{1}{2} hrs., £13 3/9, £7 6/10, return double.

(c) Vià Newcastle and Bergen. Mon., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. in summer, Mon. and Thurs. in winter, from London (King's Cross) to Bergen in 27 30 hrs. (passage by Bergen Steamship Co. in 19 or 24 hrs.), £16 15/10, £11 13/10, return double; to Oslo in 38, 46, or 58 hrs., £17 0/10, £11 18/10, return double.

(d) Vià Newcastle to Oslo. Mon., Wed., and Sat. in summer from London (King's Cross), to Oslo direct or vià Kristiansand in 45½ hrs. (passage by Fred Olsen Line in 37½ hrs., to Kristiansand in 24½ hrs.; £17 5/10, £12 13/10, incl. food; return double).

incl. food; return double).

(e) From Newcastle to EsbJerg. United S.S. Co., every Tues and Sat.; £107/6.26 16/, incl. food; return double (rail connection to Copenhagen).

(f) Viā Tilbury to Gothenburg. Service 1-4 times weekly from London (St. Pancras) to Gothenburg in 38½ hrs. (passage by Swedish Lloyd Line); £15 10/, £13 15/, £10 5/, £8 5/, incl. food; return £29 9/, £26 2/6, £19 9/6, £15 13/6.

To Stockholm in 44½ hrs., £19 19/, £16 14/6, £13 4/6, £11 4/6.

(g) From Hull to Scandinavia. Ellerman's Wilson Line, every Fri. to Copenhagen (£15); every Thurs. to Stockholm (£19); every Fri. to Oslo (£13) and to Gothenburg (£10). — Finland S.S. Co., fortnightly in summer, monthly in winter, to Helsinki (£17 10/).

(h) From London to Stockholm at a Ellerman's Wilson

(h) From London to Stockholm, etc. Ellerman's Wilson Line, every Thurs. to Stockholm (£19). - Baltic State Line, fortnightly to Stockholm and Helsinki.

## ROUTES FROM ENGLAND TO SOUTHERN EUROPE

#### I. TO PORTUGAL

(a) To Lisbon, from London by Blue Star Line, twice monthly in 3 days, £28; from London by Royal Mail Lines, c. monthly in 4 days, £28, £12; from Southampton by Royal Mail Lines, c. monthly in 3 days, £32, £20, £12; from Liverpool by Booth Line, monthly vià Leixões (Oporto), £26, £16.

#### II. TO THE MEDITERRANEAN COAST

(a) From London to Gibraltar. Union Castle Line, £21, £13; P. & O. Line,

£24, £16, £13.

(b) From Southampton to Naples. Combined service by several companies (£37, £20; return fares, available also by some Air Lines, £67, £36).

## AIR SERVICES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT

LONDON, from which the majority of the services start, is served by LONDON AIRPORT (Heathrow), situated at Bath Rd., Feltham, 15 m. W. of the centre of the city. Air passengers are conveyed to the airport by motor coaches (fare 5/), starting 90 min. before the aircraft departure times, from Waterloo Air Terminal (from 202 Sloane St. for K.L.M. services). For Birmingham Airport see p. 267; for Manchester Airport, p. 397.

For Air Ferry services, see p. liv.

The times given below are the flying times from airport to airport; at least 1 hr. should be added at each end for the total journey from city to city. The fares given are for 'tourist class'; it should be noted that many flights carry only first class passengers, and that fares on such flights may be 30-50 per cent higher. Return fares show a considerable reduction. The free luggage allowance is usually 20 kg. or 44 lbs. for tourist class, and 30 kg. (66 lbs.) for first class passengers; the charge per kg. of excess luggage varies according to distance (from 1/3 for Le Touquet and 2/1 for Paris upwards). Full information may be obtained from the offices of the air transport companies and the chief tourist agents or from the A.B.C. World Airways Guide (monthly; 7/6). — The first aeroplane operating on a Continental service left Croydon Airport, London, for Paris on Aug. 25th. 1919.

The following are the principal regular summer services; in winter services are rather less frequent, and some routes do not operate:-

#### I. TO FRANCE

(a) From London to Paris (Le Bourget). British European Airways: 11 daily services in 85 min.; £7 16], return £14. — From London to Paris (Oriy). Air France: 13 weekday and 12 Sun. services in 65 min.; same fares. — Also from Ferryfield to Le Touquet (Silver City) and from Lympne to Beauvais (Skyways) with coach connection from Victoria and coach or rail connection to Paris. - Connections from Paris to all parts of France, to Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece, etc.

(b) From Birmingham to Paris. B.E.A.: daily service in 90 min.: £13 1/.

return £23 10/.

return £2.3 101.

(c) From Manchester to Paris. B.E.A.: weekday service in c. 1½ hr. (direct), Sun, in 3 hrs. (viå Birmingham); £15 31, return £27 61.

(d) From Croydon (12 m. S. of London) to Le Touquet. Morton Air Service: 3-5 services daily in 45 min.; £4 101, return £8 21. — Also services from London to Biarritz (B.E.A. and Iberia), Bordeaux (B.E.A.), Deauville (Air France), Dinard, and Marseilles and Nice (B.E.A. and Air France), etc.

#### II. TO SWITZERLAND.

(a) From London to Geneva. B.E.A.: 1-3 services daily in 2 hrs.: £15 3/. return £27 6/. Swissalr: 1-3 services daily in 24 hrs.; same fares.

(b) From London to Berne. Swissair: daily in summer in 3 hrs.; £15 12/,

return £28 2/.

(c) From London to Zurich. B.E.A.: 5 services daily in c. 2 hrs.: £16 1/. return £28 8/. Swissair: 4-5 services daily in 2-3 hrs.; same fares.

(d) From London to Basle. Swissair: 2 services daily in 21 hrs.: £15 3/. return £27 6/.

(e) From Manchester to Zurich. Swissair or B.E.A.: several services weekly in c. 3 hrs.; £18 6/, return £32 19/.

#### III. TO ITALY

(a) From London to Milan (B.E.A.: daily in 21 hrs.; £20, return £36.) Alitalia (Italian Air Lines): service on Mon., Wed., and Fri. in 22 hrs.; same fares.

(Rainan Air Lines): service on Mon., wed., and Fri. in 2; firs.; same lares. (b) From London to Rome. B.E.A.: 2-4 services daily in 3‡ hrs.; £27 nd, return £50 3!. B.O.A.C. (British Overseas Airways Corp.): 2 weekday and 5 Sun. services in c. 4½ hrs.; same fares. Altalia: service daily exc. Tues. and Sun. in 3½-5½ hrs.; same fares. — Also services from Southampton to Genoa (Aquila), and Manchester to Milan (B.E.A.).

#### IV. To BELGIUM

(a) From London to Brussels. B.E.A.: 3 services daily in 80 min.; £7 16], return £14. Sabena (Belgian Air Lines): 3 services daily; same time and fares.—Also from Ferryfield to Ostend (Silver City) with coach connection with the capitals in 7 hrs; £4 15/, return £7 1/.

(b) From London to Antwerp. Sabena: weekday service in c. 11 hr.;

27 16], return £14.

(c) From Manchester to Brussels. Sabena: service on Mon., Thurs., Fri.,

Sat., and Sun. in summer in c. 2 hrs.; £9 5/, return £16 13/.

(d) From Southend to Ostend. East Anglian Flying Services: daily service in 35-50 min.; £4 4/, return £7 12/. — Also, in summer, services from London to Knocke and Ostend (Sabena).

#### V. TO HOLLAND, GERMANY, ETC.

(a) From London to Amsterdam. B.E.A.: 4 services daily in 11 hr.; £8 3/, return £14 14/. K.L.M. (Royal Dutch Airlines); 7 services daily in 85 min.;

(b) From Manchester to Amsterdam. B.E.A.: service on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. in 1½ hr.; £10 3/, return £18 6/. Aer Lingus: service on Fri. and Sun.; same time and fares. K.L.M.: service on Mon., Wed., and Sat. in 12 hr.; same fares.

(c) From London to Düsseldorf. B.E.A.: 2 services daily in 12 hr.; £10 19/,

return £19 15/. Lufthansa: 2 services daily in 1½ hr.; same fares.

(d) From London to Hamburg. B.E.A.: daily service in 2½ hrs.; £15, return £27. Lufthansa: daily service via Düsseldorf in 31 hrs.; same fares.

- (e) From London to Berlin. B.E.A.: service daily via Hamburg in c. 4 hrs.: £21 10/, return £38 14/.
- (g) From London to Munich. Lufthansa; daily service in 44 hrs.; £19 4/. return £34 12/.

(h) From Manchester to Düsseldorf, B.E.A.: daily service in 2-4 hrs.; £12.

(i) From London to Vienna. B.E.A.: daily service in 31-41 hrs.: £25 4/ return £45 8/.

#### VI. TO SCANDINAVIA

(a) From London to Copenhagen. B.E.A.: daily service in c. 24 hrs.; £21 15/. return £39 3/. S.A.S. (Scandinavian Airlines System); daily service in 24 hrs.; same fares.

(b) From London to Stockholm. S.A.S.; daily service via Copenhagen in c. (b) From London to Stocknown. S.A.S.: tany service in c. 5\[ \] hrs.; same fares. B.E.A.: service on Sun., Mon., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. in c. 4\[ \] hrs.; same fares. (c) From London to Oslo. B.E.A.: daily service in 3-4\[ \] hrs.; £23 10\[ \]. return £42 6/. S.A.S.: service on Wed., Fri., and Sun. in c. 3 hrs.; same fares,

## VII. TO SPAIN, GREECE, ETC.

(a) From London to Madrid, B.E.A.: service daily exc. Thurs., in 3½ hrs.; £25 18/, return £46 13/. Iberia (Spanish Air Lines): service on Mon., Tues., Fri., and Sat in 4-6 hrs.; same fares.

(b) From London to Lisbon. B.E.A.: service on Mon., Wed., and Fri. in 4 hrs.; £30 10/ return £54 18/. T.A.P. (Portuguese Air Lines): service on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. in 5½ hrs.; same fares.

(c) From London to Athens. B.E.A.: 2-3 services daily viâ Milan, Rome, or Musich in c 73 hrs. £54 restruct \$07 41

Munich, in c. 73 hrs.; £54, return £97 41.

Air Ferries for cars and cycles are operated by SILVER CIEY Airways from Ferryfield Airport, near Lydd (Kent), and from Eastleigh Airport, near Southampton; and by Air Charter LtD. from Southend Airport. The air freighters take up to 3 cars each; petrol tanks may be three-quarters full.

From Ferryfield to Le Touquet, S. of Boulogne, daily in 20 min.; frequency of service varies with the season; from half-hourly or oftener in summer to 4-8 times daily in winter. Cars £9-£24; motor-cycles £2 (up to 250 c.c.) and £3, with side-car £4; autocycles and scooters £1 5; pedal cycles and tandems 216; reduction for off-peak travel; passenger fare £2 18/.

From Ferryfield to Calais (Calais-Marck Airport) daily in 20 min., at 45 min.

intervals; charges as above.

From Ferryfield to Ostend once or twice daily in 35 min. Cars £13 5/£27 15/; motor-cycles £2 15/ and £4, with side-car £5 10/, autocycles, etc., 35/; pedal cycles 5/; off-peak reduction; passengers £4 10/.

From Southampton (Eastleigh Airport) to Cherbourg (Maupertus Airport)

3-5 times daily in 35 min. The charges are the same as for Ostend.

3-5 times daily in 35 min. The charges are the same as for Ostend.

From Southampton to Deauville once or twice daily in 50 min. Cars £17 5/£34; motor-cycles £3 10/ and £5 5/, with side-car £7 10/; autocycles, etc.
£2 5/; pedal cycles 6/; off-peak reduction; passengers £5 15/.

From Southand to Calais in 30 min.; service every 15 min. Cars £8 10/-£22;

pedal cycles £2 15/ and £3 5/, with side-car £4 15/; autocycles, etc., £1 10/;

pedal cycles £3,6; off-peak reduction; passengers £3 5/, return £5 18/.

From Southend to Ostend every 2 hrs. in 40 min. Cars £12 10/-£26; motor
cycles £3 and £4 10/, with side-car £5 15/; autocycles, etc., £1 17/6; pedai

From Southend to Rotterdam 2 or more times daily in 14 hr. Cars £14-£30;

motor-cycles £3 15/ and £4 10/, with side-cars 7; autocycles, etc., £2; passengers £5 5/, return £11 5/ (prices higher in summer).

### ATR SERVICES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD

The remarks on p. lii are applicable to these services also, except that motor coaches for the conveyance of passengers start from the Airways Terminal, Buckingham Palace Rd.

The following is a summary of some of the important services:-

#### I. TO U.S.A. AND CANADA

(a) To New York, B.O.A.C. (British Overseas Airways Corp.): 2-3 services daily in 134-144 hrs.; £103 121, return £186 101. T.W.A. (Trans World Airlines): 2-3 services daily in 13-144 hrs. (same fares), going on daily to Chicago and San Francisco, also weekly to Philadelphia. P.A.A. (Pan American Airways): 4 services daily in 12-15 hrs. (same fares); also daily to Boston and Philadelphia, and daily to Detroit and Chicago.

(b) To Montreal. B.O.A.C.: daily in 13½ hrs.; £101 16/, return £183 5/.
T.C.A. (Trans-Canada Air Lines): daily exc. Tues. in 13½-17 hrs. (same fares),

going on twice weekly to Toronto.

#### II. TO INDIA AND PAKISTAN

(a) To Calcutta. B.O.A.C.: 1-2 services daily vià Zurich and Beirut, Rome and Cairo, or Damascus and Basra, etc., to Karachi (c. 24 hrs.; £123) and Calcutta in c. 30 hrs.; £142, return £255 121. P.A.A.: two services weekly vià Istanbul, Beirut, and Karachi, in c. 32 hrs. (same fares).

(b) To Bombay. Air India International: weekday service vià Cairo or Beirut in c. 29 hrs.; £125, return £225.

#### III. TO AUSTRALIA

To Sydney. B.O.A.C. and Quatas Empire Airways: daily via Rome, Karachi, and Singapore (2 days; £177), in 2½ days; £239, return £430.

#### IV. TO AFRICA

(a) To Cairo. B.O.A.C. and other airlines several times daily via Rome in 12-141 hrs.; £69, return £124 4/.

(b) To Johannesburg. S.A.A. (South African Airways) and B.O.A.C., daily service via Khartoum (£92), and Nairobi (£116), in 24-30 hrs.; £140, return £252.

#### V. TO THE NEAR EAST

(a) To Tel Aviv. El Al (Israel Airlines): 4 services weekly vià Paris and Rome. Brussels and Athens, or Amsterdam and Vienna in c. 14 hrs.; £76, return £136 16/.

(b) To Baghdad. B.O.A.C.: 2 services weekly via Rome and Beirut (£69)

in 16-18 hrs.; £87, return £156 12/.
(c) To Teheran. Air France: weekly viâ Paris and Rome in c. 20 hrs.; £102, return £183 12/.

#### VI. TO SOUTH AMERICA

Termon Aires. Aerolineas Argentinas: weekly viå Lisbon, Dakar (£80), £191 2/), Rio de Janeiro (£210). in c. 36 hrs.; £221 16/, return £399 5/. [Panair do Brasil): weekly viå Paris, Lisbon, Dakar, Recife (£194 6/), s Janeiro, Sao Paulo (£213 12/) and Asuncion (£212 16/), m c. 1½ days s fares).

## II. PASSPORTS & CUSTOM HOUSE. **EXPENSES**

Passports. Every passenger landing in the United Kingdom just have a passport with photograph or equivalent document

within the previous five years. Aliens must register with he police three months after their arrival unless instructed to do rat once.

Custom House. All articles purchased abroad should be declared, as dutiable articles entail humiliation and smart penalties if found concealed. Small quantities of spirits and 1 lb. of tobacco (including cigars or cigarettes) are usually passed free of duty, by courtesy, if declared. Foreign reprints of copyright English books and large quantities of new clothing may be confiscated. Reasonable quantities of food may be brought into England without an import licence. - Dogs may be brought into England only by permission of the Ministry of Agriculture and on condition that they are isolated under the

care of a veterinary surgeon for six months.

Money and Expenses. British currency consists of notes and gold, silver, and bronze coins. The pound sterling (£ or l, from libra) contains 20 shillings (s. from solidus), and the shilling contains 12 pence (d. from denarius). - The gold sovereign and half-sovereign, like the silver crown (5/), are 'collectors' pieces.' Their place is supplied by Notes for £1 and 10/ issued by the Bank of England. The Bank of England notes for £5 are legal tender also. The 'silver' coins in ordinary use are the halfcrown (2/6), the florin (2/), the shilling, the sixpence, and the threepenny-bit. A twelve-sided threepenny-bit, of copper. nickel, and zinc, introduced in 1937, has largely superseded the last; and in 1947 cupro-nickel pieces replaced the silver coins. The bronze coins (known as 'coppers') are the penny (1d.), the halfpenny (½d.; pron. haypenny), and the farthing (½d.). The halfpenny is exactly one inch in diameter; the penny  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. in weight. — The term 'guinea' means the sum of  $\frac{21}{5}$  but as a coin the guinea has long been out of circulation.

Half-crowns and florins are sometimes confounded, and it is just as well

Half-crowns and florins are sometimes confounded, and it is just as well to say 'half-a-crown' in tendering that coin in payment.

In citing prices verbelly the words 'shillings' and 'pence' are often omitted; 4/9, 12/6, 27/6, etc. (written also 4s. 9d., 12s. 6d., 27s. 6d.), are read 'four and nine,' 'twelve and six,' twenty-seven and six,' etc. (2/6 is either 'half-a-crown' or 'two and six',' 1/6 is either 'one and six' or 'eighteenpence'). But 4/9½, 12/6½, etc. (4s. 9½d., 12s. 6½d) are read 'four and ninepence haypenny,' 'twelve and sixpence three farthings,' etc.

Among the most current slang terms for coins are 'quid' for sovereign, 'dollar' and 'half a dollar' for crown and half-crown, 'bob' for shilling, and 'tanner' for sixpence. 'Pony' meaning £25, and 'monkey' meaning £500 are betting expressions.

Foreign money should be exchanged at a bank or at a tourist office. For the time being, special exchange control regulations are in force, about which information can be obtained from a bank. Money for an extended tour may be conveniently carried in the form of circular notes from a bank. The travellers' cheques issued by the chief British banks, the chief American express companies, and the Association of American Bankers, may likewise be mentioned.

EXPENSES. For the ordinary tourist living in average comfort and visiting the usual sights, the minimum daily expense can hardly be much less than 40/, and even this implies a certain

watchfulness over attractive extras.

#### III. TRANSPORT

Railways. Since their nationalisation, under the title 'British Railways' on Jan. 1st, 1948, the railways of England have been worked in five 'regions'-Western, Southern, London Midland, Eastern, and North-Eastern-corresponding nearly with the areas previously operated by four large private companies the Great Western, the Southern, the London, Midland & Scottish, and the London & North-Eastern, though the area operated by the last has been divided into two 'regions.' A sixth region includes all the railways in Scotland. The general standard of speed remains high, many expresses averaging over 60 miles per hour; and for frequency of service British Railways are probably unrivalled.

Passengers are left much more to their own initiative than on the Continent. Passengers are left much more to their own initiative than on the Continent. They should therefore make sure that they are in their proper train and compartment. A seat is regarded as 'taken' if a hat, suitcase, or other article is placed upon it; in the principal express trains seats may be booked in advance (fee 1/). The control of the window is by custom conceded to the passenger seated next to it, facing the engine; considerate travellers, in this position, generally take the sense of the company on the subject of ventilation. It is forbidden to enter a moving train, or to walk across the metals when a bridge or subway is provided. The railway officials are usually civil in answering questions, and inquiry offices and train-indicators will be found at most of the larger stations. — Americans may be reminded that the tickef-office is called the 'booking-office,' that the conductor is addressed as 'guard,' and that bacque is better known as 'luceague'. and that baggage is better known as 'luggage.'

On the longer routes 'corridor' or 'vestibule' carriages, with lavatory accommodation, are general, and restaurant cars (B. 3/-5/6; L. 7/6; D. 8/6; tea 2/6) are attached to the principal long-distance trains, and buffet cars to many others. Sleepingcars are included in the chief night trains (extra charges: 1st cl., between England and Scotland, single-berth 36/; within England, 27/; 2nd cl., between England and Scotland, single-berth where available 32/6, double or 4-berth 20/ or 12/6; within England, 17/6 or 11/). Berths should be reserved well in advance. 'Pullman cars,' 1st and 2nd class carriages 'de luxe' where meals are likewise served, for admission to which an extra charge is made according to distance, are run also on certain trains. Most stations of any importance have refreshmentrooms where, also, meals for the journey can be obtained in bags (2/) or cartons (2/6-3/6). Most trains have 1st and 2nd class carriages. Smoking is forbidden in the compartments so labelled. Compartments 'for ladies only' are often provided, or will be so labelled on request. The Sunday service of trains is much less frequent than that in force on weekdays (on branch lines often no Sun. trains), a fact to be noted by passengers starting for distant destinations on Saturday. Special services are in force on holidays. - Some of the larger towns have excellent electric suburban services.

FARES AND TICKETS. The single 2nd class fare is approxi-

mately 2d. per mile (1st class 3d. per mile). Orthinary return tickets, valid for three months, are double the single fare except for very short distances, but the former provision of 'cheap day return' tickets, 'circular tour' tickets, and excursion tickets has been partially reinstated. Single and ordinary return tickets permit the journey to be broken as often as desired. —At most stations persons not travelling by train are not admitted to the platforms without a platform ticket (1d.; obtained from an automatic machine or at the booking-office).

LUGGAGE. The maximum allowance of free luggage is 150 lb. for 1st class passengers, 100 lb. for 2nd class; for amounts in excess of this a small charge is made. Passengers with luggage should take care that each package is clearly addressed and should be at the station in good time to see that it is labelled for its destination by a porter and put into the luggage van. Travellers to the Continent book their luggage to its destination and receive a numbered receipt for the fees charged. The railway porter who conveys luggage between cab and train expects a tip (from 1/ for a light bag upwards). Special tickets are required for dogs, bicycles, baby-carriages, etc. Luggage may be left in the Cloak Room or Left Luggage Office (at small stations in the booking-office) for a fee of 6d. the first day and 3d. per day after (bicycles 1/10 and 11d.). Passenger's luggage will be collected and delivered 'in advance' by the railway companies at a charge of 5/ per package, but the passenger-tickets must be bought previously and delays often occur.

TIME-TABLES. Bradshaw's Railway Guide (monthly; 10/) is the most complete. The A.B.C. Railway Guide (monthly; 6/) is convenient for journeys to and from London and publishes the fares. Local time-tables (2d.-1/) are published in every town of importance. The railway regions issue their own time-tables for 'summer' and 'winter' services (1/ per region).

Steamers. From most of the larger coast-resorts regular or occasional pleasure-steamers offer opportunities of short voyages and excursions in summer. Many of these services are indicated in our text, but inquiries on the spot are recommended.

The extensive network of canals offers increasing opportunities for cruises and excursions, and information may be obtained from the *Inland Waterway Cruising Co.*, Braunston, Rugby.

Steamers ply on both the lower and the upper Thames (Rtes. 5, 31c); on Windermere and Ullswater (Rte. 55); on the Norfolk Broads (Rte. 73); and on the beautiful estuaries of S.W. England (Rtes. 23, 25); etc. — Steamers to the Isle of Wight, see Rte. 13; to the Channel Islands, Rte. 15; to the Scilly Isles, see Rte. 26c; to the Isle of Man, Rte. 56; Continental and Transatlantic Services, see pp. xiix-iii.

Motor-Buses. Motor transit by road has been enormously developed within recent years, and practically the whole country is now traversed in all directions by regular and

economical motor-bus services, linking up the principal towns and most villages, and bringing many beautiful districts within easy reach of the traveller by road. In some of the remoter regions the motor-bus is the only public means of transport. Comprehensive tours from point to point may be planned with the aid of these services, though their connections are not always convenient and comparatively little luggage can be conveyed. The vehicles vary in size, from the double-decked buses in the environs of the large towns downwards. Return fares, at a reduced rate, are usually available.

Long-Distance Services. A network of long-distance motor-coaches, some plying regularly all the year round, others during the summer season only, connects the chief towns in England. The coaches run daily or oftener (in some cases, two or three times a week only; some of the longer services run also at night) and carry a reasonable quantity of luggage (generally c. 28 lb. or a small suitcase per passenger). They are much faster than the 'service' motor-buses, and pick up passengers at fixed points only ('limited stop' service). On the longer routes halts are made at convenient hotels for meals. but other intermediate halts are brief. The fares (especially return fares) are cheaper than the corresponding 2nd class railway fares, but railway transit is, of course, quicker. Seats must be taken at a booking-office, and in summer (especially at week-ends) should be secured in good time; for return tickets the precise date of return should be fixed in advance. Booking-offices and starting-points are advertised in the local press; in London the chief starting-points are Victoria Coach Station and King's Cross Coach Station.

In addition, the environs of London within a radius of c. 30 miles are served by the comfortable *Green Line Coaches* of London Transport, some of the routes of which intersect the whole length or breadth of London, while others have termini within the central area. Except in outer country districts these coaches pick up and set down passengers only at certain fixed points indicated by placards. The minimum fare within the central area is high.

Tourist Motor-Coaches ply in the season from every town and popular tourist-resort on day and half-day excursions to points of interest in the neighbourhood within a wide radius. Moreover, an easy though perhaps rather superficial method of seeing the country is offered by the circular tours, in similar vehicles, organised in the season by numerous firms in London and most provincial towns (see the newspapers). These tours take from 3 to 14 days, at an average charge of £3-£4 per day, which covers all fares, meals, and hotel accommodation. The passenger's luggage should not exceed the limits of a medium-sized suitcase.

Air Services. Besides the international air services detailed on pp. lii-lv, services by aeroplane connect many of the principal towns of the British Isles. Transport by road between the airports and the companies' offices in the centre of the towns served is not included in the fare paid. Other air services connect various points on the main land with the *Isle of Wight*, see Rte. 13; the *Channel Islands*, Rte. 15; the *Isle of Man*, Rte. 56; and the *Scilly Isles*, Rte. 26; for details see the *A.B.C. World Airways Guide* (monthly; 7/6).

## IV. POSTAL INFORMATION

	United Kingdom	Dominions, Egypt, and U.S.A.	Foreign Countries
LETTERS	2½d. for 2 oz., then 1½d. per 2 oz.	2½d. for 1 oz., then 1d. per oz.	4d. for 1 oz., then $2\frac{1}{2}d$ . per oz.
POST CARDS	2d.	2d.	2 <del>1</del> d.
Newspapers	2d. for 6 oz. (per copy), then 1d. per 6 oz. (per copy) upto 2lb.	1d. for 2 oz.,	1d. for 2 oz., then ½d. per 2 oz.
PRINTED PAPERS	2d. for 4 oz., then 1d. per 2 oz. up to 2 lb.	$1\frac{1}{2}d$ . for 2 oz., then $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per 2 oz.	$1\frac{1}{2}d$ . for 2 oz., then $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per 2 oz.
Telegrams	3/ for 12 words (3/6 to Irish Republic), then 3d. per word	See below	See below

Full particulars will be found in the *Post Office Guide* (yearly 2/6, with several supplements, gratis), obtainable at any Post Office.

Post Offices are usually open from 8.30 or 9 a.m. to 5.30 or 6 p.m. on week-days, but most of the smaller offices are closed from 1 p.m. on 'early closing days' (Wed., Thurs., or Sat.). On Sun. and holidays head offices and many country sub-offices remain open from 9 to 10 a.m. for telegraph business and testers or parcels.

International Reply Coupons (9d. each), exchangeable abroad for stamps, are convenient for franking replies to letters sent abroad, and Commonwealth Reply Coupons (3d. each) may be used for prepaying replies to letters sent to any part of the Commonwealth and to the Irish Republic.

Post Cards. Picture post cards, etc., may be sent at the 'printed paper' rate provided the words 'printed paper' be substituted for 'post card' and nothing appear in writing except date, addresses, and a formula of courtesy not exceeding five words.

PARCELS. Great Britain and N. Ireland:—2 lb. 1/3, 3 lb. 1/5, 4 lb. 1/8, 5 lb. 1/11, 6 lb. 2/1, 7 lb. 2/3, 8 lb. 2/6, 11 lb. 2/8, 15 lb (max.) 2/9. Irish Republic:—2 lb. 1/3, 5 lb. 1/9, 8 lb. 2/4, 11 lb. 2/8, 15 lb. (max.) 2/11. Parcels must be handed in at a Post Office. Parcels heavier than the above limits of weight

must be sent by railway or through a goods agent. No compensation for the loss of a parcel sent by post is paid unless a

certificate of posting is obtained.

The rates for overseas parcels vary according to the country of destination; to the U.S.A., 3 lb. 4/9; 7 lb. 9/; 11 lb. 14/6, 22 lb. 24/9; to New Zealand, 5/3, 8/3, 12/6, 20/; to Canada, 6/, 9/, 12/, 18/; to Australia, 1 lb. 1/9, then 1/3 per lb.; to South Africa, 1/6 per lb. up to 11 lb. only. Various forms have to be filled in for the dispatch of overseas parcels.

AIR MAIL. Letters, per ½ oz. 9d., 1/3 (America, S. Africa), or 1/6 (Australia). Further information is contained in the Air Mail Leaflet, copies of which may be obtained free of

charge at any Post Office.

REGISTRATION. Letters and parcels for inland post may be registered for 1/-2/7 (according to value), foreign letters for 1/. Money should be enclosed in the special 'registered letter envelopes' sold at all post offices, as otherwise compensation may be refused. Parcels and valuable letters for certain places abroad may be insured (fee 1/2-6/8).

POSTE RESTANTE. Correspondence marked 'to be called for' or 'poste restante' may be addressed to any post office except a town sub-office. Letters are kept for a fortnight (if from abroad, one month). Travellers may not use the poste restante

for more than three months.

Money Orders. Within the U.K. and the Irish Republic money may be transmitted by means of postal orders (up to £5) or money orders (up to £50), on both of which a small poundage is charged. The name of the sender of a money order must be given by the payee. For foreign and colonial money orders, the maximum varies from £10 to £40. — Telegraph Money Orders are issued at the same rates, plus the cost of the telegram of advice and a supplementary fee of 3d. for inland and 6d. or 1/ for foreign orders.

Telegrams. Inland: Replies may be prepaid up to a maximum of 12/. Priority can be obtained on payment of additional fee

of 1/.

The charges for overseas telegrams vary between 4d. and 8d. per word to places in the European System and between 11d. and 3/6 per word outside it. There is a maximum rate of 1/6 per word to places in the British Commonwealth. Other rates are available for 'urgent' and 'letter' telegrams. Radiotelegrams are accepted at any telegraph office for transmission to

word (standard); 9d. a word (for short-voyage ships).

Telephones. Public telephone call-office facilities are provided at many post offices, railway stations and shops; and in kiosks. The minimum charge for the use of a call office is 4d. Trunk (and toll) calls (including personal calls) may be effected from practically all public call offices. Reduced rates are charged for trunk (and toll) calls made between 6 p.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Telephone service is available from London to all countries in Europe except Albania; and to many countries overseas, including North and South America, Australia, New Zealand, Egypt, India, Kenya, and South Africa.

lxii

## V. HOTELS

Good hotels are to be found in every part of England, except perhaps in some purely industrial districts, and it is by no means the rule that the most pretentious hotels are necessarily the most comfortable. In the lists in the text, the hotels in each town are named approximately in order of their generally accepted standing, the cheaper houses being mentioned last. These lists, making no claim to be exhaustive, are intended to offer the traveller a reasonable choice of accommodation; the omission of a name implies no derogatory judgment.

Upwards of 200 hotels and inns of various grades in England are controlled by Trust Houses, Ltd. (T.H.) in the text; head office, Short's Gardens, London, W.C.2), whose chief aim is the provision of substantial comfort and good meals at any hour. The hotels and inns of the People's Refreshment House Association, Ltd. (P.R.) in the text; head office, 20 Victoria St., S.W.1), mostly small country inns, provide good meals, but not always sleeping accommodation. Each company issues a detailed handbook. Similar estab-

lishments are managed by various local trusts.

The Hôtels de Luxe and other First-Class Hotels in the principal towns and the fashionable health and pleasure resorts are managed on cosmopolitan lines and provide every modern comfort and convenience, except perhaps a constant supply of iced water. The better Second-Class Hotels at such places are also thoroughly comfortable. The large Country House Hotels. which are now found all over the country, are generally wellappointed establishments, 'converted' from private country mansions, standing in spacious grounds, and afford facilities for amusements and country sports. So-called Private Hotels, which abound in the chief health and pleasure resorts, have no licence for the sale of alcoholic liquors (though visitors may provide their own). The best of them differ little in luxury (and charges) from first-class licensed hotels, but the name is regularly appropriated by ordinary boarding-houses. Commercial Hotels, frequented by business men, are moderate in price and are usually comfortable if not luxurious. In country towns the inns are generally 'family and commercial hotels,' with a dining-room (sometimes denoted 'coffee-room') for ordinary visitors and a 'commercial room' for gentlemen of the road. Hot and cold running water in the bedrooms is now general, even in hotels of moderate pretensions. Some hotels are 'unlicensed' but send out for any alcoholic refreshments required. These are to be distinguished from Temperance Hotels, in which alcoholic liquors are not consumed, and which often afford comfortable quarters at very reasonable rates.

Before taking possession of his rooms at a hotel, the traveller should have a precise understanding as to the charge. Bills should be paid at weekly intervals, as mistakes are then more easily checked. Notice of departure should be given before noon, as otherwise an extra day may be charged for Valuables should be kept carefully locked up in the owner's bag or deposited with the hotel-manager in exchange for a receipt. The restriction of hours for the sale of liquor and tobacco does not apply to travellers within their hotels, but alcoholic drinks ordered otherwise than at meal-times are usually

HOTELS

lxiii

paid for on the spot. Most hotels make, on application, an inclusive 'en pension' charge for a stay of three days or more; but this arrangement is not always convenient for sightseers, who may prefer to take luncheon or tea elsewhere. The hours at which meals are served are much more rigid than formerly, as the Catering Wages Act (in operation since 1948) strictly regulates the hours of employment of hotel staff. Many inns, indeed, have been obliged to abandon the serving of meals owing to the cost of maintaining an adequate staff.

CHARGES. The charges quoted in the text, though they give a general idea of the charges at different types of hotel, are to a certain extent approximate and relative only; for it not unfrequently happens that bedrooms at the lowest terms quoted in the tariffs are not available, and in most seaside and holiday resorts the price of accommodation varies with the season, the highest charges being effective in July-Aug, and at the Christmas and Easter holidays, the lowest in Nov.-March. The cost of meals varies considerably, and although a good meal can still be found for less, in practice, luncheon in a good average hotel costs 5/6-7/6, dinner 8/6-10/6. The regular 'bed-&breakfast' charge includes a bath and an 'English' breakfast; a reduction can often be arranged where only a light 'Continental' breakfast is desired. In some hotels morning tea is included in the bed-&-breakfast charge; in most, but not all, a cup of after-dinner coffee is counted as an extra (6d-1). There are, however, no fixed rules, the custom varying from house to house. For the larger and more fashionable hotels the daily rate may be estimated at about 40/-50/; for less pretentious houses and good country hotels at 30/-40/; while even in village inns it can seldom be less than about 20/.

Bedroom fires and the serving of meals in private rooms are always extra. The usual charge for private sitting-rooms is relatively high. — In most hotels a 'double bedded room' means a bedroom with a large double bed.

not a room with two single beds.

Gratutties. Some hotels make a practice of adding a surcharge of 10 per cent. on the bill, to meet the increased cost of wages. This is not to be regarded as a service charge, and the award of gratuities to the staff is still a universal custom. Gratuities may be presented individually—to the head waiter, the special waiter who has attended the visitor at meals, the porter, and the chambermaid—or they may be paid at the hotel office in the form of a percentage on the bill (10-15 per cent.). At a hotel of moderate class 10/-15/ on a bill of £5 is ample, but a one-night visitor will give proportionately nore. An occasional 6d. is enough for the page or lift-boy.

Restaurants. Good restaurants may be said not to exist outide London except in the largest provincial towns and most
lashionable resorts; in the average country town, meals are
best taken at a hotel or inn. The abundant tea-rooms (soalled 'cafés') supply luncheons and teas at lower prices, and
lood plain licensed restaurants are often attached to quite
nodest commercial hotels ('pubs'). 'High tea,' or 'meat tea' is
he ordinary evening meal north of Birmingham except in
lotels. Alcoholic liquors are supplied in restaurants and
averas only at certain 'permitted hours.'

Boarding-Houses. Visitors who propose to spend more than a day or two at any of the chief health resorts, seaside resorts. cathedral towns, etc., will find boarding-houses or 'guesthouses' considerably cheaper than hotels. The charges at these range from 73/6 or 84/ per week upwards. The most satisfactory guide in choosing such quarters is a recommendation from someone who knows both the house and the traveller: but inquiry of a stationmaster, at a leading shop, or other local source often yields good results. Luggage may be left at the station while the traveller is securing his quarters. — Similar remarks apply also to Furnished Apartments, in which the hirer may arrange either to do his own catering or to have it done for him by the landlady.

Youth Hostels. The cheapest way of seeing the English countryside is to travel on foot or bicycle from Youth Hostel to Youth Hostel. The Youth Hostels Association (national office, Trevelyan House, St. Albans, Herts), founded in 1930, owns c. 270 hostels in all parts of England, occupying buildings of many different characters, each in charge of a warden. Memberbuildings of many different characters, each in charge of a warden. membership of the association costs 2/6 per annum for those under 16, 7/6 for those over 16 and under 21, and 15/ for those of 21 or over. Accommodation is simple, but at most hostels hot morning and evening meals and packet lunches are provided at a low cost. All hostels are closed from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Members are required to do their share of the housework and to observe a few simple rules, which are detailed in the Y.H.A. Handbook

(free to members, 11d. post free to non-members).

Members of foreign Youth Hostels Associations need not join the English Y.H.A.; foreign visitors who are not already members may take out International Membership for 15]. The Y.H.A. Travel Bureau at 29 John Adam St., London, W.C.2, will give advice.

## VI. MOTORING IN ENGLAND

Communicated by the Automobile Association

Motor-cars and motor-cycles entering the United Kingdom are subject to customs duty and purchase tax which vary not only according to value but to country of manufacture. Visiting motorists wishing to make only a temporary stay, not exceeding one year, need not pay customs duty or purchase tax. They may obtain international documents from the motoring association in their own country or, if there is no such organisation, from the Automobile Association (or the Royal Automobile Club, see below) in the United Kingdom. The documents required, which permit free entry, are:—(a) Triptyque or Carnet de Passages en Douanes; (b) International Certificate for Motor Vehicles (with nationality plaque): (c) International Driving Permit.

No one under 17 years of age may drive a motor-car in Great Britain, and no one under 16 may ride a motor-cycle. If a visiting motorist holds a valid International Driving Permit, the A.A. or R.A.C. Port Officer will issue a 'Free Licence to Drive' (RF 30). If the motorist arrives from a country where International Driving Permits are unobtainable (such as the U.S.A. or Canada), or is otherwise unable to produce a permit, the Port Officer will issue a visitor's British licence for 5/ upon a declaration that the motorist is the holder of a valid licence in his own country. No test is necessary. The Association can also arrange tests for visitors without a valid licence who cannot prove that they hold such a licence in their own country. Similarly, a temporary Registration Card will be issued on production of an International Certificate for Motor Vehicles. If the certificate cannot be produced, temporary registration numbers will have to be taken out at the port. The cost is 27/6,

Whether the car has entered under an International Certificate or temporary British registration arrangements, the Port Officer will issue an International Circulation Permit entitling the motorist to 90 days' tax-free circulation in the United Kingdom. This permit must be exhibited on the windscreen of the vehicle in a special holder, which can be supplied for 7/6. The issue of an International Circulation Permit is subject to the production by the visitor of a valid Insurance Certificate, known as a 'green card.' Visitors using their vehicles in the United Kingdom beyond the initial 90 days' tax-free period must licence them with a local Council and pay a proportion of the £12 10/ annual tax. The rate of taxation for motor-cycles is considerably lower.

In hiring a car, visitors must present a valid driving licence to the hire firm. The hirer of a self-driven car must be between

the ages of 21 and 60.

The rule of the road throughout the United Kingdom is 'keep to the left and overtake on the right,' which is the reverse of the custom in most parts of Europe and in America. There is a speed limit of 30 miles per hour on roads in built-up areas. These roads are defined as those on which there is a system of street lighting with lamp posts at intervals of not more than 200 yards. There are exceptions to this rule; some roads which are technically 'built-up' according to the above definition are not restricted, and others which are not 'built-up' are restricted. On many arterial roads a differential speed limit of 40 m.p.h. may be found to operate. Other speed limits, of less than 30 m.p.h., are in force on a number of roads, bridges, parks, etc. The boundaries of built-up areas and special speed limits are marked by appropriate signs.

During the hours of darkness motor-cars must show two white lights to the front, indicating the width of the vehicle. In addition, there must be two rear lamps exhibited not more than 16 inches from each of the outer edges of the vehicle and placed between 15 and 42 inches from the ground and not more than 30 inches from the rear of the vehicle. The rear

number-plate must also be illuminated.

In towns road crossings are provided for pedestrians, who have the right of way unless a police officer is in control.

lxvi ROADS

These crossings are identified by alternate black and white stripes, by studs on the road surface, and by lighted yellow beacons at the roadside. On the approach side to the crossing a double line of studs indicates the prohibited area for parking a motor vehicle. It is an offence not to give precedence to a pedestrian on a crossing or to leave a vehicle within the prescribed area.

The Royal Automobile Club, which was founded in 1897, is the oldest British motoring organisation. It is the national motoring authority and a constituent member of the Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile. The annual subscription for associate members resident in the British Isles is £2 2/ per annum (motor-cyclists £1 11/6); reduced subscriptions are payable by members living abroad. The headquarters are at 85 Pall Mall, London, S.W.I, and there are 17 R.A.C. county offices and 26 port offices in the British Isles. Full members of the Club, in addition to the benefits of associates, have the use of the Club House in Pall Mall and the Country Club at Woodcote Park, near Epsom, Surrey.

The Automobile Association of Great Britain is the largest single motoring organisation in the world and has a membership exceeding 1,750,000. The full subscription for motorists resident in Great Britain or Ireland is £2 2/ a year; motor-cyclists and the owners of three-wheeled cars may pay £1 11/6, but free breakdown service is then excluded. Visiting motorists who are members of overseas motoring associations and clubs federated or allied with the A.A. may join at a reduced subscription. The Association has 34 area offices in the British Isles and port offices in all the chief seaports and airports from which motor vehicles are regularly transported. Abroad, there are an office in Paris, representatives at each of the principal Channel ports and airports, and agents in many important towns throughout the world.

Among the benefits enjoyed by members of both organisations are: road patrols, mounted on motor-cycle road service outfits, on all important roads; roadside telephone boxes; free breakdown service from garages; emergency and radiocontrolled breakdown services; free legal defence and advice; technical advice and assistance, including the inspection of used vehicles; road routes at home and abroad; an annual handbook containing particulars of appointed hotels, garages and agents, maps, and much other useful information; and various special publications of interest and value to car and motorcycle owners.

Roads in England. English main roads enjoy a well-deserved reputation for the dustless excellence of their surface, though

until recently few of them were straight. The construction of new 'by-pass' roads and the widening and straightening of existing highways has largely removed this reproach, though in some cases at the expense of the picturesque. Some important roads, e.g. Watling Street, Fosse Way, etc., run along the line of old Roman roads with their characteristic straightness. A few important thoroughfares, however, are still comparatively narrow and winding, sharp corners being by no means uncommon, and vision is impeded by the hedges or walls which are still usual, except in moorland and forest districts. Dangerous cross-roads, corners, bridges, hills, etc., are indicated by conventional signs.

Roads in Great Britain are divided into three categories: 'Class 1' or 'A' roads, 'Class 2' or 'B' roads, and 'Other roads.' The 'A' and 'B' roads are numbered, the class and number being usually painted on the direction posts. This classification is made use of in our descriptions of road routes throughout this guide. 'Other roads' are not numbered and are of minor importance. As a general rule, it may be taken that 'A' roads are better than 'B' roads, though this is not by any means an infallible guide, and it should be remembered that the heaviest traffic is likely to be found on 'A' roads. Tar-spraying is prevalent in early spring. The leading motor associations communicate to the more important daily papers lists of

regions demanding caution.

Main-road hills are not usually severe and the tendency is to 'by-pass' even quite moderate ascents, e.g. Dashwood Hill (1 in 10) on the London-Oxford road. The E. side of England. particularly East Anglia, Cambridgeshire, and Lincolnshire, is generally flat, though isolated hills, as at Lincoln, are not unknown even here. Many parts of Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland are hilly, Yorkshire especially having a number of very severe short hills (e.g. near Whitby), as well as long, fairly easy gradients over the moors. The Peak District and the Lake District possess very little level ground, but the worst hills are usually off the beaten track, the severest mainroad hill in the Lake District being Honister Pass (1 in 4). The hilliest region in England is in W. Somerset, Dorset, and Devonshire, where 'single-figure' gradients are common, though the roads do not usually rise very high above sea-level. The stiffest main road in England is probably Porlock Hill (1 in 4-8; 3 m. long), in Somerset, Cornwall, the Cotswolds, the Chilterns, the Malvern Hills, and the Kentish Weald all yield their crop of gradients more or less severe. — Toll bridges still exist in some parts, but they are gradually being freed.

Cycling. England is an ideal country for the cyclist. The main roads however, in the neighbourhood of large towns and especially on Sat. and Sun., are apt to be crowded with motor-

vehicles. Cyclists are advised to keep as far as possible to the by-roads, the surface of which is, as a rule, excellent. Cycles must show a white light in front and a red light behind from 1 hr. after sunset. The Cyclists' Touring Club (3 Craven Hill, London. W.2: subscription 21/ per annum; entrance fee 1/) issues a useful handbook.

#### VII. GENERAL HINTS

Season and Plan of Tour. July, August, and September are the chief travelling months in England, when 'tourist facilities' are in full swing; hotels and conveyances are, however, then apt to be crowded, motor-coaches throng the main roads, and the prudent traveller will take care to secure his quarters in advance. In the latter half of May and in June, travelling is more comfortable, and October is often a month of fine weather and beautiful atmospheric and foliage effects. Waterproofs are indispensable at all seasons.

Of the summer resorts that fringe the long coast-line, those in Sussex, Devon, Cornwall, and Yorkshire mostly offer the additional attraction of picturesque hill-scenery. The flat E. coast generally affords better bathing and has a more bracing climate. The S.W. coast, from the Isle of Wight to the Land's End, is apt to be warm at midsummer but offers good winter quarters. The W. coast is the rainiest. Certain resorts, such as Margate, Ramsgate, Southend, Clacton, Yarmouth, Skegness, Weston-super-Mare, New Brighton, Blackpool, and the Isle of Man, are popular in July-Sept, with excursionists and with less fashionable visitors than those that frequent the large hotels at Brighton, Scarborough, Bournemouth, Torquay, Folkestone, Frinton, Felixstowe, and Whitby. The leading inland health resorts include Bath, Harrogate, Buxton, Learnington, Cheltenham, Malvern, and Droitwich. Among tourist districts especially favoured for walking, cycling, and motor tours are the Lake District (where the mountaineer will find good rockclimbing), the Peak District, the Yorkshire Dales, Devon and Cornwall, Exmoor, the North and South Downs, and the New Forest. Boating-parties may make for the beautiful scenery of the Thames and Wye and the Norfolk Broads. Interest of a different kind is offered by the Shakespeare Country, 'Wordsworthshire' (i.e. the Lake District), the 'Wessex' of Thomas Hardy, the Constable Country, and the regions associated with the Brontes, Dickens, Hampden, Lincoln, and Washington. A tour of the cathedrals should include at least Canterbury, Winchester, Salisbury, Wells, Gloucester, Lichfield, York, Durham, Lincoln, Peterborough, and Ely, and a visit to Oxford or Cambridge should not be omitted. Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Somerset, and Suffolk are famous for their churches; Gloucestershire, Northamptonshire, and Rutland for their

stone-built villages. The circles of Stonehenge and Avebury are prehistoric antiquities of the first rank; the chief traces of the Romans in England are the Roman Wall and the remains at Bath, Lincoln, Colchester, St. Albans, Leicester, Lullingstone, Chedworth, and Richborough; and medieval domestic England lingers visibly in Chester, Norwich, Shrewsbury, Warwick. Hereford, Winchester, Sandwich, Lavenham, Winchelsea, and Rye, as well as in many villages and country mansions. English domestic architecture at its best, from the 17th to the early 19th cent., can be studied at Stamford, Lynn, Bath, Cheltenham, Brighton, and Bury St. Edmunds. The principal industrial districts, offering few attractions to the pleasure-tourist, are South Lancashire, S.W. Yorkshire, the Black Country, the Staffordshire Potteries, and the coalfield of Newcastle. But the real typical England, with its ruined castles and abbevs, its old towns and villages, its stately mansions and peaceful farms. is to be found in almost any county, and will richly reward those who have leisure to exchange the great railway routes and crowded main roads for the lanes and by-roads that add to the charm of the English countryside.

The British Travel & Holidays Association, 64 St. James's St., London, S.W.I, and 336 Madison Avenue, New York 17, founded to increase the number and promote the comfort of visitors from overseas, issues a monthly journal with announcements of 'coming events,' as well as a wide range of tourist literature, and willingly supplies other convenient and useful informa-tion. The Association has offices also at Amsterdam, Auckland, Cape Town,

Chicago, Los Angeles, Melbourne, Paris, Sydney, and Toronto.

The National Trust For Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty ("N.T." in the text; 42 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.I.) founded in 1895, acts as trustee of properties acquired by the nation to be preserved intact for future generations. It preserves from destruction and damage an ever-increasing number of national treasures. The minimum subscription is 20/, allowing free access to N.T. recognition where a charge is acceptable medium. allowing free access to N.T. properties where a charge is normally made.

Many other historic monuments have been scheduled for preservation by Act of Parliament, and numerous ancient buildings are under the efficient

act of rariament, and numerous ancient buildings are under the emicent care of the Ministry of Works (Ancient Monuments Dept.).

The Gardens of English country houses are famous, and many of them are thrown open to the public on certain days in summer (usually 11-7, Sun. 2-7; adm. 2/). The resultant funds are administered by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, for the Retired District Nurses' Benefit Fund and the National Trust Gardens Scheme. Particulars from the National Gardens Scheme. Scheme, 57 Lower Belgrave St., London, S.W.1.

Directories and Books of Reference. Kelly's Directories Ltd. publish directories of London and of many of the larger towns. These, and the almost equally useful local telephone directories, may be consulted in hotels, public libraries, and occasionally at post offices and large shops. The addresses of American residents in Great Britain (and other information useful to Americans) will be found in the Anglo-American Year Book. Particulars about people of eminence of social position are given in Who's Who. Biographical details of persons of historical and artistic importance are available in the Dictionary of National Biography (22 vol., and 4 suppts. to 1940), John Harvey's English Mediæval Architects to 1550 (1954), H. M. Colvin's Biographical Dictionary of English Architects, 1660-1840 (1954), and Rupert Gunnis's Dictionary of British Sculptors (1954).

Whitaker's Almanack is a mine of official, statistical, and general information. Other useful 'annuals' are Burke's or Debrett's Peerage, Kacher's or Dod's Parliamentary Companion, the Statesman's Year Book, Crockford's Clerical Directory, the Medical Register, the Directory of Directors, the Writers' & Artists' Year Book, Sell's Directory of Registered Telegraphic Addresses, Willing's Press Guide, and the Newspaper Press Directory.

Public Reference Libraries. All large towns in England maintain a Reference Library, where information of a local or general nature may be sought. In towns where a separate Civic Information Bureau is not indicated in the text inquiries should be made at the Central Library.

text inquiries should be made at the Central Library.

Health. Strangers accustomed to warmer houses than those of England must be on their guard against chills and colds. Houses in England (other than the larger hotels) rarely have central heating, and even in summer chilly weather is by no means unknown. In case of illness tourists should ask a friend or their banker or consul, or, if necessary, a hotelier, to recommend a doctor. In ordinary medical practice a fee of 15/ for a bedside visit is usual, but, in accordance with the National Health Scheme, it is possible for visitors to obtain medical attention free of cost. Nurses may be obtained on the recommendation of a friend or doctor or by application to the local Nurses' Association. In case of an illness likely to be either long or serious, the patient should be at once transferred (if practicable) from the hotel to a good nursing home (private hospital).

Some English Usages. English forms of politeness are, on the whole, somewhat less ceremonious than those prevalent on the continent of Europe, and a shade more so than those of America or the Dominions. Men do not raise their hats to other men, and do not uncover in shops, picture-galleries, and the like. The most usual dinner-hour is between 7.30 and 8.30 p.m. Promptness in answering invitations and punctuality in keeping appointments are important virtues in England. The conventions as to the correct costume for different functions are not nearly so rigid as formerly. Evening dress, for example, is by no means essential at the theatre. The dinner jacket, worn with a black necktie, is appropriate for all but the most formal evening occasions, when a swallow-tail coat, with a white waistcoat and a white necktie, should be worn.

Summer Time. Between (usually) the day after the 3rd Sat. in April (or, if that day be Easter Sunday, the day after the 2nd Sat.) and the day after the 1st Sat. in Oct. 'summer time'

is one hour in advance of mean time.

Business is suspended all over England on Good Friday and Christmas Day and also on Bank Holidays, viz. Easter Monday, Whit Monday, the first Monday in August, and Boxing Day (i.e. the day after Christmas). On bank holidays, however, museums, public galleries, and places of amusement remain open, though private collections are sometimes closed. Saturday is a business half-holiday in the larger towns, but shops are closed usually on Wednesday or Thursday after 1 p.m. On Sunday museums, collections, and pleasure-resorts are almost invariably closed in the morning. — Market Days in country towns, though in their way characteristic of English life, are on the whole to be avoided if possible, especially by the motorist. Local market days are indicated in the index of Bradshaw's Railway Guide and in some of the motor handbooks.

Banks are usually open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. (on Sat. 9.30-12). Receipts for payments of 40/ and upwards should bear a

2d. receipt stamp.

Sale of Tobacco and Liquor. Tobacconists' shops are not now open for longer hours than other shops and are all closed on Sundays; but tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes may be purchased in hotels and many restaurants, and during 'permitted hours' The 'permitted hours' during which alcoholic in taverns. liquor may be supplied at restaurants or taverns in England (outside London) vary in different districts, but the total number of such hours on weekdays is 8, unless specially extended to 8½. Generally speaking, it is not possible to purchase liquor before 11 a.m., or between 2 or 3 and 5.30 or 6 p.m., or after 10 or 10.30 p.m. On Sundays there are 5 permitted hours, of which two must be between noon and 3 p.m. and three between 7 and 10 p.m. Restaurants, however, may supply liquor for consumption along with a meal, for one hour after the ordinary hours. These restrictions do not apply to travellers within their hotels.

Glossary. The following glossary records a few ordinary words, the usage in regard to which differs somewhat in Great Britain, the Dominions, and the United States, and so might occasionally lead to misunderstanding, at least in intercourse with the less well educated.

Area, sunk space giving access to the basement of a house.

Bank Holiday, public holiday

(comp. above).

Basin, bowl (fixed-in basin, set bowl).

Biscuit, cracker (not tea roll).

Black, to shine or polish (boots).

Blind, window-shade (not shutter).

Booking Office, ticket office (railway).

Bowler (hat), the 'boxer' of Australia.

Box Office, ticket office at a theatre.

Bug, bed-bug only.

Cannon, carom (billiards).

Car, motor-car, tramway-car, but not railway-car (though restaurant-car, sleeping-car).

Chemist, druggist, drug-store.

Clerk (pron. clark), clerical help
(not shopman).

Clever, smart, able (never good-natured).

Cloak Room, check room.

Corn, grain in general; secondarily oats (as in feed of corn for a horse).

Cracker, explosive bonbon. Creek, inlet of the sea.

Cunning, artful (seldom in good sense).

Dinner jacket, tuxedo.

Draper, dry-goods store.

Fall, seldom used in sense of autumn.

First floor, the floor above the ground-floor (never the ground-floor).

Goloshes, rubbers, overshoes, gumshoes.

Goods train, freight train. Hoarding, board-fence.

Homely, domestic, unpretending, home-like (seldom, if ever, plain-

home-like (seldom, if ever, looking).

Jug, pitcher.

Larder, meat-safe.

Lift, elevator (service-lift, dumbwaiter).

Lounge suit, sack suit.

Lovely, beautiful (not lovable).

Luggage, baggage. Lumber, disused furniture, etc.

(comp. lumber-room).

Lunch, Luncheon, used of midday

meal only.

Mad, insane (not cross or angry).

Minerals, soda-water and other effervescent drinks.

Motor-car, the usual term for automobile.

Muslin, thin, delicately woven cotton fabric (butter muslin, cheese-cloth).

Paddock, small pasture near a house, enclosure for race-horses.

Paraffin, kerosene.

Parlour, ordinary family livingroom (not drawing-room or reception-room).

Pavement, sidewalk. Petrol, gasoline, 'gas.'

Public conveniences, comfort sta-

Public School, large, and often expensive, school, not owned by the State.

Reel (of thread), spool (of cotton). Ride, not properly used of wheeled vehicles (except bicycles and, occasionally, motor-cars; comp. "joyride"). One drives in a carriage, and travels in a train.

Road, highway (not railway).
Sick, usually confined to sense
familiar on sea-voyages (not as
equivalent to ill; note, however,
sick man, sick-room, sick-nurse).

Spanner, monkey-wrench. Spittoon, cuspidor.

Stage, distance traversed. Station (railway), depôt.

Store, warehouse, large establishment selling various goods (as opposed to ordinary retail-shop).

Team, span, two or more horses harnessed together (never used of one horse).

Telegraph Form, telegraph blank. Tles, neckties, railway sleepers (not shoes).

Toll Call, short-distance call.

Town, group of buildings, larger than a village (not township).

Tram, electric, trolley, or street car. Truck, freight-car (not lorry).

Trunk Call, long-distance call.

Ugly, usually of appearance only

(not of temper).

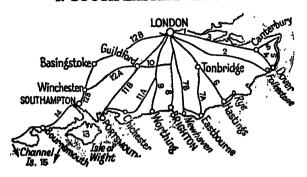
Van, large vehicle (usually covered) for conveying goods; baggage-car on railways.

Waggon, four-wheeled vehicle for heavy loads (never used of a light vehicle).

Note that the abbreviated form of expressing dates differs in England and America. E.g. 1/7/57 means July 1st, 1957, not January 7th.

# ENGLAND

## I. SOUTH-EASTERN ENGLAND



## 1. LONDON

LONDON, the capital of the British Empire, is situated in S.E. England, on the *Thames*, about 40 m. from its mouth. Whether by 'London' we understand the legally defined *County of London* (3\frac{1}{2}\) million inhab.) or the very much larger area known vaguely as *Greater London* (8\frac{1}{2}\) million inhab.), it is roughly divided into halves by the river, which winds through it from W. to E. The N. half is by far the more important for the tourist; and in both halves the interest diminishes as we recede from the river. London is fully described in the *Blue Guide to London*, and the following condensed information is intended for visitors whose object is not London for itself but London as a stage in the exploration of England.

Railway Termini. It is important for the traveller to or from London to ascertain beforehand at which station his train arrives or departs. The following is an alphabetical list of the chief London termini, nearly all of which are directly connected by passages or subways with the system of Underground Railways within London; — CANNON STREET, a City terminus of the Southern Region. — CHARING CROSS, a West End terminus of the SIL. — BUSTON is a terminus of the L.M.R., where the boat-trains for Liverpool, Holyhead, and Heysham start. — FENCHURCH STREET is a terminus of the E.R. (formerly L.M.R.) trains to the Docks, Southend, and Tilbury. — HOLDORN VIADUCT is another City terminus of the S.R. — KING'S CROSS, terminus of the E.R. (Northern lines). — LIVERPOOL STREET, terminus of the FAR. (Eastern lines), is the station for the Continental routes via Harwich. — LONDON BRIDGE includes two adjacent City termini of the S.R. — MARYLEGONE, a subsidiary terminus for Leicoster, Nottingham, etc. — PADDINGTON is the terminus of the W.R., where the boat-trains for Plymount and for Fishguard start. — St. PANCRAS, a terminus of the L.M.R., is used by the boat-trains for Tilbury. — VICTORIA, the chief West End terminus of the S.R., is the station

2

for the Continental routes via Folkestone, Dover, and Newhaven. - WATERLOO is another terminus of the S.R., where the boat-trains for Southampton start.

Hotels (often full in summer). The following list contains a selection of hotels suited to passing travellers, arranged alphabetically in five categories. ADIONING THE RAILWAY TERMINI: Charing Cross (RB. 37/6), at Charing Cross Station; Euston (RB. 40/), at Euston Station; Great Eastern (RB. 37/6), at Liverpool Street Station; Great Northern (RB. 38/6), at King's Cross Station; Great Western Royal (RB. 41/6), at Paddington Station; Grosvenor (RB. c. 37/6), at Victoria Station. — Hotels of the Highest Class (charges on application): Berkeley, Piccadilly; Claridge's, Brook St., Mayfair; Connaught, Carlos Pl., Mayfair; Dorchester, Grosvenor House, both in Park Lane; May Pair, Berkeley St.; Park Lane, Ritz, both in Piccadilly; Savoy, Strand; Stafford, St. James's Pl.; Westbury, New Bond St. — First-Class Hotels (approx. charge RB. 35/-45); Brown's, Dover St., Mayfair; Cumberland, Marble Arch; Goring, Ebury St.; Hyde Park, Knightsbridge; Piccadilly, near Piccadilly Circus; Rembrandt, Thurloc Pl. (opposite Victoria & Albert Museum); Rubens, Buckingham Palace Rd., near Victoria; Waldorf, Aldwych. — Less Expensive (approx. charge RB. 25/-35/): Artillery Mansions, 75 Victoria St.; Berners, Berners St.; Bonnington, Southampton Row; Howard, Norfolk St.; Imperial, Russell Square, Bloomsbury, with Turkish baths; Kingsley, Bloomsbury Way; hotels suited to passing travellers, arranged alphabetically in five categories. Russell Square, Bloomsbury, with Turkish baths; Kingsley, Bloomsbury Way; Norfolk, Surrey St., Strand; Regent Palace, Sherwood St., Piccadilly Circus; Russell, Russell Square; Strand Palace, Strand; Welbeck, Welbeck St. — UNILCENSED HOTELS (approx. charge RB. 20/6-22/6), all in Bloomsbury: Ivanhoe, Bloomsbury St.; Kenilworth, Great Russell St.; Waverley, Southampton Row.

Restaurants. Among the most fashionable are those at the highest-class Restaurants. Among the most fashionable are those at the highest-class hotels; also, in the St. James's area: Caprice, Arlington St.; Ecu de France, Apéritif, Jermyn St.; Prunier (fish), St. James's St.; Quaglino, Bury St., etc. Other first-class restaurants are: Maison Basque, Cavaller, Hatchett's, Dover St.; Coq d'Or, Stratton St.; Manetta, Clarges St.; Mirabelle, Cunningham, Curzon St.; Hungaria, Lower Regent St.; Pastoria, Le Perroquet, Leicester Sq. (S. side); Martinez (Spanish), Swallow St. (off Regent St.); Café de Paris, Coventry St.; Margarita (Spanish), Cork St.; Boulestin, Southampton St. (off Strand); Simpson's (English style), 100 Strand. Good restaurants, when the traster lower charges are: Maison (Spanish) Requer St. Davick St. Wigmoor (off Strand); Simpson's (English style), 100 Strand. Good restaurants, with rather lower charges, are: Majorca (Spanish), Brewer St.; Danish, 87 Wigmore St.; Layton's, Duke St., Manchester Sq.; Trocadero, Shaftesbury Ave. (Piccadilly Circus), etc. — In Soho and N. of Oxford St.: Kettner's, Romilly St.; Iyy, West St., St. Martin's Lane; numerous cheaper foreign restaurants.—City restaurants (English style) include: Old Cheshire Cheese, Wine Office Court, 145 Fleet St.; Cock Tayern, 22 Fleet St.; Printer's Devil, Fetter Lane; Sweeting's (fish), 39 Queen Victoria St.; Pinm's (fish), 42 Threadneedle St., near the Bank. — Considerably cheaper than the above are the Corner Houses, with brasseries (Coventry St., Marble Arch, Oxford St., and Strand); and the numerous restaurants (unlic.) of the Quality Inns, Hill's, and Stewart's, and the food reform' restaurant of Shearns, 231 Tottenham Court Rd.

Tea Rooms. The fashionable places for afternoon tea are the lourges of the

Tea Rooms. The fashionable places for afternoon tea are the lounges of the first-class hotels; and Gunter, Curzon St., Fortnum & Mason, Piccadilly, and Barbellion (chocolate), 70 New Bond St. Also, Fuller's, 206 Regent St. and 42 Buckingham Palace Rd.; Kardomah, 186 Piccadilly and 182 Fleet St.; de Bry (chocolate), 64 New Oxford St.

Taxicabs. Present charge, 1/3 for ? mile, then 3d. for each additional ? mile; for waiting 3d. for every 2½ minutes. Each person beyond one 6d. extra, each

article of luggage carried outside 3d.

Motor-Buses and Trolley-Buses in Central London halt at fixed points, indicated by posts on the edge of the pavement. — Motor Coaches. The environs of London with a radius of c. 35 m. are served by the comfortable GREEN LINE COACRES, which pick up passengers in London at fixed points only. In summer there are motor-coach excursions to points of interest around London (half-day tours; 15/), and 'Seeing London' drives (3/) are organised by London Transport and the principal tourist agencies.

Underground Railways, beneath the most frequented parts of London, provide a cheap and convenient method of transit. At their points of inter-

section the lines are connected with one another by subways, and they com-

municate directly with most of the railway termini.

#### HOURS OF ADMISSION TO THE PRINCIPAL SIGHTS

a takan saan jara ta ah bas mad jarah badan bandanagan	Sundays	Weekdays	Free unless otherwise stated
Apsley House British Museum	2.30-6 2.30-6	10-6 10-5	Adm. 1/.
Carlyle's House	2.30-0	10-dusk	Adm. 1/.
Chelsea Hospital	10-4	10-4	Closed 12-2.
Dickens House		10-5	Adm. 1/; closed 12.30-2.
Dulwich Gallery	2-5, 6	10-4, 5, 6,	Closed on Mon., & Sun. in winter.
Geffrye Museum Guildhall Museum	2-5	10-5 10-5	Closed on Mon.
Hampton Court	2-4, 5, 6	10-4, 5, 6	Adm. to state apart- ments, 1/.
Johnson's House Keats's House		10.30-4.30 10-6	Adm. 1/.
Kensington Palace	2-5, 6	2-5,6	Adm. 1/., Sat. & Sun. in summer only.
Kenwood	2.30-dusk	10-dusk	
Kew Gardens	10-dusk	10-dusk	Adm. 3 <i>d</i> .
London Museum	2-4, 6	10-4, 6	
National Gallery	2-6	10-6	
National Maritime Museum National Portrait Gallery	2.30-6	10-6	
Natural History Museum	2-6 2.30-6	10-5 10-6	}
Parliament, Houses of	2.50-0	10-3.30	Sat. only.
Record Office Museum	-	1-4	Closed on Sat.
Royal Academy	2-6	9.30-7	Adm. 2/.
St. Paul's Cathedral	Services	8–5, 7	Crypt 6d.; Galleries
Science Museum	2.30-6	10-6	
Soane Museum Tate Gallery	2-6	10-5	Closed on Mon. & Aug.
Tower	2-5 in	10-6 10-4, 5.30	Adm. 1/ (free Sat. &
	summer		BH.): Crown Jewels 1/.
United Service Museum Victoria & Albert Museum	2.30-6	10-5 10-6	Adm. 2/ (Mon. 1/).
Wallace Collection	2.30-6	10-6	
War Museum	2-6	10-6	1
Wesley's House	-	10-4	Adm. 6d., closed 1-2.
Westminster Abbey	Services	11-2.45,	Chapels 1/ (free Mon.).
	l	3.15-6	Chapter House
	1		10.30-4 or 6.30; wax
Westminster Cathedral	Camilar	A11 da	effigies 6d., 10-5; not Sun.
Westminster Cathedral	Services	All day 10-3.30	Tower 1/ (ex. Sun.).
Zoological Gardens	2.30-duel	9, 10-dusk	Adm. 3/, Mon. 2/;
	2.50 4438	or 7	children half-price.
	1	I	1

River Steamers in summer from Westminster Pier to Kew, Richmond, and Hampton Court: also downstream to Greenwich.

Hampton Court; also downstream to Greenwich.

Amusements are advertised in the newspapers (What's on in London; Fri., 9d.) and by posters. The usual charges at the West End Theatres, which are mostly situated in or near Piccadilly Circus and the Strand, are 12/6-19/6 for the stalls, 10/-15/ for the dress-circle, 5/-7/6 for the upper circle, and 2/-4/ for the gallery. Tickets may be obtained in advance at the box-office (no extra charge) or at one of the numerous ticket agents' offices (commission from 1/ per seat). The seats in the gallery are usually unreserved. Evening dress is

not now 'de rigueur' in the stalls and dress-circle. Opera and ballet are given at Covent Garden and Sadler's Wells Theatres.— The leading Music Halls are the Palladium, near Oxford Circus; Windmill, near Piccadilly Circus, and Victoria Palace, near Victoria Station.— CONCERTS are given in the Royal Festival Hall, Royal Albert Hall, Wigmore Hall, W.1, etc. For these and for numerous annual ART EXHIBITIONS the newspapers should be consulted (London Musical Events; monthly 1/6). Royal Academy, see p. 6. — Among other places of amusement are Mme Tussaud's Waxworks, near Baker Street

(London musical Events; monthly 1,07, and the places of amusement are Mme Tussaud's Waxworks, near Baker Street Station, and innumerable Cinemas.

Post Office. Letters addressed 'Poste Restante,' without mention of any special post office, should be called for at the General Post Office in King Edward St., E.C.I. — The TELEGRAPH OFFICES at the G.P.O., and at 39 Charing Cross Rd., W.C.2, are open day and night.

American Embassy, I Orosvenor Square, W.I. Irish Embassy, 17 Grosvenor Place, S.W.I. — High Commissioners of British Dominions: Australia, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2; Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.I; Ceylon, 13 Hyde Park Gardens, W.2; India, India House, Aldwych, W.C.2; New Zealand, 415 Strand; Pakistan, 35 Lowndes Sq., S.W.I; Rhodesia & Nyasaland, 429 Strand; South Africa, South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, Tourist Agents. Thomas Cook & Son, Berkeley St., W.I, 10 Sloane St., S.W.I, Ludgate Circus, E.C.4, 125 Pall Mall, S.W.I, 154 & 378 Strand, W.C.2, 145 Oxford St., W.I, 123 High Holborn, W.C.1, 98 Gracechurch St., E.C.3; American Express, 6 Haymarket, S.W.I; Frames' Tours, 80 Southampton Row, W.C.1, and I Regent St., S.W. Police Headquarters, New Scotland Yard, near Westmunster Station. Lost Property Office, 109 Lambeth Rd.; articles left in buses, trams, or the Under-

Property Office, 109 Lambeth Rd.; articles left in buses, trams, or the Underground should be applied for at 200 Baker St. (10-6; Sat. 10-1).

For the purposes of the tourist, London N. of the Thames (apart from the outlying regions) may be regarded as comprising three districts: Westminster and the West End, to the W. of Charing Cross and Regent St.; the City and East End, to the E. of Temple Bar and Gray's Inn Road; and between these a Central District, extending N. from the Strand to Soho and Bloomsbury. Through these districts two main thoroughfares run from W. to E. to converge at St. Paul's Cathedral. The first, beginning at Hyde Park Corner, follows the line of Piccadilly to the E., trends to the S. by Regent St. or Haymarket to Charing Cross, and there resumes its E. direction via the Strand and Fleet St. The other, a little to the N., leads E. to St. Paul's from the Marble Arch by the continuous line of Oxford St., Holborn, and Newgate St. A drive on the top of a motor-bus along one of these, returning by the other, is an excellent introduction to the exploration of London.

WESTMINSTER AND THE WEST END. To the N. of Charing Cross opens Trafalgar Square, with the tall Nelson Column. On the N. side of the square is the \*\*National Gallery, in which the representation of the various schools of painting (except the French School and the Early British School) is probably the most choice and thorough in the world. Behind, opposite the church of St. Martin in the Fields, is the National Pertrait Gallery, with an interesting and valuable collection of British historical portraits. On the E. and W. sides of the square are the offices of the High Commissioners for South Africa and Canada respectively. — To the W. from Charing Cross, beyond

the statue of Charles I, the Admiralty Arch admits to St. James's Park and the Mall, which leads past Carlton House Terrace, Marlborough House, St. James's Palace, and Clarence House (all on the right) to the Victoria Memorial and Bucking-

ham Palace, the residence of the Queen.

Whitehall and its continuation, Parliament St., leading S. from Trafalgar Square towards Westminster, are flanked on the W, side by a continuous row of Government Offices. On the E. side of Whitehall, just S. of the War Office. stands the \*Banqueting Hall, the only relic of the old Palace of Whitehall. now containing the United Service Museum. At the beginning of Parliament St. rises the \*Cenotaph, commemorating in dignified simplicity the Glorious Dead of 1914-18 and 1939-45. - \*\*Westminster Abbey, dating as it stands mainly from the 13th cent., is one of the most beautiful examples of Gothic architecture in England, but is still more famous as the burialplace of the illustrious dead of many ages, including the Unknown Warrior. The most interesting monuments are in the Poets' Corner (in the S. transept) and in the Choir Chapels. culminating in the \*Chapel of Henry VII (built in 1503-19), with its superb fan-vaulting, the finest example in England of late-Perpendicular Gothic. The Cloisters, with the Chapter House and Chamber of the Pyx, should be visited also.—To the N. of the Abbey is St. Margaret's Church and immediately opposite rise the \*Houses of Parliament, by Sir Charles Barry (1840-50), a stately and extensive pile in a late-Gothic style, with a terrace on the river, three towers, and an elaborately decorated interior. A flag on the noble \*Victoria Tower (336 ft.: at the S.W. angle) by day and a light in the Clock Tower (320 ft.) by night indicate that the House is sitting. The venerable \*Westminster Hall (now part of the Houses of Parliament). in which Charles I was condemned, dates from 1097 but received its present form and its magnificent oaken roof from Richard II in 1399 (restored in 1914-23; damaged in 1940-41).

To the N. of the Houses of Parliament Westminster Bridge (1862) crosses the Thames to Lambeth. Just below it, on the left bank, is the London County Hall (1922), and just above it is St. Thomas's Hospital, on the Albert Embankment. Lambeth Palace, the London residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury for seven centuries, several times struck by bombs, has a Chapel of c. 1230, the Lollards' Tower (1434-45), and a valuable Library. — In Lambeth also, in the former buildings of Bethlem Hospital, is the \*Imperial War Mussum, including a remarkable collection of paintings.

Millbank leads S. from Westminster Abbey and along the river-bank to the Tate Gallery, an interesting gallery of painting and sculpture with a fine collection of modern foreign paintings; while Victoria St. leads S.W. to Victoria Station, passing near the large Rom. Cath. \*Westminster Cathedral, a notable building (1895-1903) by J. F. Bentley, with a square campanile (284 ft.) and a sumptuous interior. From Victoria Station Buckingham Palace Road leads S.W. towards the interesting district of Chelsea, with Chelsea Hospital, a picturesque home for veteran soldiers. Carlyle's House, etc.

From Piccadilly Circus, Piccadilly leads S.W., passing Burlington House (the home of the Royal Academy of Arts) and skirting the S. side of Mayfair, to Hyde Park Corner, whence Knightsbridge and Kensington Road continue its line along the S. side of Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. Behind the Royal Albert Hall, in Kensington Road, is a remarkable and important group of institutions devoted to science and art, including the Royal College of Music, the Imperial College of Science, the \*Science Museum, the \*Geological Museum, the \*Natural History Museum, and the \*Victoria & Albert Museum, containing perhaps the largest and finest collections of applied art in the world. At the W. end of Kensington Gardens is Kensington Balace, containing the \*London Museum. The State Apartments are open on summer week-ends.

Regent Street leads N. from Piccadilly Circus to Regent's Park, in which are the \*Zoological Gardens.—A little S. of the park and to the N. of Oxford St. is the \*\*Wallace Collection, the most important single collection in London for the lover of art in its various manifestations (paintings, French furniture, Sèvres porcelain, arms and armour, bronzes, minia-

tures, ivories, enamels, etc.).

CENTRAL DISTRICT. To the E. of Regent St., between Oxford Street on the N. and Leicester Square on the S., extends Soho, a region of narrow streets with many foreign residents, several theatres, and many cheap restaurants. It is intersected by Shaftesbury Avenue and by Charing Cross Road, between which

(N. end) is the church of St. Giles in the Fields (1733).

From Charing Cross the busy Strand, containing numerous theatres, leads E. towards the City, with interesting districts on both sides. On the right, near its W. end, Adam St. leads to the Adelphi, a district named after the Scottish brothers Adam who designed it, but now largely rebuilt; and on the left, Southampton St. leads to Covent Garden, the chief market in London for fruit, vegetables, and flowers. Savoy St., again to the right, leads to the Chapel of the Savoy, erected c. 1505 on the site of the ancient Savoy Palace. Farther on in the Strand we pass Somerset House (now public offices; with a stately river-façade), built in 1777-80 on the site of another old palace. In the middle of the street, almost opposite the entrance to King's College, which occupies the E. wing of Somerset House, rises the church of St. Mary le Strand (1714). On the left is the huge Bush House, farther on is Australia House, the headquarters of the High Commissioner of Australia, and just beyond it is St. Clement Danes (1681), another church in the middle of the thoroughfare, burned in 1941, and now being restored as the headquarters church of the Royal Air Force. The Strand next

passes the Royal Courts of Justice, an imposing Gothic pile dating from 1874–1882, and ends at Temple Bar, where Fleet St. and the City begin (see below). Immediately N. of the Courts of Justice lies Lincoln's Inn, one of the four great Inns of Court or legal corporations, adjoined on the W. by Lincoln's Inn Fields (1618), one of the largest squares in London, with the Royal College of Surgeons on the S. side and \*Sir John Soane's Museum on the N. side. North of Holborn, on the W. side of Gray's Inn Rd., is Gray's Inn, another of the Inns of Court, with a fine old Hall well restored since the German bombing in 1940–41.

Westward from Gray's Inn Rd. to Tottenham Court Rd., and to the N. of New Oxford St. and High Holborn, extends Bloomsbury, a region of formal streets and many squares, mainly of the 18th and early 19th centuries. Its principal building is the \*\*British Museum, unrivalled in the world for the value and variety of its contents. Just behind it are new administrative buildings and other institutions of the University of London, begun in 1933; and farther N., in Gower St., is

University College.

THE CITY AND EAST END. Fleet Street, with its memories of Dr. Johnson, leads E. from Temple Bar to St. Paul's. From its W. end Chancery Lane, passing the Public Record Office. with its interesting little museum, runs N. to Holborn, while on its S. side lies the Temple, a name covering two Inns of Court, the Middle and Inner Temple, which suffered extensively from the 1940-41 air-raids. The \*Temple Church (still under repair) is the largest and most important of the four remaining round churches in England, and the \*Middle Temple Hall (badly damaged in 1941; restored 1949) is a stately Elizabethan chamber of 1562-72, in which Shakespeare is said to have acted. On the N. side of Fleet St. farther on is Gough Square with Dr. Johnson's House. To the S. is seen the beautiful spire of St. Bride's Church. - \*St. Paul's Cathedral, the masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren, with its famous dome unequalled for beauty of outline, stands at the top of Ludgate Hill and can now be seen to fine advantage, thanks to the surrounding devastation. The monument to Wellington (who, with Nelson, is buried in the crypt), the memorials to many other famous men. and the 'Whispering Gallery' are among the chief points of interest. — To the E. of St. Paul's is the busiest part of the City. Many of its interesting churches and most of the halls of the Livery Companies were severely damaged by air-raids, and some were entirely destroyed. Cheapside, with Bow Church, on the right, passes a little S. of the Guildhall, the seat of the Corporation of the City of London, with its fine hall and library. The Bank of England (1732; greatly enlarged in 1924-38), the most important bank in the world, the Royal Exchange (1842-44), now containing the \*Guildhall Museum, and the Mansion House (1739-53), the official residence of the Lord Mayor, are grouped around a triangular space, the heart of the City, whence

many important streets radiate.

THEADNEEDLE ST. is continued N. by BISHOPSGATE, with the church of St. Helen, 'the Westminster Abbey of the City,' towards Shoreditch. — CORNEILL is continued E. to Aldgate by LEADENHALL ST., with Leadenhall Market on the right. — LOMBARD ST. passes the church of St. Mary Woolnoth (r.), and is prolonged likewise to Aldgate by FENCHURCH ST. In Hart St., leading E. from Mark Lane (S. of Fenchurch St.), is St. Olave's (beautifully restored), the church of Samuel Pepys, the diarist. — To the E. of Aldgate lie the 'East End' districts of Whitechapel and Bethnal Green.

From the Bank, King William St. leads S.E. to the Monument (202 ft. high), which commemorates the Great Fire of 1666, and to London Bridge, built in 1825-31, the successor of an earlier structure which was the only bridge over the Thames at London until 1739. Descending the steps at the N. end of the bridge to Lower Thames St., we follow the latter E., past Billingsgate Market and the Custom House to the church of All Hallows by the Tower (now being rebuilt), with its interesting crypt, and to Tower Hill. The \*Tower of London is one of the most famous as well as most interesting buildings in the metropolis. The White Tower, the oldest part, dates from soon after the Conquest, while most of the other fortifications are due to Henry III. The Norman chapel, the collection of armour. and the crown jewels, are perhaps the chief points of interest. Within the gardens of Trinity Square, N.W. of Tower Hill, is the site of the ancient scaffold; and adjoining are the offices of the Port of London Authority. To the N.E. of Tower Hill is the Royal Mint. Immediately below the Tower the Thames is spanned by the imposing Tower Bridge (1886-94), and thence down the river extend the Docks, nearly all on the N. bank.

To the N. of Holborn and Newgate St. and to the E. of Grav's Inn Rd. lie the districts of Smithfield and Clerkenwell. Newgate St. passes close to the General Post Office, and at its W. end is the Central Criminal Court ('Old Bailey'), on the site of Newgate Prison. Giltspur St. leads thence N., passing St. Sepulchre's Church (1.) and St. Bartholomew's Hospital (r.) to Smithfield, with its large meat-market. In the E, corner of Smithfield is the entrance to \*St. Bartholomew the Great, which, next to the chapel in the Tower, is the oldest church in London. A little to the N. is the Charterhouse (restored after war damage), founded as a convent in the 14th cent., but since 1611 a hostel for poor gentlemen. St. John's Gate (1504), spanning St. John's Lane, W. of the Charterhouse, is a relic of a wealthy priory; near by is the fine crypt of the ancient priory church.

SOUTH OF THE THAMES, \*Southwark Cathedral (13-19th cent.), at the S. end of London Bridge, is the finest Gothic building in London after Westminster Abbey. A little to the S. is Guy's Hospital, and to the W., beyond Southwark Bridge, is the now industrial region of Bankside, once noted for its theatres and pleasure resorts.

For numerous other places of interest in and near London, such as Chiswick House, Hampstead Heath, Kenwood, and Keats's House, the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich, Eltham Palace, Hampton Court Palace, Richmond, Kew Gardens, the mansions of Ham, Syon, and Osterley, Epping Forest, Waltham Abbey, etc., see the Blue Guide to London.

# 2. FROM LONDON TO DOVER VIA FOLKESTONE

ROAD, 78 m. (A 20). — 4 m. New Cross. — 17 m. Swanley Junc. — 271 m. Wrotham Heath. - 35 m. Maidstone. - 54 m. Ashford. - 66 m. Hythe. -

Wrotham Heath.—35 m. Maidstone.—54 m. Ashiord.—00 m. riyme.—71½ m. Folkestone.—78 m. Dover.

RAILWAY, 77½ m. in 1½-2½ hrs. from Charing Cross, Cannon Street, or London Bridge. This is the usual route of the Continental boat-trains (from Victoria) on the Boulogne, Calais, and Ostend services, and the Dover-Dunkirk ferry.—Principal Stations: 20½ m. Dunton Green (junction for Westerham)—22 m. Sevenoaks.—29½ m. Tonbridge.—34½ m. Paddock Wood (junction for Hawkhurst).—45½ m. Headcorn.—56 m. Ashford, where we join the lines from Maidstone and Canterbury.—69½ m. Shorncliffe. - 70 m. Folkestone Central. - 71 m. Folkestone Junction. - 771 m. Dover

(Priory).

(Priory).

This and the next three routes lie wholly in the county of Kent, the 'Garden of England,' the Fruit Orchards of which are a conspicuous feature, especially in the blossoming season (April-May). The Hop Gardens are noticeable at all times, but particularly so when "the hop that swings so lightly, the hop that shines so brightly" is hanging in golden clusters from the poles, strings, or wires on which it is trained. The 'oast houses,' for drying the hops, with their pointed ventilating cowls, are characteristic. In September the hoppicking is largely done by 'hoppers' from the poorer parts of London, who flock to Kent in their thousands—men, women, and children. A 'pocket of hops' is half a sack (c. 168 lb.). In 1940-45 Kent received the full brunt of the German air-attack, and won the nickname of 'Bomb Alley.' Natives of the county are divided in local rivalry into 'Men of Kent' and 'Kentish Men,' the former born to the E. and the latter to the W. of the Medway. William Caxton, father of English printing, was a native of the Kentish Weald.

Outsting I conden by the Old Kent Pad (A. 2) Nature Conden and the Caxton of the Caxton of the Caxton of the Nature Caxton, father of English printing, was a native of the Kentish Weald.

Ouitting London by the Old Kent Rd. (A 2), New Cross. where A 20 diverges r., and (41 m.) Lewisham, we traverse a suburban district, avoiding Eltham and Sidcup by a by-pass. — 17 m. Swanley Junction, a 'railway village.'—19 m. Farning-ham (r.; Lion, RB. 17/6, P. 7½ gs.), a charming village on the

Darent, has an E.E. church with a Perp. tower.

A 225 (1.) descends the Darent valley for (3 m.) Sutton-at-Hone, where the church has a monument to Sir Thomas Smyth (1558?-1625), "Governor of the East Indian and Other Companies, Treasurer of the Virginian Plantation and sometime Ambassador to the Emperor and Great Duke of Russia and Muscovy." The house of St. John's Jerusalem (c. 1700) embodies the 13th cent. chapel of a Commandery of the Knights Hospitaliers (N.T.; adm. 1/; Wed. 2.30–6.30). The 10–12th cent. church of Darenth (\$\frac{1}{4}\$ m. E.), partly constructed of Roman materials, has a priest's chamber above the vaulted chancel and a curious font of c. 1140.

A 225 (r.) runs from Farningham to (9 m.) Sevenoaks through typical Kentish scenery viå (i m.) Eynsford on the Darent, with a ruined Norman castle (adm. 6d. daily, Sun. from 2), and (4 m.) Shoreham (r.), both with noteworthy churches. At Lullingstone Castle (i m. S. of Eynsford), a Queen Anne house with a Tudor gatehouse, which has been the home of the Hart Dyke family since c. 1500, is an interesting silk farm (adm. 3/, daily 11-6.30 in Apr.-Sept.; rfmts.). In the grounds are also an interesting church, and a \*Roman Villa (1/), where excavation in 1949 disclosed fine mosaic pavements, with inscription. Three marble busts are now in the British Museum, and the painted wall-plaster, pieced together, has revealed the existence of the exlict known place of Christian worship in Britain (4th cent.).—At (5½ m.) Otipad are the remains of a 16th cent. manor house of the Abps. of Canterbury. To the left runs the so-called Pilgrims' Way (fine views), originally a British track following the S. slope of the downs.

26 m. Wrotham (r.; Bull, RB. 20/, P. 9 gs.), pronounced 'Rootam,' an attractive village, has a church containing many old brasses and a 14th cent. screen.

A 227 leads r. to (1 m.) Wrotham station (at Borough Green) and (2 m. the picturesque village of Ightham (pron. 'Item'; Town House, RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs., unlic.). Oldbury (N.T.), ½ m. W., is a large hill-fort of A.D. 1st cent. "Ightham Mote (N.T.; open on Fri. 3-6, or 2.30-4.30, 1/), 2½ m. S., a charming old manor house enclosing a court and surrounded by a most, dates from the early 14th cent., but possesses a late 15th cent. gate-tower and an admirable specimen of a Tudor domestic chapel (c. 1530). \*Old Soar Manor (N.T.; adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2), 2½ m. E., is a fine example of part of a knight's house of c. 1290. — Shipbourne, 2½ m. S. of Ightham, was the birthplace of Christopher Smart (1722-71), the poet.

At (27½ m.) Wrotham Heath we join the road from Sevenoaks, —29½ m. West Malling (Bear, T.H., RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.), preserves ruins of a Benedictine abbey founded in 1090 by Bishop Gundulf of Rochester, who built also St. Leonard's Tower, ½ m. S.W. (c. 1070). About 1 m. W. is Offham, with the only quintain on the green in England.

Leybourne Castle (restored), \(\frac{1}{2}\) m. N. on A 228, was the home of William de Leybourne (d. 1310), England's first admiral (tablet in the church). — Mereworth Castle (adm. 2/6 on Wed. in Apr.—Sept., daily in Aug., also BH., 2-5), 3 m. S., was built in 1723 by Colin Campbell, in imitation of 'Palladio's Villa,' near Vicenza. — East Malling, 2 m. S.E., has a 13-15th cent. church, and an important Fruit Research Station (adm. by appointment Mon.—Fri.).

31½ m. Ditton. B 2011 (narrow bridge), leading 1. for Aylesford (see below), by-passes Maidstone.

35 m. Maidstone (Royal Star, RB. 22/6), the county town and agricultural centre of Kent, with paper-mills and breweries (54,025 inhab.), lies on both banks of the Medway. On the E. bank, a little S. of the bridge, is the fine church of \*All Saints (Perp.) chiefly built by Abp. Courtenay (d. 1396) in connection with a secular College (suppressed in 1547), remains of which exist on the S. side. The church contains good sedilia and stalls (with misericords), a carved chancel screen, the canopied tomb of Dr. Wotton, first Master of the College (1417), with a wall-painting of the Annunciation and a memorial (S. wall) to Lawrence Washington (d. 1619), a collateral ancestor of George Washington. Remains of an early-Norman Manor House of the archbishops may be seen W. of the churchyard. The existing Palace, N. of the church, is Perp., with an Elizabethan E. front. More interesting are the 14th cent. Stables (adm. 6d., weekdays 10-5), on the other side of Mill St., with a curious external staircase, and containing a fine collection of carriages (17-19th cent.), many of them royal. The Museum (weekdays, 10-7 or dusk), with relics of William Hazlitt, a native of Maidstone, occupies

Chillington Manor House, an admirable 16th cent. mansion, near the East Station.

Stoneacre (N.T.; adm. free, Wed. & Sat., 2.30-6) is a 15th cent. yeoman's house at *Otham* (3 m. S.E.). — *Boughton Place* (adm. 2/6, Mar.-Sept. 2-6 Wed., Sat., Sun. & BH; grounds only 1/), 3\frac{1}{2} m. S., is a 15th cent. manison in the control of the contr fine park.

A pleasant walk may be taken along the river to (1½ m.) Allington and (3½ m.) Aylesford. Allington Castle (conducted visits at 3, 4 & 5; Oct.—April at 3), a building of the late 13th cent., with Tudor additions, was the early home of Sir Thomas Wyatt (1503-42), the poet, and from here his son Sir Thomas (1521-54) set out on the ill-starred rebellion against Queen Mary's Spanish marriage. It now belongs to the Carmelites. - Aylesford (Chequers Inn), with a 14th cent. bridge, has the noble monument of Sir Thomas Colepeper (d. 1604) in its church. Sir Charles Sedley (1639–1701), the poet and wit, was born here in the house called the Friars, which incorporates much of one of the earliest Carmelite foundations in England (1247). In 1949 the Carmelites of the earliest Carmente roundations in England (124/). In 1949 the Carmentes reoccupied the buildings, this being the first occasion in England for a dispossessed order to regain its old home; and in 1951 the relics of St. Simon Stock (d. 1265), the first prior, were translated from Bordeaux. About 1½ m. N.E., on the Chatham road (\*View from the hill above), is \*Kit's Coty House, a dolmen, 8 ft. high, with a capstone 11 ft. long. — Cobtree Manor, 2 m. N. of Maidstoneon the Chatham road, is said to be the original of Mr. Wardle's house at 'Dingley Dell.' It now contains a popular Zoo Park (adm. daily 11-6, Sun. 11-7, 2/, children 9d., closed Nov. 1st-March 20th) the property of Sir G. Tyrwhitt-Drake. — About 2½ m. N.E. of Maidstone vià Penenden Heath, the assembly-ground of the Men of Kent since Saxon times, is Boxley,

Heath, the assembly-ground of the Men of Kent since Saxon times, is Boxley, in the partly Norman church of which is a memorial to Sir Francis Wyatt, Governor of Virginia in 1621 et seq. Boxley Abbey (1146), once famous for its bowing rood, is now incorporated in a Georgian mansion, 1 m. W. FROM MAIDSTONE TO RYE, 30 m. B 2078 leads S. W. through typical orchard country, across the Quarry Hills, famous for 'ragstone.'—5½ m. Sutton Valence, with a boys' public school (1578).—9 m. Headcorn has some old timbered houses.—16½ m. High Halden has a splendid timber belfry.—20 m. Tenterden (White Lion, RB. 21; Woolpack, RB. 17/6) is a dignified little town (4225 inhab.) with a broad High St. and a noble Perp, tower.—22½ m. Smallhythe Place (N.T.; adm. 1/, 1.30-6 or dusk; blosed Tues. & Nov.—Feb.). a 15th cent. house, was the last home of Ellen Terry (1847—1928). Feb.), a 15th cent. house, was the last home of Ellen Terry (1847–1928), and is preserved as a memorial of the great actress. — 30 m. Rye, see Rte. 6. Maidstone (West Station) is connected by railway with Strood (Rochester)

and with Paddock Wood; and by motor-bus with neighbouring towns.

A 20 runs due E, from Maidstone and in 4 m, crosses B 2163. A mile left is Hollingbourne, a charming village on the Pilgrims' Way, with the fine tomb of Lady Elizabeth Culpeper (d. 1638). by Evesham, in its church. To the right, beyond the Great Danes Hotel (RB. 21/-30/, P. 8-14 gs.), are the extensive grounds of \*Leeds Castle (no adm.; footpath through the park), a grand old country seat, standing in a small lake and dating partly from the 13th cent. This was the home of Lord Culpeper, Governor of Virginia in 1680–83, and belonged to his grandson Lord Fairfax (1692-1782), who migrated to Virginia c. 1746. The Duke of Leeds takes his title from the Castle. — 44 m. Lenham (r.) has a spacious market-place, and in the church a rare armchair sedile. Sir Henry Wotton (1568-1639), poet, diplomat, and wit, was born at Boughton Malherbe, 2½ m. S. — 48 m. Charing (Swan, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; King's Head) retains, next the noble church, the remains of a manor house of the Abps. of Canterbury, handed over to Henry VIII by Cranmer.

54 m. Ashford (Saracen's Head, P.R., RB. 19/6, P. 81 gs.; County, RB. 21/; George, RB. 17/6), with 24,775 inhab. and some quaint old houses, has important railway workshops. The church has a Perp. tower and contains monuments and brasses, including that of Sir John Fogge (d. 1490).

Drasses, including that of Sir John Fogge (d. 1470).

Godinton, 2½ m. N.W., a 17th cent. house, has contemporary woodwork and fine gardens (adm. 2/6; 2-5 Wed., Sat., Sun. & BH., June-Sept.).

A 28 leads N.E. to (14 m.) Canterbury, followed by a branch railway.

—4 m. Wye (r.), perhaps the birthplace of Aphra Behn (1640-89), dramatist, novelist, and spy, has a racecourse. Wye College (1892), the agricultural school of London University, is the successor of a school and college founded in 1447 by Abp. Kempe. The crown cut in the chalk downs (r.) commentes the coronation of Edward VII. The Norman church of Brook, 2½ m. S.B., contains wall-paintings. —6 m. Godmersham preserves in its church a 12th cent relief of 8½. Thomas Becket, the earliest known sculpture of 6½. 12th cent. relief of St. Thomas Becket, the earliest known sculpture of the martyr. — 9 m. Chilham (Woolpack, RB. 17/6), a pretty village with a fine church, a notable Jacobean mansion, and the remains of a Norman castle, was the birthplace of Governor Edward Diages of Virginia (1655-58).

Il m. Chartham church has good brasses (one of 1306), 14th cent. stained glass. and 'Kentish' tracery.

The churches of (57 m.) Mersham (monuments by Stone) and (581 m.) Smeeth (partly Norman) are interesting. For a brief period in 1511-12 Erasmus held the living of Aldington, 3 m. S. - 63 m. Newingreen (Royal Oak Motel). To the l. the Roman 'Stone Street' leads N. to Canterbury, passing (l.) Westenhanger racecourse and the remains of a royal manor house, in which Henry II's 'Fair Rosamond' is said to have resided. A 20 bears to the 1. for Folkestone, via (70 m.) Shorncliffe, with its large permanent camp: A 261 leads r. for Hythe and Sandgate.

permanent camp; A 201 leaus I. 10I rivine and bandgaue.

66 m. Hythe (Imperiol, with golf and tennis, RB. 25/-45); Stade Court,
unlic., RB. 21/1, P. 8½-11 gs.; White Hart, RB. 22/6, P. 10 gs.; Red Lion, RB.
186; Sutherland House, unlic., P. 7-9 gs.), a town with 9200 inhab., is one of
the Cinque Ports. It has become a popular summer resort, and is the seat of
the chief School of Small Arms of the British Army. Below the fine raised
chancel of the E.E. Church is a vaulted processional path, containing a collection of 1300 skulls and other human bones, believed to have been brought from the old churchyard in the 14th and 15th centuries. Lionel Lukin (1742-1834), inventor of the lifeboat (1785), is buried in the church. Many important historic documents relating to the Cinque Ports may be seen on application at historic documents relating to the Cinque Ports may be seen on application at the Town Clerk's office. A walk may be taken along the Royal Military Canal (23 m. long, connecting Hythe with Rye; boats for hire) to (3 m.) Stutjall Castle, the scanty remains of the castrum of the Roman Portus Lemanis. The Roman name is preserved in Lympne Castle (pron. 'lim'), a 15th cent. fortress on the brow of the hill, now wholly incorporated in a modern mansion, beside an ancient church, with an airfield above. — Scarcely 1 m. N. of Hythe is Saltwood Castle (14th cent.; adm. 216 on Sat. in summer 2-6), where the murderers of Becket met for their journey to Canterbury. — MINATURE RAILWAY to Dymchurch, New Romney, and Dungeness. — 69 m. Sandgate (Royal Norfolk, RB. 1716, P. 9-12 gs.; Royal Kent, similar charges, Apr.—Sept.), forms, with Seabrook (Sea View, RB. 22/6, P. 9 gs., Apr.—Oct.), a small sea-bathing resort, practically a suburb of Folkestone, to which the road ascends in c. 12 m. Sandgate Castle was one of Henry VIII's coast defences.

71½ m. FOLKESTONE, a well-situated and fashionable watering-place, is an ancient town with 45,200 inhab, and a fine harbour carrying on active passenger traffic with the Continent. It was a 'limb' of the Cinque Ports.

Hotels (charges lower in winter). On or near the Leas: Grand (a; D 2), 130 R., RB. 35/6-48/, P. 52/6-77/6; Metropole (b; D 1, 2), 130 R., RB. 25/-37/6, P. 40/-57/6; Burling-ton (c; D 2), RB. 27/6-42/6, P. 12-21 gs.; Majestic (f; C 3), RB. 27/6-45/, P. 12-21 gs.; Carlon (i; D 3), RB. 18/6-30/, P. 7-15 gs.; Princes (g; C 3), RB. 17/6-35/, P. 30/-47/6, P. 7-15 gs.; Wampach (d; C 3), RB. 17/6-35/, P. 30/-47/6, P. 8-12 gs.; Wampach (d; C 3), Raplanade (h; C 4), RB. 18/6-25/, P. 8-12 gs.; Carlton (D 3), Norfolk (D 3), RB. 17/6-22/, P. 7-12 gs. Unlicensed: Ambassador, Salisbury, P. 8-14 gs.; Garden House, Highcliffe, P. 7-12 gs.; Montfolair, Windsor, P. 7-10 gs.; and many others. — In the town: Queen's (q; C 5), opposite Town Hall, RB. 20/, P. 32/6 or 10 gs. Restaurants. Burlington and

Restaurants. Burlington and Queen's Hotels; Lounge Grill, Charles Grill, 33 and 124 Sandgate Rd.; Sun

Lounge (summer only), Leas Cliff Hall.

Post Office (C 4), Bouverie Place.

— Information Bureau, The Leas (E. end).

Motor-Buses from Bouverie Square (C 4), for all destinations.

Amusements. Theatre (C 3) in the Pleasure Gardens; Leas Pavilion, repertory; Leas Cliff Hall (D 3, 4), Marine Gardens Pavilion (C 5), concerts and other entertainments. GOLF LINKS (18 holes; A 3).—TENNIS in Castle Hill Ave. (C 3), Cheriton Rd. (A 1), etc.—BATHING POOL, Marine Gardens.—CRICKET (County Matches) and HOCKEY FESTIVAL (Easter) at the SPORTS GROUND (A 1, 2).—RACE MEETINGS (MAY-Sept.) at Westenhanger, 8 m. N.W.

Steamers to Calais daily in 1½ hr.; and in summer to Boulogne daily in 1½ hr.

The chief resort of visitors is the \*Leas (D 2-C 4), "a lawny level of interasphalted green" (Howells), extending along the top of the cliff for over a mile, and affording views of the sea and the opposite coast of France, 22 m. distant. More sheltered walks are afforded by the shrub-grown paths on the face of the cliff (lift 2d.). A 'Road of Remembrance' planted with rosemary, descending to the harbour, commemorates the First World War. Near the E. end of the Leas is the church of SS. Mary & Eanswith (C 5), largely rebuilt since its foundation in 1137 on the site of an 11th cent. nunnery church. The Harvey Aisle (added in 1874) and the W. window, presented by over 3000 medical men, as well as a statue (1881) on the Leas, commemorate William Harvey (1578-1657), discoverer of the circulation of the blood, who was born at Folkestone. Beyond the church, extending down to the harbour, is the old fishingtown, its irregular streets much damaged by German bombing in 1941-44. The site of Folkestone's ancient castle may be determined by The Bayle and Bayle Pond, near the church. In Grace Hill is the Museum (B 5; weekdays 10-1, 2.30-5) with collections of local interest, including finds from two Roman villas excavated near the road to the Warren.

To the E. (beyond B 6) is the East Cliff, with a sandy beach and pleasant gardens, and farther on (1½ m. E.) is the Warren, a wild expanse of tumbled chalk between the cliffs and the shore, of interest to the botanist, entomologist, and fossil-gatherer. — On the N. rise the Sugar Loaf, Carar's Camp. and other chalk hills. — From Folkestone to Canterbury, see Rte. 4; to Sandgate, Hythe, etc., see above.

The Dover road climbs steeply above the Warren and traverses open downland, beneath which the railway threads three long tunnels.

78 m. DOVER (35,200 inhab., with the garrison), one of the chief mail-packet stations for the Continent, is also an important military base and is visited as a seaside resort. The town. flanked E. and W. by fortified heights, lies on the low ground at the mouth of the Dour and extends up its narrow valley. which here interrupts the line of the world-famous white cliffs. DOVER HARBOUR includes the old Commercial Harbour (three basins: 75 acres), the Eastern Docks, and the Admiralty Harbour. abandoned as a naval base in 1923. The last (1½ m. by ½ m.), enclosed by massive breakwaters constructed in 1898–1909, was of great naval importance during the First World War. The town suffered much from air-raids and shell-fire in 1940-44.

Railway Stations. Priory (A 3, 4), for all services; Marine (beyond D 1), for cross-Channel passengers.

ior cross-Channel passengers.
Hotels. White Cliffs, Waterloo
Cres., good, RB. from 22/6: de
France, New Bridge, RB. 22/6.
Unlic.: Maison Dieu Lodge, RB.
21/, P. 9 gs.; Clare House, Folkestone Rd., East Cliff, at these two
RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.
Restayrants. Crust Barch Sc.

Crypt, Bench St.; Restaurants.

Café de Paris, New Bridge. Post Office (A 4), Biggin St.

Motor Buses from Pencester Rd.

(B 5) to all destinations.

Steamers. From the Admiralty Pier to Calais daily in 1 hr. 20 min., to Ostend daily in 31 hrs., and from the train-ferry berth to Dunkirk nightly in 3 hrs. 50 min. — CAR FERRY TERMINAL (Restaurant), Eastern Docks, to Boulogne.

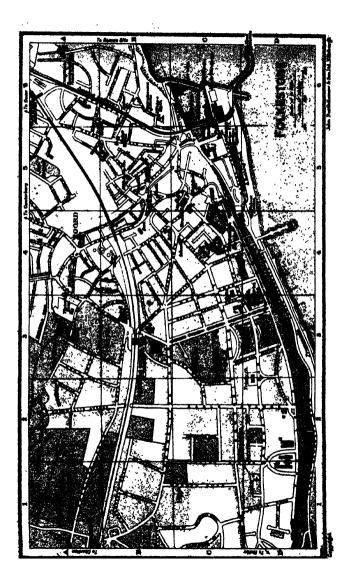
Restaurants. Crypt, Bench St.; ern Docks, to Boulogne.

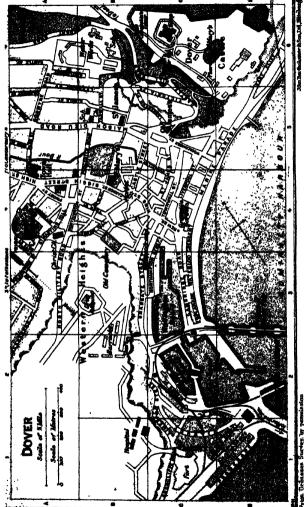
History. Dover (the Roman Dubre or Dubris), in all ages a landing-place of consequence, was the starting-point of Watling Street, the great Roman road to London viå Canterbury, and in the 3rd-4th cent. was a fortress guarding the 'Saxon Shore,' which extended from The Wash to Spithead. Though it has a shadowy connection with Hengist and Horsa (and even, according to Camden, with King Arthur), it emerges into historical importance only under the early Norman kings, and in 1190 Richard I assembled his knights here before starting on the 3rd Crusade. The castle came to be regarded as the 'Key of England,' and in 1216, under Hubert de Burgh, successfully withstood a long siege by the Dauphin and King John's rebellious barons. About 1295, however, the town was pillaged by the French. During the Civil War it was captured in 1642 by the Parliamentarians. In 1660 Charles II landed here at the Restoration. Allan Ramsay (1713-84), the painter, died here returning from a visit to Rome. President Wilson, the first President of the United States to visit England, landed at the Admiralty Pier on Dec. 26th, 1918, and departed thence on the 31st.

The STRAITS OF DOVER, 17 m. wide between Dover and Cape Gris Nez, are the narrowest part of the Channel. Here, within sight of the town, the Spanish Armada of 1588 received its first shattering blow. Capt. Webb swam from Dover to (21 m.) Calais in 1875 in 212 hrs., and more recently the straits have been swum many times, mostly in the reverse direction (fastest time, Hassan Abd-el-Rehim, 10 hrs. 50 min.). The first woman to swim the straits was Miss G. Ederle, on Aug. 6th, 1926, in 14 hrs. 34 min. Louis Blériot was the first man to fly an aeroplane across the Channel (July 25th, 1909), and the Hon. C. S. Rolls the first to cross and recross in a single flight (1910).

In the First World War Dover was the headquarters of the Dover Patrol, the naval organisation in which British and American destroyers combined to protect navigation against the German submarines and mines. It enabled 12,000,000 soldiers to pass in safety to the battlefield. Of 125,100 vessels passing through the patrolled area (600 m. across) only 73 were lost. In the Second World War Dover played a prominent part in the evacuation of the British Army from Dunkirk, and was one of the first places to be attacked from the air (Aug. 12th, 1940) in the Battle of Britain. From 1940 to 1944 the town was under continual shell-fire, the casemates of the Castle providing shelter for the population.

Dover is the chief of the Cinque Ports, or five S.E. ports which, in return for various privileges and immunities, were formerly bound to furnish, when





Print Urdasans Survey. by pe

required, a certain number of ships for the royal fleets. The name dates from the time of Edward the Confessor, or earlier; and for centuries the maritime defence of the S. coast of England largely depended on this system. A charter was granted by Edward I. The original Cinque Ports were Dover, Sandwich, Hythe, Romney, and Hastings; Rye and Winchelsea were added as 'Ancient Towns,' and various smaller ports as 'Limbs' or 'Members.' The ports are under a Lord Warden, who exercises a nominal jurisdiction and presides at occasional quaint 'courts,' as well as at ordinary courts.

The Marine Station stands on the Admiralty Pier (D 1), 1300 yds. in length, with a raised promenade (free; fine views), on the E. side of which the Continental packets start and arrive. Farther E., beyond the Commercial Harbour, is the *Prince of Wales Pier* (D 3). The *Marine Parade* (C, D 4, 5), shattered by shell-fire and cleared for rebuilding, leads to the *Eastern Docks*,

passing monuments to Capt. Webb and C. S. Rolls.

\*Dover Castle (C, D 6), the chief feature of interest to most visitors, picturesquely crowns the summit of the cliff (375 ft.) to the E. of the town, and is open 10-dusk (adm. free). It is approached via Castle Hill Rd. (C 5, 6), and the Constable's Tower (late 13th cent.), or by Castle Steps and the Canon Gate (C, D 5). The damage done to the buildings when the castle was made into a military fortress in 1850 has since been repaired. The octagonal Pharos, perhaps the oldest standing building in England (c. A.D. 50), is a relic of the original Roman fortress; the ancient church of St. Mary de Castro, built of Roman bricks, is Saxon (badly restored in 1860); while the Keep (83 ft. high, with walls 17-22 ft. thick), built by Henry II (1181-87), and other towers are late Norman. The KEEP (adm. 1/daily; Sun. from 2: \*View) contains an armoury and a richly decorated Norman chapel. In many of the rooms are inscriptions scratched by prisoners of war during Marlborough's campaigns. From the top story a well descends in the thickness of the wall and down into the cliff for 289 ft. On the approach to the Keep is 'Queen Elizabeth's Pocket Pistol,' a bronze cannon, 23 ft. long, presented by Charles V to Henry VIII; it was cast at Utrecht in 1544 and bears a Low Dutch inscription. The underground passages and casemates (adm. 3d.) are open at the same hours.

From Market Square (B 4) Cannon St. leads N. to St. Mary's Church (B 4), with its remarkable Norman tower. It contains memorials to the actor Samuel Foote (1720-77; "open as the day for melting charity") and the poet Churchill (1731-64; "the comet of a season"). Farther N., in Biggin St., is the Town Hall (A 4, 5) incorporating the fine Maison Dieu Hall (daily 10-4; free), a 13th cent. pilgrims' hostel founded by Hubert de Burgh. Maison Dieu House, adjoining (now a public library) is a fine mansion of 1665, built for the Agent Victualler

of the Navy.

Nearer the Priory Station is Dover College (A 4; 250 boys), the buildings of which include the refectory, dormitory, and gatehouse of St. Martin's Priory, a Benedictine foundation of 1132.

THE WESTERN HEIGHTS (B 2, 3), occupied by the Citadel and other fortifications, are not open to the public but permission may be obtained from the Garrison Commander, the Castle, to view the foundations of a rdund Church of the Templars, in which King John made submission to Pandulf, the Pope's legate, in 213.—A deep dip separates the W. Heights from Shakespeare Cliff (350 ft.), so called from traditional association with a famous passage in King Lear' (ry, 6). It is approached direct from the town via Limeklin St. and Archeliff Rd. (C 1), and we may descend from its W. end and return to Dover by the beach (at low tide). A pleasant walk leads past Shakespeare Cliff to Lydden States and thence down to (6 m.) the Warren and (7½ m.) Folkestone.

From the Marine Parade a path ascends to the EASTERN HEIGHTS. On North Fall Meadow, to the E. of the castle, a memorial marks the spot where Louis Blériot alighted. Thence, passing a conspicuous radar station, we may follow the cliffs to (3 m.) the South Foreland (lighthouse) and (4 m.) St. Margaret's Bay (p. 33). The road from Dover to St. Margaret's passes the N. side of the castle and the buildings of the Duke of York's Military School for

soldiers' sons.

About 3 m. N.W. of Dover are the ruins of St. Radegund's or Bradsole Abbey (1191; Premonstratensian), pleasantly reached from the Canterbury

road at River.

FROM DOVER TO BARFRESTON, 10 m. Following the Canterbury road (Rte. 3) to (6 m.) Lydden, we there turn r. For (7½ m.) Coldred, the church of which has an E.E. bell-gable. On the right is Waldershare Park (Earl of Guilford), in a beautiful park. — 9 m. Eythorne is in the small E. Kent coalfield. — 10 m. Barfreston has a small but very ornate Norman \*Church, probably built in 1170-80, with remarkable carvings. Shepherdswell (Hazling Dane, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs., Apr.-Sept.), the nearest railway station, is 1½ m. S.W.

From Dover to Canterbury, see Rte. 3; to Deal, Sandwich and Ramsgate,

see Rte. 5 (end).

## 3. FROM LONDON TO DOVER VIA CANTERBURY

ROAD, 71 m. (A 2).—4 m. New Cross.—28 m. Rochester.—29½ m. Chatham.—39 m. Slitingbourne.—45 m. Ospringe.—55 m. Canterbury.—71 m. Dover.

71 m. Dover.

RAILWAY, 77½ m. in 2½-2½ hrs. from Victoria, viå Bromley South, to Rochester in 1 hr.; to Canterbury in 1½-2 hrs. — Principal stations: 17½ m. Swanley (junction for Maidstone), — 33½ m. Rochester. — 34½ m. Chatham. — 36 m. Gillingham. — 44½ m. Sittingbourne (junction for Sheerness). — 52 m. Faversham (see Rte. 5). — 62 m. Canterbury. — 72 m. Shepherdswell (for Barfreston). — 77½ m. Dover (Priory). — Rochester and Chatham may be reached also by the Thames-side route (2 m. shorter, but slower) from Charing Cross, Cannon Street, and London Bridge, viå Gravesend, (28½ m.) Higham, and (31½ m.) Strood. For a slightly longer route to Canterbury viå (35 m.) Ashford, see Rte. 2.

A 2 quits London by the Old Kent Rd., New Cross, and Blackheath, and, by a long by-pass, avoids the industrial suburbs of Bexleyheath and Dartford. Beyond Dartford the road follows the route of the Roman Watling Street, and (22 m.) crosses the road from Gravesend to Wrotham. Meopham (pron. 'Meppam'), 4 m. S., the birthplace of John Tradescant (1608-62), the naturalist, has a large 14-15th cent, church.

On the right of A2, farther on (Laughing Water Restaurant, with swimming-pool), extends the park of Cobham Hall (adm. 2/6, Apr.-Sept. on Wed., Sat., Sun., & BH., 2-6.30; gardens only 1/), the seat of the Earl of Darnley, an imposing and predominantly Elizabethan mansion, with 17th cent. additions by Inigo Jones, 4 m. W. of Rochester Bridge. The park is noted for its rhode-dendrons. A small summer-house or chalet in the grounds formerly stood in

the 'Wilderness' (see p. 20) and was used as a study by Charles Dickens; it was presented to Dickens by Fechter and to Lord Darnley by the family of Dickens. — At the S.W. entrance to the park is the village of Cobham (Leather Bottle, RB. 20), with Dickens relics), the church of which has the largest collection of brasses in England (14–16th cent.). Close to the inn Mr. Pickwick discovered his wonderful inscribed stone. The Elizabethan College Almshouses occupy the site of an earlier college (c. 1362), of which a fragment remains. Owletts (adm. Thurs. 2.30–4.30, 1/; closed Nov.-Feb.), a Carolean house at the W. end of the village, was presented to the Nat. Trust by Sir Herbert Baker.

28 m. ROCHESTER, an ancient town (43,900 inhab.) dating from pre-Roman times and an episcopal see since the 7th cent., was known to the Romans as Durobrive, to the Saxons as Hroffeceaster. It is immediately contiguous with Chatham on the E., and that again with Gillingham, the three 'Medway Boroughs' thus forming practically one town with a total population of 159,000. To the W., beyond the Medway, are the contiguous districts of Strood and Frindsbury. Charles II spent a night at Rochester in 1660 on his way from Dover, and here James II took ship on his escape in 1688. Rochester was the scene of some of the earliest adventures of Mr. Pickwick and it is the Cloisterham of 'Edwin Drood.'

Railway Stations. Rochester and Chatham, on the main line. — Strood, on the line from London viâ Gravesend.

Hotels, King's Head (a; B 2), T.H., RB, 18/, P. 8 gs.; Bull (b; B 2), with Dickens relics, RB, 18/6, P. 10 gs.
Post Office, High St.— INFORMA-

Post Office, High St. — INFORMA-TION BUREAU, Central Library, Northgate. Cafes. Olde Gate House, High St.; Elizabeth's, Castle, Eastgate.

Motor-Buses from Frindsbury and through Rochester and Chatham to Gillingham and Rainham; etc.—STEAMERS in summer from Sun Pier (C 5), Chatham, to Southend, Herne Bay and Margate.—Launches from Sun Pier in summer to Upnor.

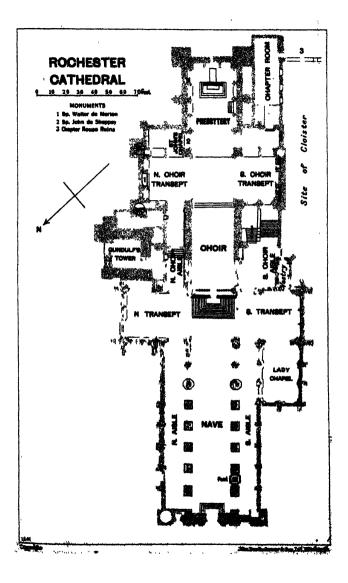
The \*Castle, overlooking the Medway, consists of a square keep erected by William de Corbeuil, Abp. of Canterbury in 1123-36, within an earlier walled enclosure built by Bp. Gundulf as a second bailey to the early Norman castle and partly rebuilt in the 14th cent. This is now a public garden, opening off the Esplanade through a reproduction of a Norman archway, outside which is the restored Bridge Chapel (1387; visitors ring). The Keep (adm. 6d.; \*View), one of the finest specimens of Norman military architecture in England, is 120 ft. high and has walls averaging 12 ft. in thickness.

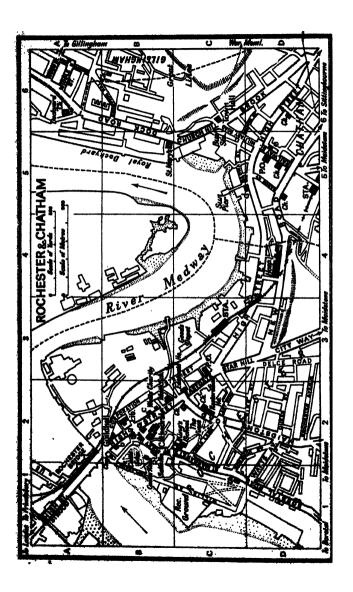
The Cathedral, a comparatively small building, originally dedicated to St. Andrew and now to Christ and the Blessed Virgin, dates mainly from the 12-14th cent., and resembles Canterbury Cathedral in having double transepts, a raised choir and presbytery, forming a relatively long E. arm and a large crypt under the presbytery. The Norman W. front, with its elaborate recessed \*Doorway (1160), perhaps the finest of its kind in England, is the most striking feature of the exterior. The tympanum and the figures on the shafting of the door (Solomon and the Oueen of Sheba) were added in c. 1175. The

figures of Bishops Gundulf and John of Canterbury, in the niches flanking the arch, are modern. Services on weekdays at 8, 9.30, & 4; on Sun. at 8, 10.30, 3.15, & 6.30. Adm. to crypt 6d. History. Of the original Saxon church, founded about 604, when the firshishop was consecrated by Augustine, a few foundations were brought to light in 1888. This church was in ruins at the Conquest, and Gundulf, the second Norman bishop (who built the White Tower at London), began a new church in 1082 and at the same time replaced the secular clergy by Benedictine monks. Gundulf's work may be traced in the nave alse walls, in the arches the nave arcade (S. side), in the trypt, and in the ruined N. tower (95 ft. high; originally detached). The so-called second Norman church, consecrated in 130 (completed in 1160), was merely a re-casing of Gundulf's arcades and a rebuilding of the upper stages, the N. arcades, and the W. front (which, with part of the nave, remains). About 1200, or earlier, a rebuilding in the points style was begun; the E.E. presbytery and the E. transepts were erected round the Norman presbytery previous to its demolition; the choir, separated by solid walls from its aisles (comp. below), was then remodelled by *Prior William de Hoo*, and the whole covered with fine sexpartite vaulting (1227). The N. main transept (E.E.) dates from c. 1250, the S. transept (early Dec.) from c. 1280, the two E. bays of the nave from c. 1300. The central tower and spire were completed c. 1343. Late in the 15th cent. the great Perp. window was inserted in the W. front. In 1904 the central tower, rebuilt in the 19th cent., was replaced by the present tower and spire (156 ft. high), completed in accordance with the 14th cent. originals.

Interior. The six W. bays of the NAVE are Norman. Lines on the pavement at the N.W. angle mark the probable site of the E. wall or apse of the Saxon church. The elaborately adorned triforium passage opens on both nave and aisles. In the same stage the junction with the 14th cent. work (E. bays and tower-arch) is remarkable, the later builders having rebuilt a triforium arch on each side in the Norman style. The windows are Perp. The N. Transept was the entrance lobby of approach through the choir aisle to the shrine of St. William (see below). The S. Transept is occupied by the Lady Chapel, to which a Perp. nave, W. of the transept, was added c. 1490. In this transept are a brass memorial to Dickens, and the monuments of Richard Watts (p. 19) and Dean Hole (d. 1904).

A peculiarity of the raised E.E. Chork is the absence of aislearcades. The figures on the Choir Screen are a memorial to Dean Scott (1811-87), of Liddell and Scott's famous Greek Lexicon. The details of the corbels and the shafts of Petworth marble are noteworthy. The Stalls and monks' benches (with modern book-desks) are probably the oldest work of the kind in England (13th cent.; comp. p. 76), but were disastrously restored c. 1870. Opposite the episcopal throne (modern) is part of a mural painting of the Wheel of Fortune (13th cent.?). The N. Chork Transept was formerly the Chapel of St. William of Perth, a Scottish baker murdered in 1201 when on a pilgrimage to Canterbury; the shrine became so popular that the rebuilding of the choir is said to have been defrayed by the offerings of the pilgrims to it. Under the windows is the muchrestored tomb of Bp. Walter de Merton (d. 1277), founder of Merton College, Oxford, with an Elizabethan effigy in ala-





baster. To the E. is St. John's Chapel, with the supposed tomb of St. William, removed from the centre of the transept. In the arch between this chapel and the presbytery is the interesting tomb, with coloured effigy, of Bp. John de Sheppey (d. 1360), discovered in the wall in 1825. In the S. CHOIR TRANSEPT is one of the most remarkable features of the cathedral, viz. the Dec. \*Doorway leading to the CHAPTER ROOM, which contains the Library. The figures (carefully restored in 1825) represent the Synagogue and the Church, the four great Church Fathers, and a soul rising from Purgatory. The apparent oak carving of the door itself is a lead casting (c. 1826). — To the E. of the choir is the Presbytery, with tombs of 12-13th cent. bishops.

From the S. aisle of the choir a flight of steps descends to the \*CRYPT, which is one of the largest and most beautiful in England (fine E.E. vaulting, with great variety of spans). The two W. bays, with piers of tufa and Barnack rag and ribless quadripartite vaulting, are Gundulf's work. In a case are exhibited Cromwellian uniforms and equipment. — To the S. of the choir are the ruins of the Chapter House (c.1215), entered by a doorway of c. 1140, and remains of the unusually placed Norman cloister. The ruined 14th cent. Bishop's Gate

was the W. entrance to the cloister.

From the precincts we pass through the 15th cent. *Prior's* Gate, and turn left past the 19th cent. buildings of the King's School, refounded by Henry VIII on the dissolution of the Benedictine priory (see above). Beyond this we turn to the right, and then proceed to the left, across the recreation ground known as The Vines (on the site of the monks' vineyard), emerging in Maidstone Rd., in which is the handsome Tudor mansion known as Restoration House, where Charles II perhaps slept in 1660, generally held to be the 'Satis House' of 'Great Expectations.' Maidstone Rd. descends to the High St. To the right stands the Elizabethan Eastgate House (the 'Nuns' House' of 'Edwin Drood'), now enlarged to house a museum (open 2-5.30, closed Fri.), and opposite it is a gabled Tudor building claiming to be that occupied by Uncle Pumblechook and Mr. Sapsea, in 'Great Expectations' and 'Edwin Drood' respectively. What Dickens calls "the silent High Street-full of gables with old beams and timbers," leads N.W. (1.) back towards the river. At the corner of Free School Lane (r.) is the Mathematical School, at which David Garrick was a pupil; at the end of the lane is a bastion of the old city wall, while an alley on the opposite side of the High St. affords access to a garden alongside another stretch of the Roman and medieval wall. Farther along the High St. is (No. 97) the gabled building known as Watts' Charity, founded in 1579 by the will of Richard Watts "for Six Poor Travellers, who, not being rogues or proctors, may receive gratis for one night lodging, entertainment, and fourpence each," but discontinued in 1947 (adm. weekdays 2-5). On the left is the College Gate, Jasper's 'Gatehouse' in 'Edwin Drood,' through which we may reach Boley Hill, S.W. of the cathedral, with the Old Hall, and Satis House (the home of Richard Watts), two fine Tudor houses, with 18th cent. alterations. On the right of High St., farther on, are the old Corn Exchange (1706) "oddly garnished with a queer old clock, as if Time carried on business there," and the 17th cent. Guildhall. Both the Exchange and the fine plaster ceiling in the Guildhall are due to the generosity of Sir Cloudesley Shovel (d. 1707) M.P. for Rochester.

The Elizabethan Upnor Castle (3 m. down the Medway) is now a military

The Elizabethan Upnor Castle (3 m. down the Medway) is now a military storehouse (launches, see above).—At Borstal, 1 m. S. of Rochester, is a prison-reformatory (1902) for dealing with criminals under 21, which has given its name to many others of its kind throughout the country. A little more than 2 m. N.W. of Rochester Bridge, on the Gravesend road, is Gad's Hill (Sir John Falstaff Inn; wide view) where Falstaff encountered the 'rogues in buckram' ('Henry IV, 'Pt. I, II, 4). At Gad's Hill Place, a red brick house now a school, nearly opposite the inn, Dickens lived from 1857 till his death in 1870. Part of the garden, known as the 'Wilderness', is reached by a tunnel under the road. About 4½ m. N.E. is Cooling Castle, with a 14th cent. gate-house, the home of Sir John Oldcastle, the supposed original of Palstaff. The opening scenes of Dickens's 'Great Expectations' are laid in Cooling Marshes, which stretch N. to the Thames. Between Gad's Hill and Gravesend is Chalk, with the house where Dickens spent his honeymoon and Gravesend is Chalk, with the house where Dickens spent his honeymoon and a forge popularly identified with Joe Gargery's. A side road connects Gad's Hill with (3 m.) Cobham (p. 17), another Dickens shrine.

Travellers wishing to avoid the narrow High St. of Chatham

ascend Star Hill to the right, at the E. end of Eastgate.

29½ m. Chatham (46,950 inhab.; Sun, High St., T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs., Prince of Wales, Railway St., RB. 18/6. — Café Royal, modest but good, High St. - Post Office, Railway St.), on the Medway, is one of the chief naval and military stations of Great Britain. The 'Chatham Lines' of 1758-1807 have been reinforced by outlying forts.

Henry VIII was the first to use Chatham for naval purposes, and by the time of Charles II it had become the chief naval station of the kingdom. In 1667 De Ruyter ascended the Medway to Chatham, where he destroyed some ships but did not injure the town.

The Royal Dockyard is approached from High Street by

Military Road. Founded in the mid-16th cent., it is situated on the S. shore of the Medway; it stretches for a distance of c. 3 m. and, with the naval barracks, covers an area of over 500 acres. The Dockyard is both a shipbuilding and ship-repairing yard, and is open to visitors on application to the Admiral Superintendent. Foreign visitors must apply through their Ministers. Near the beginning of the Dockyard is St. Mary's (B 5), a 19th cent. church on an ancient site (interesting Norman details), containing the brass of Stephen Borough (d. 1584), pioneer of the sea-route to Archangel. The Dockyard Church (A 6; 1811) lies just inside the main gate. In the grounds of Brompton Barracks, farther on (r.), are a memorial obelisk to Royal Engineers who fell in 1914-18 and a statue of General Gordon (d. 1885), on camel-back, by E. Onslow Ford (1890). On the high-lying 'Great Lines' (B 6) is the Naval War Memorial, by Sir Robert Lorimer (1924), with the extension by Sir Edward Maufe (1952) commemorating the fallen of the Second World War. This is a counterpart of those at Portsmouth and Plymouth (\*View of the Medway and Rochester).

Gillingham (pron. Jillingham; Kingswood, RB. 15/6), with 68,100 inhab., c. 1. m. N.E. of Chatham, is the largest borough in Kent, The fine Perp. church has a good E. window and a Norman font.

On the left, at the top of Chatham Hill, is the unfinished temple of the sect of the Jezreelites or New and Latter House of Israel (sold in 1920). Here, too, a memorial clock commemorates Will Adams (d. 1620), the Gillingham sailor who founded Japan's sea-power. — 33½ m. Rainham, in a famous cherrygrowing district. — 36 m. Newington has a church with a Tudor font-cover and brasses. — Lower Halstow, 2 m. N., has a leaden \*Font of c. 1150, brought to light by the concussion of gunfire during the First World War. — 37 m. Key Street crossroads.

A 249 diverges left for the ISLE OF SHEPPEY, crossing the Swale, an arm of the Thames (now bordered by paper mills in.) which St. Augustine baptized 10,000 persons in 597.—7 m. (1). Queenborough, a decayed port, was named from Queen Philippa, wife of Edward III.—10 m. Sheerness (Royal Fountain, T.H., RB. 17/6), a garrison town (15,725 inhab.) and naval port at the mouth of the Medway, has a dockyard and strong fortifications. James II embarked here in 1688 in an ineffectual attempt to escape from England.—From between Oucenborough and Sheerness a road (A 250; motor-bus) runs across the island to (9 m.) Leysdown, on the estuary of the Thames. This passes (3½ m.) Minster-on-Sea, with a golf course. The old \*Abbey Church (with a Saxon window in the N. aisle) of SS. Mary and Sexburga was founded c. 660. It contains the monument of Sir Robert Shurland (late 13th cent.), who commantic story has been told in the 'Ingoldsby Legends' 'Grey Dolphin'), and the fine brasses (c. 1325) of Sir Roger de Northwode and his lady. The Abbey Gatehouse has been restored. The low clay cliffs to the E. are interesting to geologists. Eastchurch airfield, S.E. of Minster, was heavily attacked in the Battle of Britain, 1940. The desolate marshland on the S. of the island is given over to sheep and hares.

39 m. Sittingbourne (21,900 inhab.: Bull. RB. 19/6; Coniston. RB. 17/6), a brick- and cement-making town, is adjoined on the N. by the ancient borough of Milton Regis (1 m.), with a large 14th cent. church 2 m. farther N. The huge tower and the Norwood chapel (S.E.) are noteworthy. — Over a mile to the left of (42 m.) Green Street is Teynham, traditionally the first place where cherries and apples were grown in Kent. — 45 m. Ospringe has a 15th cent. timbered house on the site of a 'Maison Dieu' (closed at present). — 46½ m. (l.) Faversham (Ship, RB, 16/6, P. 7 gs.), an ancient town (12,300 inhab.), was once important from its position at a point where Watling Street touched the head of a navigable waterway, James II was detained here after his abortive flight from Sheerness (see above). Practically nothing remains of the Cluniac abbey founded here by King Stephen (12th cent.) in which he, Matilda, and their son Eustace were buried. In the central square is a quaint Guildhall on wooden arches. At Davington, just N.W. of the town, is the plain Norman church (restored 1932) of a small nunnery founded in 1135, while the church of Preston, just beyond the station, contains a striking 17th cent, monument to the parents of the 1st Earl of Cork. — At 48 m. A 299 diverges for Whitstable (see Rte. 5).

By-roads on the right lead to (1 m.) Boughton-under-Blean, where the Hawkins monument in the church has vigorous reliefs by Evesham (1613);

and to (2½ m.) Selling, with a church containing good E.E. glass.

501 m. Dunkirk (Hotel, RB. 18/6). At (531 m.) Harbledown (\*View) is the rebuilt Hospital of St. Nicholas, founded for lepers by Abp. Lanfranc. - 55 m. Canterbury, see Rte. 4. - To the left of (58 m.) Bridge is Patrixbourne church with a Doorway of c. 1175. - Richard Hooker (1554-1600) lies in the church of (591 m.) Bishopsbourne, of which he was rector from 1595. 'Oswalds' here was the home of Joseph Conrad (1857–1924) from 1919. To the right diverges the Elham Valley road, and farther on (641 m.) the main Folkestone road (A 260). Between these two roads lies Broome Park (now a hotel, RB. 17/6-21/, P. 7-10 gs.), once the seat of Lord Kitchener and probably the 'Tappington' of the 'Ingoldsby Legends.' To the left is a by-road for Barfreston (see Rte. 2). — 65 m. Lydden. — At (68 m.) Ewell King John met Pandulf, the Pope's legate, preparatory to resigning his throne at Dover. — 71 m. Dover. see Rte. 2.

#### 4. CANTERBURY

CANTERBURY (27,800 inhab.), one of the most venerated pilgrim-shrines in the Middle Ages, is the archiepiscopal see of the Primate of All England. The ancient city, dominated by the splendid cathedral, lies on the Stour, in a peaceful country of watered meadows and hop-gardens. It retains many medieval features and in its character as a garrison town and as a prosperous country-town, with corn, cattle, and other markets. resembles its Roman predecessor.

Railway Stations, Canterbury East (D 2), for London via Faversham and for Dover. — Canterbury West (A 2), for London via Ashford, for Folkestone, Dover, and Ramsgate.

stone, Dover, and Ramsgate.
Hotels. County (a; B. C. 2), RB.
18/6; Abbots Barton, New Dover Rd.
(beyond D 4), RB. 21/, P. 12 gs.;
Chaucer, T.H., Ivy Lane (C 4), RB.
21/6, P.10\(\frac{1}{2}\), EB. 20/; Queen's Head,
Watling St., RB. 18/; Three Compasses, St. Peter's St., plain; House of
Agnes, 71 St. Dunstan's St., P. 10-12 gs.
Restaurates White. Swee, closed

Restaurants. White Swan (closed

Mon.), 48 Northgate; Talisman, 50 St. Peter's St.; Lefevre's, Guildhall St.; Queen Elizabeth's Guest Room, High St.; Slatter's, St. Margaret St.; many luncheon and tea rooms in St.

Peter's St., Burgate, etc.
Pest Office (B 2), St. Peter's St. Motor-Buses from St. Peter's St.

(B 2) to all parts.

Amusements. Marlowe Theatre, St.
Margaret's St. — GOLF COURSE, 1½
m. E. — CRICKET WEEK in early
Aug. — Festival of drama and
music in late July-Aug. — RIVER
TRIPS (1/) from The Friars (B 2).

History. The Roman Durovernum, a commercial post situated at the conregence of military roads from Lympne, Dover, and Richborough, was renamed Cantwarabyrig (borough of the men of Kent) by the Saxons, and about 560 became the capital of Ethelbert, King of Kent. To this court, where the Frankish Queen Bertha was already a Christian, St. Augustine and his fellow-missionaries were welcomed in 597; the king granted to them and to Bertha the use of a church and was himself baptized with thousands of his subjects. Augustine founded a Benedictine monastery, which became the revered

burial-place of the kings and early sainted archbishops; and on his later return to England as 'bishop of the English' established another monastery and church on the site of a ruined Roman basilica. The church became the first cathedral, and the monastery was afterwards organised as the priory of Christ Church by Lanfranc. It was not until the murder of Abp. Thomas Becket in 1170 and his canonisation two years later that the fame of the cathedral eclipsed that of St. Augustine's abbey and that the ecclesiastical supremacy of the archbishops was definitely established. As "the holy blissful martyr," St. Thomas drew all England and many foreign pilgrims to his miracle-working shrine until its demolition by Henry VIII in 1538. The holiday aspect of the pilgrimages is immortalised in Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales' (c. 1387). The present archbishop, the Most Reverend Geoffrey Francis Fisher, P.C., D.D., translated from London in 1945, is the ninety-seventh in a series including many illustrious names.

Canterbury was wantonly attacked by German aircraft in May-June 1942. Canterbury was wantonly attacked by German aircraft in May-June 1942. The cathedral escaped serious damage, but a large area near the centre of the city was destroyed. Excavations in the bombed area (now being built over) have unearthed the foundations of a Roman theatre (only the second to be identified in Britain) and part of the line of the walls. A pre-Roman settlement of c. 200 s.c. and a Saxon colony of the 5th cent, have also been traced, proving a continuous occupation of 2000 years.

Canterbury often figures in the 'Ingoldsby Legends,' whose author, the Rev. R. H. Barham (1788-1845), was born at 51 Burgate St. (destroyed). The birthplace of Christopher Marlowe (1564-93), poet and dramatist, at 5 St. George's St., was also destroyed in 1942. David Copperfield went to Dr. Strong's school at Canterbury, and here lived Uriah Heen.

Strong's school at Canterbury, and here lived Uriah Heep.

The London road approaches Canterbury via St. Dunstan's Church (A 1; 14th cent.), with the Roper vault containing the head of the sainted Sir Thomas More (1478–1535), given to his daughter Margaret Roper after 14 days' exposure on London Bridge. A brick archway farther on (1.) is the only relic of the Roper House, St. Dunstan's Street is the W. part of the main thoroughfare which, under various names, bisects the city. A 16th cent, house, facing Station Rd., was a hostelry for pilgrims arriving after the city gates were closed; it claims to be the house of Agnes Wickfield, in 'David Copperfield' (see above).

We enter the city proper by the imposing West Gate (B 2). the only survivor of the six city gates, which was built probably by Henry Yevele (1378–90; view from the top). In the guardchamber is a collection of arms and armour, fetters, a scoldbridle, etc. (10-1, 2-4 or 6; adm. 6d.). To the right are the Westgate Gardens, with a tower of the city wall, and, just inside the gate, the church of the Holy Cross (B 2), also built about 1380. Beyond St. Peter's Church (B 2: 13th cent.), the main street crosses a branch of the Stour. On the left, overlooking the river, are the Tudor houses (adm. 3d.) occupied by the Huguenot weavers who settled in Canterbury after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685). To the right is the Hospital of St. Thomas (B 2), or Eastbridge Hospital, a well-preserved hostel for poor pilgrims (visitors admitted), with a fine 12th cent. crypt, and a later hall and chapel.

In Stour St., leading to the right next the Post Office (B 2), is an old building in a garden on the Stour, part of the first Franciscan friary in England (1267), afterwards occupied for a time by Richard Lovelace (1618-58). Farther on are the 14th cent. buildings, much altered, of the Poor Priests' Hospital.

Best Lane, nearly opposite the Post Office, leads to the 13-14th cent. refectory and undercroft of Blackfriars. Now fitted up as a Christian Science church, the refectory was for a time used as a Baptist chapel, in which Defoe is said to have preached.

On the left side of High St. is the Beaney Institute (B 2, 3), housing the Free Library and the Museum, the latter containing an excellent collection of Roman and other antiquities (open daily; free). Farther on are the 18th cent. Guildhall (B, C 3) and Queen Elizabeth's Guest Chamber, a fine Tudor house (1573), now a tea-shop. Mercery Lane leads left to the cathedral.

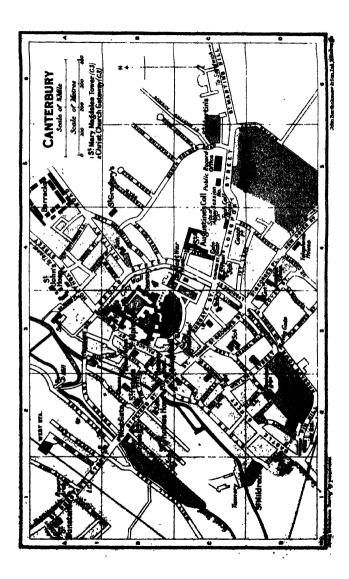
Travellers approaching from London viå Charing reach Mercery Lane viå Castle St. and St. Margaret's St. (C 2, 3). To the right are the pleasure grounds of the Dane John (D 2), partly enclosed by the most (now dry) and by the city walls (\*View of the Cathedral). The obelisk on the Dane John itself (an unexplained tumulus 80 ft. high) commemorates the laying out of the gardens in 1790.— In the Moat Gardens, beside the Riding Gate (D 3), where the Roman road from Dover entered the city, is an old locomotive (1825) of the Canterbury & Whitstable Railway.— To the left, at the S. end of Castle St., is the massive keep of the Castle (c. 1175).

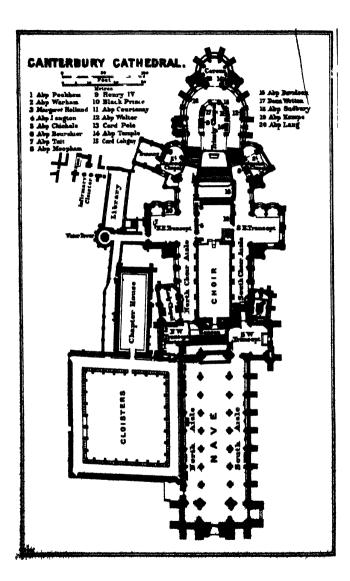
Mercery Lane (C 3), the regular pilgrims' approach to the cathedral, formerly lined with shops and booths for the sale of 'ampulles' of healing-water from Becket's Well in the crypt, medallions of St. Thomas, and other memorials of pilgrimage, leads from High St. to the Butter Market. Here are the Canterbury War Memorial (by Beresford Pite), and \*Christ Church Gateway (Pl. 2; C 3), the main entrance to the cathedral precincts, an ornate Tudor structure (1507-17), with 17th cent. gates. It was restored and re-emblazoned in 1931-35. Beyond it we obtain an admirable view of the cathedral.

To the right Burgate leads to Butchery Lane (r.) in which are remains of a Roman House, with mosaic pavements and hypocaust (adm. 6d.; 10-1, 2-5 or 6, Sun. from 2). On the 1. farther on in St. George's St. is the tower of St. George's, all that is left of the church where Marlowe was abptized. This area was devastated by bombs in 1942; it is being replanned on modern lines.

The magnificent \*\*Cathedral (Christ Church; B, C3) is, as it stands, the work of two detached centuries, for, though begun in 1070 and completed in 1503, little was contributed by the two centuries between 1180 and 1379. Its general character is Perp., at least as regards the exterior. In point of area it ranks ninth, and in point of length fourth, amongst English cathedrals. The central tower is shown at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. (not Sun.; 1/). Services on weekdays at 8, 9.30, & 3.15, on Sun. at 8, 11, 3, & 6.30. The library and treasury are shown only by special arrangement.

HISTORY. The most ancient portions now extant are fragments of the church raised by Lanfranc, first Norman archbishop (1070-89), on the ruins of the church of Augustine, burned down in 1067. This hasty reconstruction proved quite insufficient for devotional needs and for the accommodation of the monks of Lanfranc's priory, and his successor Anselm (1093-1109) decided to pull down and rebuild the E. end. Begun under Prior Ernulf in 1096, the work was promoted to a grander scale by Prior Conrad, who nearly doubled the area of the building. The 'glorious choir of Conrad' is immortal in the annals of architecture, though it stood for little more than half a century, being burned down in 1174. A French master-mason, William of Sens, was





chosen for the rebuilding, which began in 1175. He, however, was crippled by a fall three years later, and, after directing the work from his bed until he had completed the E. transepts, gave it over to William the Englishman. Working, apparently, on the plans of French William, the English mastermason finished St. Thomas's Chapel, Becket's Crown, and the Crypt beneath these (1178-80). The church remained thus for nearly 200 years, with Lanfranc's unambitious nave and transepts adjoining the rich and intricate E. end. Under Prior Chillenden Lanfranc's nave was pulled down, and the present nave and transepts built by Henry Yevele (1379-1400). Additional chapels were added, and, finally, between 1495 and 1503, \*Bell Harry, noblest of Perpendicular towers, was built by John Wastell in place of the original Angel Tower. The N.W. tower of Lanfranc stood till 1834, when it was replaced by a copy of William Mapilton's S.W. tower (1423-34).

The principal entrance is by the SOUTH PORCH (1400). The old bas-relief over this represents the Altar of the Martyrdom, erected where Becket fell. The statues here, as on the W. front.

replace those destroyed at the Reformation.

Interior. The NAVE (c. 1380) is well-lighted and stately in design, but unfortunately has lost (except for some fragments collected in the W. window) its fine old original stained glass. Under the N.W. tower is a memorial to Abp. Benson (1882–96). The vista from the W. end. closed by the flight of steps ascending to the choir-screen, through which a glimpse of a second flight to the altar is obtained, produces a noble and suggestive effect. The reticulated cross-pieces under the lantern are struts to support the piers under the enormous weight of the tower. They bear the rebus of Prior Goldstone, who completed the tower begun for Chillenden. In the N. aisle are the ornate font (1639) and (5th bay) the monument, by Stone, to Orlando Gibbons, who died suddenly at Charles I's prenuntial celebration (p. 29). An elaborate 15th cent. Screen, with six crowned figures (Henry V. Richard II, Ethelbert; Edward the Confessor, Henry IV, Henry VI), separates the nave from the choir. The great \*Windows in the W. transepts are well seen from here; that in the N.W. transept, with its silvery colouring and its decorative portrait-figures of Edward IV and his queen, was presented by that king (d. 1483); that in the S.W. transept has 15th cent tracery, filled with older glass from the choirclerestory.

The West or Nave Transerts, like the nave, were rebuilt by Yevele, who left little of Lanfranc's work but the rough lower portion of the walls. The N.W. Transept, or Martyrdom, was the scene of Becket's murder (Dec. 29th, 1170), and the door from the cloisters is in the same position as when the four knights entered by it to cut down "the turbulent priest." The spot where the archbishop is believed to have fallen is marked by a small slab of stone, replacing (according to tradition) a blood-stained fragment of the pavement cut out and sent to Rome as a relic. Under the Edward IV window are the tombs of Abp. Peckham (1279-92; the oldest effigy in the cathedral) and Abp. Warham (1504-32). — The Lady Chapel, to the E. of

this transept, called also the *Deans' Chapel*, on account of the tombs it contains, is late-Perp. (1449-68), with a rich\fan-vault. — The *S.W. Transept* has a corresponding chapel, known as *St. Michael's* or the *Warriors' Chapel* (Perp.; c. 1370). It is overcrowded with monuments, mainly good 17th cent. work but including one erected by Margaret Holland (d. 1439) to herself and her two husbands. At the E. end, projecting from the wall, is the stone coffin of Abp. Stephen Langton (1207-28), who assisted in extorting Magna Charta from King John.

In this chapel is the Roll of Honour of the Buffs (E. Kent Regiment), a page of which is turned daily at 11 by a soldier of the regiment; the ship's bell of H.M.S. Canterbury just outside is struck every day at 11, as a memorial to men of the Navy. In the chapel above, a Norman arch of Lanfranc's church

has been exposed.

On entering the CHOIR, one of the longest in England, we notice the peculiar contraction at the E. end. William of Sens drew in his building thus to preserve the two Norman sidechapels of St. Anselm and St. Andrew. The Transition style of the choir is seen in the juxtaposition of Norman and E.E. features. The choir of Sens Cathedral (finished in 1168) determined the form of Canterbury choir, which resembles the French model in many particulars, though irregularities, such as the mixture of round and pointed arch-forms and of Norman and E.E. decoration, seem to indicate an attempted compromise between French innovation and English tradition. The stalls at the W. end are attributed to Grinling Gibbons. The diaper work on the S. wall, above the lower flight of stairs to the altar, should be noted. This, though more probably a remnant of sedilia, may be part of the shrine of St. Dunstan (c. 909-88), which ranked second only to Becket's shrine in sanctity. The beautiful and unusual \*Screens between the choir and its aisles (1285-1331) alternate with canopied tombs.

The CHOIR AISLES and EAST OF CHOIR TRANSEPTS are mainly the work of Ernulf and Conrad, altered and enriched by William of Sens. Through the N. door of Prior Eastry's screen we enter the N. Choir Aisle, in the windows of which is some fine medallion glass of the 13th cent. On the wall adjoining the N.E. transept is a painting of the conversion of St. Eustace. On the S. side are the canopy-tombs of Abp. Bourchier (1454–86) and Abp. Chichele (1414–43), the latter kept in repair by All Souls College, Oxford. — In the N.E. Transept the circular window contains original glass. St. Martin's Chapel, on the E. side of the transept, contains exquisite medallions of old glass. Abp. Lanfranc (d. 1089) is buried below. Abp. Lang (d. 1945) lies in the adjoining St. Stephen's Chapel. At the E. end of the N. choir-aisle is St. Andrew's Chapel (Norman), retaining some coloured decoration.

The part of the cathedral to the E. of the choir was erected wholly in honour of St. Thomas. TRINITY CHAPEL, behind the

high altar and approached by steps, retains the name of a chapel burned down along with Conrad's choir, though it was built by English William as the Chapel of St. Thomas; and in this chapel, from 1220 (when the saint's remains were translated from the original tomb in the crypt) down to its destruction by Henry VIII in 1538, stood his resplendent shrine, which has utterly vanished with all its magnificence, leaving only the pavement worn by the feet of pilgrims to mark its site. The coupled columns of various coloured marbles are noteworthy, and beautiful stained-glass \*Windows (1220-30) depict the miracles of St. Thomas. Between the N. piers is the resplendent tomb of Henry IV (d. 1413) and Joan of Navarre (d. 1437), his second wife. Next comes the fine Renaissance tomb of Dean Wotton (d. 1567). Between the S. piers is the important effigy-tomb of Edward the Black Prince (d. 1376), with reproductions, above, of his surcoat, gauntlets, helmet, shield, and scabbard (originals in a case in the S. choir-aisle). To the E. of this is the monument of Abp. Courtenay (d. 1396), and next to that is the leaden coffin of Card. Odet de Coligny, who died a refugee in 1571. -Opening off the aisle to the N. of Trinity Chapel is the Chantry of Henry IV, dedicated to St. Edward the Confessor: in the aisle to the S. is the oldest tomb in the cathedral, that of Abp. Hubert Walter (d. 1205).

The \*CORONA, the circular chapel at the extreme E. end of the cathedral, is, like the Trinity Chapel, English William's work, but evidently of French design. It is known also as 'Becket's Crown,' because, it is said, the skull of St. Thomas was preserved here. St. Augustine's Chair, possibly of Roman workmanship in Saxon times, is used at the enthronement of the archbishops. The last Roman Catholic archbishop, Cardinal Pole (d. 1558), lies on the N. side. The centre \*Window dates from the 13th cent., with a modern interpolation, hard to detect. Two beautiful panels of a 13th cent. Jesse window, lost

for many years, were restored to this chapel in 1955.

In the S. Choir Aisle are the monuments of Abp. Simon of Sudbury (1375-81), Abp. Stratford (1333-48), and Abp. Kempe (1452-54). St. Anselm's Chapel, at the E. end, corresponds to St. Andrew's Chapel (see above) and also is in the main Ernulf's work, except that the S. window is Dec. (1336). The 12th cent. wall-painting of St. Paul at Malta was brought to light in 1888. Abp. Anselm (1093-1109) is buried behind the altar. The screen of the chapel is formed by the beautiful tomb of Abp. Meopham (1329-33). The so-called 'Watching Chamber,' above this chapel, overlooks (not very adequately) Trinity Chapel (see below). — The S.E. Transept contains the so-called 'Corinthian Throne,' by Grinling Gibbons, presented in 1704 by Abp. Tenison. The Chapel of St. John the Evangelist was restored in 1951 as a memorial to Abp. Wm. Temple (1881-1944).

The spacious \*CRYPT, dedicated to the Virgin, is entered from the S.W. transept. The earliest part of the cathedral, it is mainly the work of Ernulf and Conrad, and the \*Capitals of the pillars and some ornamental shafts are vigorous examples of Norman stone-carving. Especially fine is the central pillar of the chapel at the S.E. corner, dedicated to St. Gabriel. with a 13th cent, ceiling-painting. A chapel of the S, aisle is walled off to form a 'Temple' for the French Protestants, who have worshipped here since 1568 (service in French on Sun. at 3 p.m.). The French church includes the beautiful Black Prince's Chantry, by which he 'paid' for marriage with his cousin, the Fair Maid of Kent, in 1363, giving, too, the graceful screen of the Chapel of Our Lady in Crypta, in which are the grave of Card. Morton, archbishop in 1486-1500, and a 16th cent, ivory Madonna (Portuguese), presented in 1949. — The 12th cent. Crypt under the Trinity Chapel and Corona includes the site of the chapel where St. Thomas was first buried. Here culminated the long-drawn act of penance enjoined on Henry II. On the W. wall is a graffito, and at the sides are two 7th cent, columns and fragments of a Saxon cross from Reculver.

Precincts. On the N. side of the cathedral are the extensive monastic buildings. The Benedictine monastery founded by St. Augustine was enlarged and converted into a priory by Lanfranc, and considerably altered and re-

built by later archbishops.

The Great Cloister is entered from the N.W. transept. Though Perp. in the main, it incorporates fragments of fine Norman work and beautiful E.E. areading, in the N. walk, cut into by the Perp. vaulting. The painted vault-bosses are noteworthy. Opening off the E. walk is the Chapter House, the lower part of which is the work of Prior Eastry (1285-1331), completed by Chillenden when he rebuilt the cloisters at the end of the 14th cent. A boss in the cloister vault, just S. of the chapter-house entrance, is probably a portrait of Yevele, the architect. To the N.E. is the rebuilt Chapter Library (1954), replacing a building of 1868 destroyed in 1942. In the Library Passage, between this and the chapter house, two fine ranges of pillars of Lanfranc's time, some with incised decoration, were revealed during the restoration. These and the pillar-bases in the lawn beyond the modern arcade of the library were part of the sub-vault of the Dormitory. Farther on is the elaborate Norman sub-vault of the Lavatory Tower, the work of Prior Wibert (1151-67), the Perp. upper floor of which is reached by the staircase on the right. Thence the sub-vault of the Prior's Chapel leads on to the Infirmary Cloister, with some beautiful twisted twin shafts (c. 1186) and an archway with jambs panelled in the Somerset manner. The stately row of Norman arches to the E. belonged to the hall of the Infirmary; the more ornate arches still farther E. are remains of the Infirmary Chapel. On the right is the arcaded Norman Treasury.

of the Infirmary Chapel. On the right is the arcaded Norman Treasury.
The infirmary cloister is prolonged by a passage known as the Dark Entry to Prior Sellingegate (c. 1480) and the Green Court. On the E. side of this square stands the Deanery, partly medieval and partly of the 16th cent.; and in the S.W. corner is the Archdeaconry with a curious wooden pentice (1390) in its garden. On the S. side the Larder Gate Building (1951) incorporates a 15th cent. archway and part of the monastic kitchens. This, with all the remaining buildings in the square, belongs to the King's School (B 3), a monastic foundation of the 7th cent., installed on this site by Henry VIII as a grammar school for 50 (now 650) boys. Linacre, Marlowe, Thurlow, Harvey, and Robert Boyle were pupils here. The exterior "Norman Staticase (by Wibert, 1151-67) leading to the hall is unique and still supremely beautiful, despite the misitting roof. Through the arches beneath the hall we enter the Mint Yard, the former Almonry. We quit the precinct by the North Gate

and enter Palace St. (B 3), named from the Archbishop's Palace destroyed in the primacy of Laud. From that time until the completion of the present modest palace on the old site in 1901, the archbishops had no official residence

In Canterbury.— In Northgate (r.) is St. John's Hospital (A 4), founded by Lanfranc in 1084, with a picturesque gatehouse and chapel.

The path skirting the S. side of the cathedral leads across the former lay cemetery, which extended to the exquisitely areaded St. Anselm's Tower and was there divided by a wall from the monks' cemetery. The grandeur and fine colour of the S.E. transept and the choir are very striking from this point. Opposite the E. end of the cathedral is a garth, long the private pleasaunce of the Dean and Chapter, by whom it was resigned as a site for the Kent War Memorial (by Sir Herbert Baker). On its E. side is a bastion of the old city wall, transformed into a chapel of silence, with a cenotaph, flags, and inscriptions. Passing round the E. end of the cathedral (noting the unfinished exterior of the Corona), we reach the ruins of the infirmary (see above).

In Broad St., E. of the precincts, a fine stretch of the medieval city wall is visible. Lady Wootton's Green leads thence to \*ST. AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE (C 4), founded in 1848 for missionaries. and reorganised in 1952 as a training college for Anglican clergy. It occupies the site and incorporates some remains of St. Augustine's monastery (adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2). The main Entrance Gateway (1300; restored) is at the N. end of Monastery St. The Cemetery Gate, farther S., dates from c. 1369.

Down to the time of Becket this monastery ranked as the second Benedictine bown to the time of Becket this monastery ranked as the second Benedictine house in Europe; and King Ethelbert, Queen Bertha, St. Augsstine, and his first nine successors were all buried within its sacred precincts. On the S. side of the quadrangle are the remains of the Norman Abbey Church. Excavations since 1915 have brought to light the foundations of its Saxon predecessor, with the first tombs of SS. Lawrence, Mellitus, and Justus, the immediate successors of St. Augustine. The floor of part of the Saxon church has been recovered 2.3 c. hearst the level of the Norman area. has been uncovered, 2-3 ft. beneath the level of the Norman nave. To the B. is a circular central chapel and beyond that the crypt of the apsidal choir (service on June 29th). Farther E. is the ruined church of St. Pancras, built (service on June 27in). Fartner L. is the ruine church of 31. Pancras, built of Roman brick and tiles on the site of a Saxon 'idol house' granted to St. Augustine by Ethelbert. After the Dissolution the great monastery became a palace and was visited by Elizabeth I, Charles I (who received his bride here in June 1625), and Charles II. The buildings of the college, by Butterfield, include a Hall, retaining the original roof of the monastic Guest Hall (1306).

We next follow Longport St. E. to (\frac{1}{2} m.) \*St. Martin's Church (C 5, 6), already in use for Christian services before the coming of St. Augustine and possibly on the site of an earlier Romano-British church.

St. Martin's Hill was occupied by Roman villas in the 4th cent., and a portion of one of these, or of a temple, is part of the church. The little church consists of nave (of Kentish rag, plastered in the Roman fashion), chancel (early Saxon; probably later than the nave), and tower (14th cent.). Within, the 13th cent. chancel arch and subsequent restorations obscure the antiquity of what is one of the earliest extant churches in Europe. A Norman piscina at the S.E. corner of the nave is beautiful in its simplicity, but the chief object of interest is the tub-shaped \*Font, partly of Saxon origin, in which Ethelbert is said to have been baptized. On the N. wall is a 16th cent, Flemish carving of St. Martin.

FROM CANTERBURY TO FOLKESTONE by the Elham Valley, 20 m., a winding rade Cavisatory in Colkisions by the siman value, 20 in., a winding road (B 2665). — To (5½ in.) Bishopsbourne, see Rte. 3. — 7½ in. Baham (Spinning Wheel, unlic., P. 8 gs.). — 12½ in. Elham (Rose & Crown; Abbot's Fireside, unlic.), a charming village. — At (13½ in.) Lyminge the early Norman church adjoins the foundations of a 7th cent. nunnery church founded by Bådburg (Bthelburga), daughter of Ethelbert. — 20 in. Folkestone, see Rte. 2.

- The direct road from Canterbury to Folkestone (A 260; 17 m.) diverges from the Dover road beyond Broome Park and crosses the pleasant apland

common called Swingfield Minnis.

FROM CANTERBURY TO MARGATE (16 m.; A 28) and RAMSGATE (161 m.). -To the S. of (2½ m.) Sturry (Sturry Court, RB. 15/) is Fordwich (George & Dragon, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.), the old port of Canterbury when the Stour was navigable, where the Caen stone for the Cathedral was landed. The ancient town hall contains a ducking-stool. — Beyond a small colliery and (65 m.)

Upstreet is (r.) Grove Ferry (car 1/; Grove Ferry Hot., RB. 17/6, a riverside inn). — At (9 m.) Sare (Sarre Court, P. 10 gs.) A 253 diverges r. for Ramgate (Rte. 5), passing 1 m. N. of Minster (Bell Inn), where the \*Church has a fine Norman tower and nave and an E.E. chancel, while A 28 joins A 299 beyond (1.; 10 m.) St. Nicholas-at-Wade, the church of which has E.E. carving on Norman arches. Thence to (16 m.) Margate, see Rte. 5.

## 5. FROM LONDON TO MARGATE AND RAMSGATE

ROAD, 76 m.— To (46 m.) Faversham (A 2), see Rte. 3.— Thence A 299 bears left, skirting Whitstable and Herne Bay and joining (66½ m.) A 28.—68 m. Birchington.—72 m. Margate.—76 m. Ramsgate.

68 m. Birchington. — 72 m. Margate. — 76 m. Ramsgate.

RAILWAY, 794 m. from Victoria and Cannon Street in 2-24 hrs.; to (74 m.)

Margate in 1½-24 hrs. Principal Stations: To Faversham, see Rte. 2. — 584 m.

Whitstable. — 624 m. Herne Bay. — 704 m. Birchington. — 72 m. Westgate.

— 74 m. Margate. — 77 m. Broadstairs. — 794 m. Ramsgate. — For another

route, vià Ashford (slower), see Rte. 2. — In summer STEAMERS of the

Gen. Steam Navigation Co. leave Tower of London Pier daily except Fri.

at 9 a.m. for (5 hrs.) Margate vià Greenwich and Southend, returning in the

afternoon. Fare 12], ret. 20/ or 24/; and from Gravesend vià Southend to

Margate in 34 hrs. (10), ret. 13/6 or 15/).

From I condon to (46 m.) Equanchem 250 Pt. 2. A.S.

From London to (46 m.) Faversham, see Rte. 3. After c. 1 m. A 299 bears to the left, by-passing (54½ m.) Whitstable and

(58 m.) Herne Bay, two favourite seaside resorts.

Whitstable (Tankerton, RB. 18/6, P. 8-10 gs.; Bear & Key, Marine, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.), noted for its oysters ('natives'), faces the Isle of Sheppey, Herne Bay (Dolphin, RB. 15/, P. 74-10 gs.; Miramar, at Beltinge, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; St. George, RB. 17/6, P. 7-9 gs.; Queen's, RB. 17/6, P. 10 gs.; Pler, RB. 15/6) has a good esplanade and pier. A seaside walk leads to (3+m. E.) Reculver, the site of the Roman fort of Regulbium. A church erected when the castrum in 669 was demolished in 1809, but its twin W. towers where restored in 1810 as a sea-mark (adm. 3d. daily; Sun. from 2). The towers (the 'Sisters') are supposed to have been built by an Abbess of Davington to commemorate the death of her sister and her own escape from drowning.

68 m. Birchington (Beresford, RB. 25/-35/, P. 19 gs.; Bungalow, T.H., RB. 17/6-22/, P. 8-11 gs.; Minnis Bay, RB. 21/, Easter-Sept.), with a Celtic cross by the church porch marking the grave of D. G. Rossetti (1828-82), and (70 m.) Westgateon-Sea (Hotels, see below) are pleasant and bracing seaside resorts, both now absorbed in Margate.

The N.E. corner of Kent, N. of the Stour, is known as the ISLE OF THANET, famous for its bracing air, 'with nothing between it and the North Pole. The vanished W. boundary of the 'isle' was the Wantsum, an ancient navigable channel beginning on the S. at Rutupise (Richborough) and forming part of the regular water-route from Bononia (Boulogne) to London. Its N. mouth was at Regulbium (Reculver), and this and Richborough were two of the chief Roman forts guarding the Saxon Shore from pirates. The advanced R.A.F. airfield of Manston, in the centre of the 'sle,' was temporarily put out of action in the Battle of Britain (1940).

72 m. MARGATE (42,500 inhab.), frequented for seabathing since 1750, is one of the most popular and catholic seaside resorts in England, owing to its fine sands, the fresh breezes of N. Thanet, and its easy access from London,

Hotels. In Cilifonville: Grand, RB. 30/, P. 14-18 gs.; Endcliffe, RB. 18/6-25/, P. 10-14 gs.; Grosvenor Court, RB. 21/, P. 8-13 gs.; Queen's Court, Walpole (Easter-Oct. only), unlic., similar charges; Ye Olde Charles, RB. 19/6-25/, P. 8-12 gs.; Palm Bay (May-Oct.), P. 8-13 gs.; and many others. —In Margate: Nayland Rock, T.H., RB. 17/6-21/, P. 8-11 gs.; White Hart, P. 7-9 gs.; also numerous unlic. hotels in Westbrook. — In Westgate: Rowencourt, RB. 21/-30/, P. 10-17 gs.; Sea Grange, RB. 21/-30/, P. 10-17 gs.; Sea Grange, RB. 21/-10/, P. 8-12 gs.; Bridge, RB. 17/6, P. 73-9 gs., these two closed in winter.

Restaurants. Thanet, Jarman's, in Marine Gdns.; Nell Gwynne, Reubi's, 273 and 351 Northdown Rd.; Bobby's Café, Cecil Sq.; Longhi, and many others in Marine Terrace.

Post Office, Cecil Square.

INFORMATION BUREAU, Marine Terrace.

Motor-Buses to Ramsgate, to Westgate and Birchington, to Whitstable, to Dover, to Deal, to Canterbury, etc. — STEAMERS, see above; also cruises along the French coast (Mon. & Tues.), and day-trips to Boulogne or Calais (mid-June-mid-Sept.), 35/.

Amusements. Theatre Royal, Addington St.; Hippodrome, Cecil Square; Winter Gardens Pavillon, Dreamland Park (shows, dancing, etc.), Marine Terrace. — Tennis in Dane Park, Hartsdown Park, and Palm Bay, Cliftonville. — Golf Links (18 holes) at the North Foreland, 2½ m. E., and at Westgate. — Bathing Pools: Lido, Walpole Bay at Cliftonville, and at Margate.

The handsome new quarter on the cliffs E. of the old town is known as Cliftonville, the quarter to the W. of the railway stations is Westbrook. The favourite resorts, beside the sands and sea-front, are the Jetty (1240 ft. long) and the Pier (760 ft.). In the old town, above the pier, is the flint church of St. John (partly 12th cent.), rich in brasses, with no less than 20 hatchments. Inland, near Dane Park, is a curious 19th cent. Grotto or Catacomb (adm. 1/) strangely decorated with shells.

About 13-2 m. W.S.W. of Margate are Garlinge and the farmhouse of Dandellon (15th cent. gate-tower). Quex Park, which William III used as a stage on his journeys to and from Holland, is 13 m. farther off, in the same direction. Here is the Powell-Cotton Museum of natural history and ethnography (Thurs., 2.30-6, in July-Sept. Wed. also 2.30-6; adm. 2)). At Acol, m. S. of Quex, is the chalk-pit of 'The Smuggler's Leap' ('Ingoldsby Legenda').

— The walk to (5 m.) Broadstairs along the cliffs is worth taking. At (3 m.) Kingsgate (Fayreness, P. 10-14 gs.; Castle Keep, P. 14-21 gs.), where Charles II landed in 1683, there is an imitation Norman castle (now flats), built by Lord Holland in 1760 and once occupied by Lord Avebury who died here in 1913. A little farther on is the North Foreland (lighthouse), the Promontorium Acantium of the Romans, off which Monk defeated De Ruyter in 1666.

From Margate to Canterbury, see Rte. 4.

About 3 m. S.E. of Margate is Broadstairs (Royal Albion, T.H., RB. from 18/6, P. 8-11 gs.; Links, RB. 17/6-21/, P. 8-11 gs.; Castlemere, unlic., similar charges; Warwick, P. 7½-9½ gs.), a comparatively quiet holiday resort (15,100 inhab.), described by Dickens as "one of the freest and freshest little places in the world." In Harbour St. is York Gate, a flint arch erected in 1540 to protect the 'stair' or gap in the cliffs.

Memorial tablets mark the houses associated with Dickens; at one of these, on the top of the cliff above the pier, he wrote part of 'Barnaby Rudge.' Dickens House, at the W. end of Victoria Parade, has been identified with the home of Miss Betsy Trotwood, though in 'David Copperfield' it is trans-

ferred to Dover. St. Peter's, 12 m. W.N.W., has a church of the 12th cent. with a fiint tower of the 16th.

76 m. RAMSGATE (35,750 inhab.), a seaport and wateringplace, spreading over two chalk cliffs and the 'gate' or valley between them has a S. aspect and is thus more sheltered than Margate, which faces N. Heine stayed here in 1827, and Elizabeth Fry died here in 1845. In 1914—18 Ramsgate came next after Dunkirk and Calais as a target for German bombardment (119 air-raids), while in 1940 it was one of the chief bases for the evacuation of the British Army from Dunkirk.

Hotels. Regency, Royal Cres., P. 11 gs.; San Clu, RB. 21/, P. 84-11 gs.; Truro Court, RB. 17/-21/, P. 74-10 gs., East Cliff; Royal Oak, commercial, Harbour Parade, P. 25/; and many others.

Restaurants. Ambassadeur, Turner St.; Royal Hotel, Harbour St. Post Office, High St. — Infor-

MATION BURBAU, 24 King St.

Amusements. Granville Theatre, on the E. Cliff; Royal Victoria Pavilion (variety); Merrie England (shows, dancing, etc.), near the harbour. — Golf at St. Augustine's, 2½ m. W. — Tennis at Spencer Sq., E. Cliff, and St. Lawrence.

Motor-Buses to Canterbury, Margate, Sandwich, Dover, etc.—
STEAMERS: daily cruises in summer to Pegwell Bay, Margate, Deal, and the Goodwin Sande; day-trips to Boulogne or Calais, as from Mar-

gate.

The *Harbour*, begun by Smeaton, is of growing commercial importance. St. Laurence's church (13-15 cent.), near the station, has a Norman tower.

The small Rom, Cath. church of St. Augustine was considered by A. W. Pugin to be his best work (1847-51). Near it is his house, the Grange, also designed by him. St. George's (1825-8), with a conspicuous tower, contains a good fresco by Weigall.

From Ramsgate to Dover, 201 m. (A 253, A 258); railway, 211 m. in 50 min. — Beyond St. Lawrence (Courtstairs, RB. 21/, P. 10-14 gs.) we skirt ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  m.) Pegwell Bay and pass (3 m.; r.) Ebbsfleet, now \(\frac{1}{2}\) m, from the sea, the landing-place of St. Augustine in 597 (memorial cross) and perhaps also of Hengist and Horsa. In the bend of the Stour is the huge war-transport depot of Richborough, created in 1916. We cross the river by a toll bridge (1797; 1/). — 7 m. Sandwich (Bell, T.H., RB 17/6-21/, P. 8-10 gs.), a quaint old town (4150 inhab.) on the Stour, with tortuous streets, was once an important seaport, though now 2 m. from the sea. The emblem of the Cinque Ports (half a lion and half a boat) visible on many buildings reminds us that Sandwich was one of the original Cinque Ports. The site of the town-walls is now a promenade; but the Fisher Gate and a Tudor gate-tower called the Barbican (N. side of town) still survive. St. Clement's Church is E.E., with a low arcaded Norman tower and many interesting internal features; St. Peter's is of various dates; St. Mary's (15th cent.) is threatened with demolition. The Hospital of St. Bartholomew (13th cent.): the old Grammar School (1564; now a private house); and the Gulldhall (16th cent.; adm. 6d., closed Sat. aft. & Sun.), with old woodwork, are interesting. Becket landed here in 1170 after his self-imposed exile in France, as did Richard Cœur-de-Lion in 1194 after his Austrian imprisonment. The 'Old House' in Strand St. is said to have been occupied by Queen Elizabeth in 1572.

St. is Said to nave been occupied by Queen Elizabeth in 15/2, to the N. of which, among the sandhills, are the magnificent Royal St. George's and the Prince's Golf Links. — "Richborough Castle lies on the Stour, 1½ m. N. (by footpath). This was the fori guarding Rutuple, the chief Roman port on the E. coast of England from A.D. 43 to the end of the occupation, and after the 3rd cent. an important fort of the 'Saxon Shore.' The ruins (adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2) include the N. wall of the Castellum, 460 ft. long and 25 ft. high. In the middle of the enclosure is 'St. Augustine's Cross,' a cruciform platform of rubble on foundations of solid stone-work, which once bore a monument, encased in Italian marble, probably commemorating the Roman conquest of Britain. A small museum contains interesting objects found on the site. There are also fragments of a Saxon church dedicated to St. Augustine, and of a Roman amphitheatre.

12½ m. Deal (24,275 inhab.; Royal, from 21/, P. 14 gs.; Black Horse, RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs.; Star & Garter, RB. 17/6, P. 27/6 or 8-9 gs.; Swan, similar charges; Carter House, unlic., RB. 15/6, P. 7-8 gs.), a 'limb' of the Cinque Ports (comp. p. 14), has a steep beach and the famous Royal Cinque Ports Golf Links. Old or Upper Deal lies inland, the more modern quarters, with many attractive 18th cent. houses, on the sea. Deal or its immediate vicinity is believed to be the scene of Julius Cæsar's landing in 55 B.C., and Wm. Penn sailed hence in 1682 on his first voyage to America. Deal Castle (adm. 6d. daily, Sun. from 2) was built by Henry VIII for coast defence. The Earl of Ypres (1852-1925), who died at Deal Castle, was born and is buried at Ripple, 2½ m. W.

Off the coast lie the GOODWIN SANDS, a series of dangerous sandbanks about 10 m. in length, marked by lightships and exposed at low water. According to the legend, these were once the fruitful island of Lomea, which was submerged by a furious storm in the 11th cent., owing to the fact that the stones intended to strengthen its sea-wall were used by the Abbot of St. Augustine's for the tower of Tenterden Church. The Downs, the famous roadstead between the Goodwin Sands and the coast, form a natural refuge, not too safe in strong gales from the S., when the traditional hardihood of the Walmer lifeboatmen is often called upon to succour ships in distress.

13½ m. Walmer (Glen, RB. 17/6-25/, P. 8-10 gs., closed in winter), with the depot of the Royal Marines, adjoins Deal on the S. Walmer Castle, another of Henry VIII's block-houses, has long been the official residence of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports (since 1941 Sir Winston Churchill). William Pitt was once Warden, and the Duke of Wellington succeeded Lord Liverpool in that office in 1829 and died here in 1852 (room with his camp-bed, etc.). Adm. daily weekdays, 1/. — 20½ m. Dover, see Rte. 2.

At 172 m. B 2058 diverges 1. for (12 m.) St. Margaret's Bay (Granville, RB. from 25/, P. 12 gs.; Kenilworth, P. 7-9 gs., both closed in winter), an attractive little bathing resort seriously damaged in 1940-44. Martin Mill station is 2 m. N.W. The old church, in the landward part of the village, is a good example of Norman work. On the E. horn of St. Margaret's Bay stands the Dover Patrol Monument, a tail granite obelisk unveiled in 1921. Companion monuments have been erected on Cap Blane Nez and in New York Harbour, Pleasant cliff-walk back to Walmer (4 m.) vil Kingadown.

# 6. FROM LONDON TO HASTINGS

ROAD, 62 m. (A 21), — 4 m. New Cross. — 10 m. Bromley. — 24 m. Sevenoaks. — 30 m. Tonbridge (r. for Tunbridge Wells). — 55 m. Battle. — 62 m. Hastings. — Green Line Coach 704 to Tunbridge Wells from Victoria

every † nr.

RAILWAY, 62½ m. from Charing Cross, London Bridge, and Cannon St. in

13-2½ hrs.; to Tunbridge Wells, 34½ m. in 1-1½ hr. Principal stations: To

(29½ m.) Tonbridge. see Rte. 2. — 34½ m. Tunbridge Wells. — 37 m. Frant. —

39 m. Wadhurst. — 49½ m. Robertsbridge. — 55½ m. Battle. — 57½ m. Crowhurst (junc. for Bexhill). — 61½ m. St. Leonards. — 62½ m. Hastings. — Another route to Hastings (76 m. in 2-3 hrs.) from Victoria and London Bridge viå Lewes and Polegate (comp. Rtes. 8, 9).

We quit London by New Cross and (4½ m.) Lewisham, where A 21 diverges on the right. Thence to (10 m.) Bromley and (14 m.) Farnborough, beyond which A 21 climbs the N. Downs, then descends into the Darent valley. — At (22 m.) Riverhead (Amherst Arms, RB. 17/6) A 25 diverges r. for Westerham.

To the right of this road after 1½ m. lies (1½ m.) Chevening, the seat of Earl Stanhope. Here the inventive 3rd Earl Stanhope (d. 1816) launched on a lake in the grounds 'the first little craft ever propelled by steam,' and here his daughter, the eccentric Lady Hester Stanhope (1776-1839), was born. Among the monuments in the church (mainly Perp., with E.B. portions) is that of Lady Frederica Stanhope (d. 1823), one of Chantrey's best works. — 3½ m. Brasted (White Hart, RB. 21/, P. 9 gs., with Battle of Britain memorial). — 4½ m. Westerham (King's Arms, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs., George & Dragon, RB. 13/6, P. 7½ gs.) is pleasantly situated near the source of the Darent. General Wolfe (1727-59) was born in the vicarage here, and spent his early boyhood in what is now known as Quebec House (N.T.; adm. free, Tues., Thurs., & Sat. 10-5). On the village green is a statue of Wolfe, by F. Derwent Wood (1911), and his commissions and many of his letters are preserved at Squeryes Court (adm. 2/6; Wed., Sun. & BH., 1st & 3rd Sat., Mar.—Oct., a 17th cenf. mansion to the S.W. of Westerham. The summit of Westerham Hill (809 K.), 2 m. N., is the highest point in Kent (view). Though Wolfe left Westerham at the age of eleven, Harry Warrington (in "The Virginians") is represented as visiting him here. The parsonage of Mr. Collins ("Pride and Prejudice") was at "Hunsford, near Westerham." The wooded sandy hills S. of Brasted and Westerham (600 acres N.T. property) provide pleasant walks and drives. Chartwell, 2 m. S. of Westerham, has been the home of Sir Winston Churchill for over 30 years.

24 m. Sevenoaks (Royal Oak, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs., with beautiful gardens; Bligh's, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; Ormiston, with grounds, RB. 20/6, P. 8 gs.), a pleasant town of 14,850 inhab., has a Perp. Church (monuments) and a Grammar School founded in 1432 (of which George Grote, the historian, was a pupil in 1800-04). The Vine is said to be the oldest cricket-ground in Ingland, and William Pett (1710-86), the earliest known maker of cricket-bats, lived at Sevenoaks.

About 1½ m. S.E. of Sevenoaks is \*Knole, the seat of Lord Sackville, one of the finest and largest baronial mansions in England, presented to the Nat. Trust in 1946. Partly built by Abp. Thomas Bourchier (d. 1486), the house belonged to the Archbishops of Canterbury until Cranmer resigned it to Heary VIII. Queen Elizabeth presented it to her cousin, Thomas Sackville, in 1603. In its present form the house dates mainly from the time of James I and Charles I, and its internal fittings and furniture are practically unchanged. The house is shown on Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat. & BH., 10-12, 2-3.30 or 4.30 (adm. 2/6; Fri. 5/); closed Jan., Feb. & Boxing Day. The rooms shown

include the Great Hall (portraits by Van Dyck, etc.), the Brown Gallery (historical portraits, some ascribed to Holbein); Lady Betty Germaine's Rooms; the Spangled Bedroom; the Billiard Room (curious old table); the Leicester callery; the King's Bedroom; the Billiard Room (curtous old rabe); the Leicester Gallery; the King's Bedroom (fitted up for James I); the Venetian Bedroom; the Crimson Drawing Room; the Ball Room; the Dining Room (portraits of literary men of the 17-18th cent.); the Cartoon Gallery (copies by Mytens of six of Raphael's cartoons); and the Chapel (carved wood group over the altar). The finely wooded \*Park, 6 m. in circuit and containing numerous deer, is open to the public (\*View of the Weald of Kent from the platform at the Sent Line from the house). The 'Kend Rooth' has a girth Carton S. end, 1½ m. from the house). The 'Knole Beech' has a girth of 33 ft. Comp. 'Knole and the Sackvilles,' by V. Sackville-West (1949). — Seal, 2 m. N.E. of Sevenoaks, has an interesting church, with a brass of 1395.—From Sevenoaks motor-buses run to Maidstone via Ightham (Ightham Mote, p. 10). to Tunbridge Wells, and to Relgate.

28 m. Hildenborough, with the Hilden Manor roadhouse. - 30 m. Tonbridge (Rose & Crown, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; Angel, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.) is a market-town (19.250 inhab.) on the Medway. Among its ancient timbered buildings is the Cheauers Inn (16th cent.). The remains of the Norman Castle (adm. 6d., 10-dusk) built by Richard de Clare, a kinsman of William the Conqueror, and enlarged in the 13th cent., stand in the recreation grounds by the river. Tonbridge School was founded in 1553 by Sir Andrew Judd, who placed it under the protection of the Skinners' Company of London. The Rev. George Austen, father of Jane, was a master here, and Adm. Sir Sidney Smith and Sir Herbert Baker are famous pupils.

George Austen, father of Jane, was a master here, and Adm. Sir Sidney Smith and Sir Herbert Baker are famous pupils.

Near Hadlow (Albion Inn), 4 m. N.E., is Oxon Hoath, with a public 'alphabet avenue' (acacia to zelcova).

From Tonrridge To Penshurst AND Edenbridge. — We turn r. on B 2176
2 m. along the Tunbridge Wells via Penshurst to Edenbridge. — We turn r. on B 2176
2 m. along the Tunbridge Wells road. — 24 m. Blaborough, a pleasant village.

— 5½ m. Penshurst (Leicester Arms, RB. 22/6, P. 10 gs.). "Penshurst Place, the grand old mansion of Viscount De L'Isle, V.C., is open to visitors in Apr.—Oct., on Wed., Thurs., Sat., and BH., 2-5 (adm. 2/6; gardens on Wed. & Thurs. 1/), also on first, third, and fifth Sundays (5)). The house, approached by a path past the church (which contains Sidney monuments), is of various dates, but the characteristic feature is the fine hall of c. 1340-50, 64 ft. long, with its open timber roof, 'Kentish' tracery, and central hearth. Penshurst has been in the possession of the Sidneys since 1552, and the most interesting of its contents (catalogue 6d.) are probably the portraits of that distinguished family, including those of Sir Philip Sidney (born here in 1554) and Algernon Sidney (1663); in the armoury are personal relics of Sir Philip, and of Lord Gort, V.C., father of the present Lady De L'Isle. Ben Jonson was the first of many visiting poets who have praised the charms and the hospitality of Penshurst. An avenue in the beautiful park is named 'Sacharissa's Walk' from Lady Dorothy Sidney (d. 1684), the 'Sacharissa' of Waller. — A pleasant walk leads to Chiddingstone, 2 m. N.W., and to Hever (Henry VIII Inn, RB. 15/6, P. 7 gs.), 1½ m. farther, 2 m. S.E. of Edenbridge. Chiddingstone, with its half-timbered houses (N.T.), is a charming little village. The Castle (adm. 1-6 daily exc. Mon., from 11 on Sat., Sun. & BH., Whitsun-Oct.; 2/6, refaced in the 'Gothick' manner c. 1810, is notable for its 17th cent. woodwork and for its collection of Stewart relics including Charles Edw father of Anne. Hever Castle (no adm.), the castellated mansion of the Boleyn family (15th cent.), is interesting as the traditional meeting-place of Anne Boleyn (perhaps born here) and Henry VIII, who afterwards granted it to Anne of Cleves. - The main road from Penshurst runs N. to (7 m.) Penshurst station; and there turns I. for (142 m.) Edenbridge (Crown), a small town with two stations, 51 m. S. of Westerham (see above).

From Tonbridge to Tunbridge Wells and Eastbourne, see Rte. 7A.

The Hastings road turns r. in Tonbridge and ascends to (35 m.) Pembury. — 40 m. Lamberhurst (Chequers) was once the centre of the Wealden iron-smelting industry; the railings of St. Paul's Churchyard in London were made here.

Bayham Abbey, 2 m. W., is a ruined Premonstratensian house of the 13th cent. (shown in summer on previous application; 2/6). The adjacent mansion to the seat of Marquess Camden. Scotney Castle, 1 m. S.E., is a 14th cent. foundation with 16-17th cent. additions (adm. 1/6 to gardens, 2-6 Wed., Sat. & BH., Apr.-Sept.). — Horsmonden, 24 m. N.E. of Lamberhurst, is famous for its oaks and has a fine brass of 1340 in its church; Wadhurst, 3 m. S.W., has iron grave-slabs (1610-1790). — A 262 leads E. for (4½ m.) Goudhurst (Star & Eagle, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.), a high-lying village with fine views and a church containing Changes. nursi (Star & Eagle, RB. 176, F. 8 gs.), a nign-lying vinage with line views and a church containing Colepeper monuments (1531) in coloured wood; and (18 m.) Tenterden (p. 11). At (8½ m.) Willsley Pound A 229 leads S. (r.) for (1 m.) Cranbrook (George, T.H., with a fine old oak staircase, RB. 18/, P. 8½ gs.), with the largest working windmill in England (1814), and an Elizabethan grammar school, the birthplace of Phineas Fletcher (d. 1650). In the 15th cent. Curch is an early 18th cent. baptistery for complete immersion. Sissinghurst Castle (Sir Harold Nicolson), 3 m. N.E., is a fragment of a Tudor mansion, where Gibbon once served as an officer in charge of French prisoners. The charming gardens are open from April to Oct. (10-7; adm. 1/6).

At (45 m.) Flimwell we enter Sussex. About 3 m. E., on A 268 is Hawkhurst (Royal Oak, RB. 22/, P. 9 gs.; Tudor Hall, similar charges; Queen's, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.), where William Penn once owned the ironworks; the church, in the old village, is being repaired after bomb damage. — 48 m. Hurst Green.

A 265 leads S.W. to (2 m.) Etchingham, with a Dec. church containing good stalls and a screen, and four good brasses (one of 1388), and to (6 m.) Burwash (Admiral Vernon Inn). Batemans (N.T.), a 17th cent. ironmaster's house here, was the home of Rudyard Kipling (d. 1936). Adm. to garden, to Kipling's study, etc. (2/), Wed., Sat., Sun., 2-4 or 5; BH. 11-6. The surrounding country is the scene of 'Puck of Pook's Hill.'

Between Hurst Green and (50 m.) Robertsbridge a by-road

leads E. (l.) for Bodiam (3½ m.) in the Rother valley.

Near the bridge is \*Bodiam Castle (N.T.; adm. 1], 10-7 or dusk on week-days; also Sun. 2-5 in summer). This fine fortress, built by Sir Edw. Dalyngruge in 1386, and dismantled in the Civil War, though now a mere shell; a still surrounded by a wide moat filled with water-lilies. The great gateway, on the N. side, is fianked by machicolated turrets. The outer portcullis is still visible, and beyond are grooves for two more. The castle was carefully restored by Lord Curzon in 1925. — Salehurst, \(\frac{1}{2}\) m. E. of Robertsbridge, has an integrating 13-14th cent church. an interesting 13-14th cent. church.

55 m. Battle (George, T.H., RB. 17/6-20/, P. 91 gs.; Beauport Park, RB. 21/. P. 10-14 gs.; Hollington Lodge, P. 72 gs., both with grounds, 2½ and 3 m. towards Hastings), a small town (4300 inhab.), takes its name from the Battle of Hastings (1066). otherwise called the Battle of Senlac from the hill of that name S.E. of the town, where William of Normandy found the Saxons entrenched on his advance from Pevensey. In the Church (13-15th cent.) are the handsome tomb of Sir Anthony Browne (see below) and his wife, and a few brasses. There is also a memorial to Edmund Cartwright (1743-1823), inventor of the

power-loom, who died at Hastings and is buried here. The incumbent enjoys the title 'Dean of Battle.' \*Battle Abbey (now a school) is approached through the gatehouse that forms a picturesque ending to the main street.

BATTLE ABBEY was founded by William the Conqueror in fulfilment of a vow made before the fateful battle; it occupies the spot where Harold erected his royal standard and afterwards fell. The abbey was colonised by Benedictines from Marmoutier, near Tours, and the church was consecrated St. Martin in 1094. At the Dissolution (1539), the richly endowed abbey was given by Henry VIII to Sir Anthony Browne, Master of the Horse, who destroyed the church. The grounds and ruins are open to visitors on Mon.—Fr. 10-1, 2-5, Sat. 10-1 (adm. 1).

The imposing \*\*Gatehouse\*\* (1339) is battlemented and turreted; the E. wing

was rebuilt by Browne. In front as we come in are the inhabited parts of the abbey, including the Abbot's Lodge (no adm.) remodelled by Browne. We follow the path to the left. The original Abboy Church, c. 225 ft. long, has practically disappeared, and all that remains visible is part of the undercroft of the 14th cent. eastern extension. The high altar was erected on the actual of the 14th cent. eastern extension. The high altar was erected on the actual spot where Harold's body was found. On the S. side of the church was the Cloister, the W. arcade of which, with Perp. tracery, is incorporated in the E. side of the house. Adjoining the scanty remains of the Parlour are the walls and gable of the ruined 13th cent. Dormltory, built on a slope. Underneath this are three fine vaulted chambers with marble columns, called the Warming Room, the 'Mortuary Chapel' and the Scriptorium (or Novices' Room), the last of a surprising height. Beyond these to the right, we reach a broad walk commanding a view of the battlefield, including the heights of Senlac and of Telham lacross the valley) where the Normans encamped the night before the Telham (across the valley), where the Normans encamped the night before the battle. Above the barrel vaulted monastic cellars which may be visited, Browne built a guest house, two turrets of which alone survive. — The famous 'Roll of Battle Abbey' was probably not meant to be a list of the individual Norman nobles who came over with the Conqueror but merely to enumerate the family surnames. It seems to have been compiled in the 14th cent, and certainly contained many names of later settlement. The original document was probably burned at Cowdray in 1793. — Ashburnham church (1655), 3 m. W. of Battle, contains interesting ironwork and altar-tombs.

621 m. HASTINGS and the contiguous St. Leonards (on the W.), well-found and comfortable sea-bathing resorts with a genial winter climate, form practically a single town (65,500 inhab.), which extends some way up the hills behind its seafront of 3 m., with the ruined castle as a picturesque feature. Hastings is one of the Cinque Ports, though its harbour has almost disappeared before the encroaching sea. The Battle of Hastings (1066) was fought c. 7 m. N.W. In 1870 the Marine Hotel was the first refuge of Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial on their flight from France.

Railway Stations. Hastings Central, at the end of Havelock Rd.; St. Leonards, Warrior Sq., at the end of King's Rd.; West St. Leonards and West Marina, at the W. end of the double town; Ore, im. N.E., terminus of the electric line.

Hotels. At Hastings: Queen's Yelton, RB. 25/–40/, P. from 12 gs.; Yelton, RB. 19/6, P. 9–12 gs.; Castle, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; Glenroyde, unlic., P. 7 gs., both in Wellington Sq.; Chatsworth, P. 7-10 gs.; The Rougement, P. 7 gs.—At St. Leonards (on sea-front): Royal

7-14 gs.; Sussex, Edinburgh, Medlow, Warrior, P. 8-11 gs. at all these; and many unlic. hotels.

Restaurants. At Hastings: The Star, Jul's Grill, Claremont (lic.). Post Offices in Cambridge Rd., Hastings, and in King's Rd., St.

Leonards. — Information Bureau, opposite pier.

Motor-Buses from Wellington Square to all destinations.—TROLENGEBUSES from the Albert Memorial to Ore, St. Helens, Hollington, and on the Circular Route, with good views from the ridge behind the twin towns (9 m. in ½ hr.).—EXCURSION STEAMERS ply along the coast in summer.

Amusements. White Rock and Pier Pavilions (concerts, dancing, plays, etc.).— Music Festival in early May.— Cricket Wheks in July and Sept.— Golf, Lawn Tennis. (tournaments in Aug.), and Bewls are well provided for.— White. Rock Baths, Hastings, with medical and swimming baths; Bathing Pool, with squash courts, etc., at West Marina, St. Leonards.

St. Leonards and the W. end of Hastings, with their rows of substantial residences and private hotels, afford an interesting picture of 19th cent. development. Most attractive are the streets and squares of St. Leonards laid out by James Burton in 1828-34. The fine ESPLANADE (3 m. long), with the White Rock Pavilion, opposite the pier, and the Sun Lounge (orchestra), has a covered lower level. In Queen's Ave. a tablet commemorates the experiments in television of J. L. Baird (p. 41). Queen's Rd. leads N. to the pleasantly wooded Alexandra Park (100 acres), while Cambridge Rd., passing White Rock Gardens, leads to the Museum & Art Gallery (10-1, 2-5; Sun. 3-5) with collections of Wealden pottery, Sussex ironwork, and Indian antiquities.

The E. end of Hastings, the old fishing-town, between the W. Hill and the E. Hill, retains its narrow streets and ancient houses (unusual for a South Coast resort). Here are also the tall black storing-sheds for nets, a unique survival, and the 'Fishermen's Church,' now a fishing museum. On the West Hill (lift from George St., 4d.) are the scanty ruins of the Castle (adm. 10-6; 6d.; view), possibly founded by William the Conqueror. St. Clement's Caves (open 10-10, Sun. 2-6; adm. 1/), excavated in the E. slope of West Hill, are said to have been

used by smugglers.

The Perp. church of St. Clement, near the S. end of High St., contains two brasses (1563 and 1601) and was the scene of the marriage of D. G. Rossetti (1860). Near by is the Old Town Hall, now a Museum (weekdays 10-1, 2-5). At the other end of High St. is the Rom. Cath. church of St. Mary Star of the Sea, built mainly by the poet Coventry Patmore. To the E. of it is All Saints', another Perp. church, at which Titus Oates (baptized here in 1660) was for a short time curate under his father (rector 1660-90). All Saints' St. contains some fine 15th cent. houses (restored): No. 125 was frequently visited by Sir Cloudesley Shovel and Garrick often stayed in a house at the sea end. The East Hill (250 ft.; lift from Rock-a-Nore Rd., 5d.), on which are traces of an old entrenchment, commands a good view, including (in clear weather) the coast of Picardy.

The most attractive short walk from Hastings is that from the East Hill along the cliffs to (\$\frac{1}{2}\text{ m.}\)) Ecclesbourne Glen and (\$\frac{1}{2}\text{ m.}\)) Fairlight Glen, where the cliffs rise to a height of 400 ft. and the luxuriant trees descend almost to

the sea. Beyond the head of the glen, 1 m. from the sea, we may join the road and return to (21 m.) Hastings via the suburb of Ore, high up on St. Helen's Down.

Interesting points easily accessible by bus are Bodiam Castle, Battle, Pevensey, Winchelsea, and Rye; also Northiam, viâ (3½ m.) Brede, where Dean Swift's cradle is preserved in the E.E. church. Brede Place is a 14th cent. manor house (adm. 2/6; Wed. & BH. 3-6).

FROM HASTINGS TO WINCHELSEA, RYE, AND FOLKESTONE, 37 m. (A 259); railway viâ Winchelsea, Rye, Appledore, and Ashford, 41½ m. in 1½ hr.; frequent motor-bus service to Rye. The road ascends N.E. through Ore. — 7½ m. *Icklesham* has a fine Norman \*Church with 14th cent. chancel.

8 m. Winchelsea (New Inn, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.), the smaller of the two 'Ancient Towns' added to the Cinque Ports (possibly by the Conqueror himself), lies on a knoll rising over the marshes and the river Brede, fully a mile from the station. The original town and harbour were destroyed by the encroachments of the sea, and this 'new' Winchelsea was founded by Edward I, c. 1290, and rebuilt on the regular lines of a French 'bastide,' It has long since sunk to the dimensions of a village, but still retains edifices that "plead haughtily for honours gone." It is the opening scene of Thackeray's unfinished 'Denis Duval.' The \*Church, dedicated to St. Thomas Becket and occupying one of the 'squares' laid out by Edward I, is the most important Dec. building in Sussex (begun c. 1300), though the nave has vanished or was never built. It contains beautiful sedilia and some very fine tombs of the Alards, 'England's first admirals' (14th cent.). Part of the window-tracery is of the so-called 'Kentish' pattern. Three fine windows (1933) by D. Strachan, in the N. aisle, are the War Memorial to men of the Cinque Ports who gave their lives in 1914-18; others on the E. and S. sides were presented by Lord Blanesburgh (1929-31). John Wesley is said to have preached his last open-air sermon under an ash-tree (blown down) on the W. side of the churchyard (Oct. 7th, 1790). The old Court Hall, opposite, contains a local museum. Of the wall that once surrounded Winchelsea, Strand Gate is at the beginning of the road to Rye, and Pipe Well, or Land Gate, is to the N.W., while New Gate is now some distance S. of the village. In the marshes, half-way between Winchelsea and Rye, is Camber Castle, one of Henry VIII's coast-defences.

11 m. Rye (4500 inhab.; Mermatd, RB. 25/6, P. 12-15 gs.; Old Hope Anchor, closed in winter, RB. 22/6, P. 10 gs., both in old houses; George, T.H., RB. 17/6-21/, P. 8-10 gs.), the picturesque companion 'Ancient Town' of Winchelsea, stands also on an isolated hill, looking over the salt-marshes towards its neighbour, and its quiet cobbled streets retain many attractive houses of the 15-18th centuries. Like Winchelsea, it has lost most of its former importance through the alteration of the

coast, but it keeps part of its trade and is in summer frequented by many golfing and other visitors. It was twice burned down by the French (1377 and 1448), and many of its inhabitants still bear the names of the Huguenot fugitives who took refuge here. John Fletcher, the dramatist, was born here in 1579.

At the foot of the hill, at the N. end of the town, is the Land Gate, the last of three in the wall erected by Edward III. On the top of the hill is St. Mary's, a Norman and E.E. church with Dec. and Perp. windows and good flying buttresses. The mahogany altar-table is alleged (wrongly) to have been made with wood from the Armada. The pendulum of the great clock (probably the oldest in England still at work with its original mechanism, c. 1515) swings inside the church. The fine W. window commemorates Abp. Benson (1829-96). Just S. of the church is a small Carmelite Chapel (Dec.; restored), and to the S.E. is the turreted Ypres Tower (locally pronounced 'Wipers,' a form made familiar through our soldiers in Flanders), said to have been erected in the 12th cent. by William of Ypres. Earl of Kent (adm. 6d.), Lamb House (N.T.; adm. 6d., Tues. 2.15-6, or on written application), in West St., facing the W. end of St. Mary's, was from 1898 to 1916 the home of Henry James (1843-1916) and afterwards of E. F. Benson. In the romantic Mermaid St., which leads off West St., is the 16th cent. Mermaid Hotel. In High St. is Pocock's School (1636), where Thackeray's 'Denis Duval' was a pupil. The Monastery in Conduit Hill, off High St., was originally part of a late-Dec. Augustinian Friary.

The famous golf links of Rye are at (11 m.) Rye Harbour or Camber (Green Owl, RB. 16/6, P. 6-8; gs.), at the mouth of the Rother. Motor-buses run from Rye to Camber, to Tenterden, and to Ashford; also to (5½ m.) Northiam (Rother Valley, RB. 17/6, P. 7 gs.; Six Bells, RB. 14/6, P. 6½ gs.; Hayes Farm, P. 5-7 gs.), with a tall Norman church tower and 16th cent. spire. Here also is Great Dixter, a 15th cent. house (adm. 2/; 2-5.30 exc.

Mon., Apr.—Oct.).

Beyond Rye A 259 crosses the fertile pastures of Romney Marsh and enters Kent.—18 m. Brookland church has a detached pyramidal boarded steeple and Norman lead \*Font. At 19 m. B 2080 leads l. for Appledore (4 m.), which has a good 14th cent. church.—21 m. Old Romney has another fine 14th cent. church.

About 3 m. S. (r.) is Lydd (George, P.R., RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.), with the 'cathedral of Romney Marsh' (E.E. and Dec.), now half destroyed by German cathedral of Romney Marsh (E.E. and Dec.), now half destroyed by German bombs. The explosive lyddite takes its name from its development at the experimental ranges here. Ferryfield Airport (Restaurant; p. liv) is c. 1 m. E. of Lydd. Thence a road goes on over the shingle flats to (3 m.) Dungeness (m. r.) and along the coast through the week-end resorts of (6 m.) Greatstone (Jolly Fisherman, RB. 16) and (7 m.) Littlestone-on-Sea (Ferry, RB, 25), P. 10-15 gs.; Dormy House), with a golf course, rejoining the main road at (8 m.) New Romney.

23 m. New Romney (New Inn, RB. 17/6), one of the original Cinque Ports though its harbour was destroyed by a storm in the 13th cent., has a good Norman and E.E. church. A miniature railway runs to Dungeness and to Hythe. — 27 m. Dymchurch, a week-end resort, has a sea-wall 3 m. long protecting the marshes, heavily fortified in 1940. — 32 m. Hythe, and thence to Folkestone, see Rte. 2.

FROM HASTINGS TO EASTBOURNE, 17 m. (A 259); railway 16 m. in c. ½ hr.

The coast is lined with martello towers. — 5 m. Bexhill-on-Sea (25,650 inhab.; Sackville, first class, RB. 27/6, P. 15 gs., closed in winter; Granville, T.H., RB. 18/6-25/, P. 8-11 gs.; Normanhursí, RB. 25/, P. 9 gs.; Ríposo, Willon Court, P. 8-12 gs.; Devonshire, RB. 18/, P. 8-12 gs.; Arundel, P. 8 gs.), a seaside resort with an esplanade, the De La Warr pavilion (1935), and a golf course. The church of St. Peter at Old Bexhill dates back to 1070 and contains a unique Saxon tombstone. The Manor House was once a residence of the Bps. of Chichester. J. L. Baird (1888-1946), the pioneer of television, lived at No. 1 Station Rd. (plaque) from 1941. Railway to London via Crowhurst and Battle. — 7 m. Little Common, for Cooden (1 m. 1; Cooden Beach, P. 15 gs.) with a fine golf course. — 12½ m. Pevensey (Moorings, on the sea, RB. 18/6, P. from 8 gs.; Bay, RB. 21/, P. 10-12 gs.), on Pevensey Bay, the landing-place of William the Conqueror in 1066. Beyond the E.E. church is "Pevensey Castle (adm. 6d. daily, Sun. from 2), a Norman castle, consisting of a keep begun c. 1080, and a gatchouse and inner bailey added in the 13th cent. It stands in the S.E. angle of an enclosure of about ten acres, surrounded by a Roman wall, strengthened by round towers and still at places 20 ft. high. This was the Roman Anderlda, one of the great fortresses of the 'Saxon Shore,' which was taken in 491 by the Saxons, who "slew all that dwelt therein, nor was there one Briton left." The Mint House (now a shop) is said to be nearly 600 years old (interior altered in the 16th cent.). Westham church, beyond the castle, has Norman portions.

# 7. FROM LONDON TO EASTBOURNE A. Viâ Tunbridge Wells

Road, 67½ m., longer but more attractive than the main road. To (30 m.) Tonbridge, see Rtc. 6.—A 26. 36 m. Tunbridge Wells.—A 267. 45 m. Mayfield.— 58 m. Horsebridge.—A 22. 59½ m. Hailsham.— 67½ m. Eastburge.

RAILWAY (see Rtc. 7a), 61½ m. from Victoria or London Bridge in 24-3½ hrs. (slow trains only; change at Groombridge).— Principal Stations: 10½ m. East Croydon.— 20½ m. Oxted.— 25½ m. Edenbridge Town.— 34½ m. Groombridge.— 37½ m. Tunbridge Wells West (on a bfanch from Groombridge).— 36½ m. Eridge (junction for Uckfield).— 42½ m. Mayfield.— 54 m. Hallsham.—57 m. Polegate.—61½ m. Eastbourne.—The most direct railway route to Tunbridge Wells (Central) is by the Hastings line (Rtc. 6).

Beyond Tunbridge Wells this route passes from Kent into Sussex, the N. part of which is occupied by the well-wooded Weald, which extends far into Kent. Sussex oak was long held the best timber for shipbuilding, and for five centuries the forests yielded fuel for an important iron forging and smelting industry, until early in the 19th cent. the use of pit-coal transferred the industry elsewhere. The Weald was once occupied by the immense forest of Andredsweald, of which the main relic is Ashdown Forest. Farther S. Sussex is traversed from W. to E. by the South Downs, "blunt, bow-headed, whale-backed downs," once famous for their sheep. Sussex suffered heavily from German air-attacks in 1940-45, and the gay life of the seaside was disrupted; the coast, strongly fortified, became a "prohibited area" occupied by the Services. Recovery is now practically complete.

From London to (30 m.) Tonbridge, see Rte. 6. A 26 keeps straight on past the station. — 33½ m. Southborough (Sceptre, RB. 19/6, P. 10 gs.), with a pleasant common. Speldhurst (George & Dragon), 2 m. W., has 10 windows by Burne-Jones in its church.

36 m. TUNBRIDGE WELLS (c. 400 ft.), an old-established inland health-resort (38,400 inhab.), lies in an attractive hilly and moorland district where Kent and Sussex meet.

Railway Stations (2 m. apart). Central, Mt. Pleasant, for Hastings, and London via Sevenoaks; West (Rfmts.), Eridge Road, for Brighton, and London via Oxted.

Hotels. Spa, Bishop's Down, Andress. Spag. Bishop's Domin, facing the Common, with grounds, RB. 21/-35/, P. 9-15 gs.; Calverley, Crescent Rd., above Central Station, RB. from 25/, P. 12-17 gs.; Wellington, T.H., RB. 19/6-25/, P. 9-12 gs.; The Exhibit Spage 12 gs. Royal Mount Ephraim, RB. 21/, P. 8-12 gs., these two on Mt. Ephraim 8-12 gs., these two on Mt. Ephraim overlocking the Common; Castle, T.H., facing the Common, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; Swan, Pantiles, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; Lonsdale, unlic., near Central Station, P. 30/ or 8½ gs.; Vale Royal, P. 28/6 or 7½–9 gs.; Mariborough, Balmoral, P. 6-8 gs.,

unlic., facing the these three Common: and many other unlic. hotels.

Restaurants. Elizabethan Lonsdale Gdns.; Pantiles Regency, in The Pantiles; Petronella's.

9 Langton Road.
Post Office, Vale Rd., below
Central Station. — INFORMATION

BUREAU, 11 Crescent Rd.

Motor-Buses to Tonbridge, Pens-urst, Mayfield, Crowborough. Sevenoaks, Ightham, Uckfield, etc. Amusements. Assembly Hall Theatre, Crescent Rd. — Two Golf Courses (18 and 9 holes). — Tennis Courts in the Calverley Grounds, etc.; annual tournament in July. —Cricket Week and Agricultural Show in June.

The mild chalybeate waters of Tunbridge Wells were first brought into notice by Dudley, Lord North, in 1606, and after the Restoration they enjoyed a great vogue, of which reflections may be found in the pages of Macauloyed a great vogue, of when renections may be found in the pages of Macaulay, Thackeray, Meredith, and others. Local names, such as Mount Sin, Mount Ephraim, and perhaps Calverley (Calvary?), suggest a Puritanical strain in the patrons of the place, and Tunbridge Wells long had the reputation of being pre-eminently the watering-place of the serious-minded. 'Tunbridge Ware' is a kind of wood-mosaic.

At the town centre is an imposing group of buildings (1939), including the Town Hall, Assembly Hall, and Library with the Museum (weekdays 10-1, 2.15-5.30), illustrating local history; but the chief centre of interest is the Pantiles, a short promenade first laid out in 1638 and named from the original nature of its paying. On one side is a colonnade, on the other a row of lime-trees; the houses have been to a large extent modernised. At the Springs at the N.E. end mineral water is dispensed at 2d. per glass. Opposite the entrance to the Pantiles is the church of King Charles the Martyr (1684) with a contemporary plaster ceiling. The Calverley estate was laid out by Decimus Burton in 1828-52. To the W. and N. stretches the Common (170 acres), with its gorse and bracken.

Short walks may be taken to Rusthall Common, 1 m. N.W., with the fantatic Toad Rock; to the High Rocks (adm. 6d), 1 m. S.W., a group of curious sandstone rocks, and thence by path near the Medway to the pretty

village of (3½ m.) Groombridge (Crown, P.R., RB. 16/), with Groombridge Place, a moated house of 1660. — Penshurst Place (p. 35) is within easy reach. From TUNERIDGE WELLS TO LEWES, 22 m. (A 26). — 3 m. (1.) Eridge Castle (Marquess of Abergavenny), the W. wing of which is occupied by the Museum (Matquess of Abergavenity), the w. wing of winch is occupied by the Matseam of Costume, an interesting collection illustrating fashion over the years. The Museum is open daily (closed Mon. exc. BH.) 10.30–5.30, Sun. from 2.30, Apr.—mid-Oct.; 2/6 incl. deer park. — 7 m. Crowborough (Crest, RB. 22/6, P. 8–12 gs.; Links, Country House, both unlic., P. 7–12 gs.), a breezy golfing resort, with an aerial lighthouse on The Beacon (813 ft.). Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (1859–1930) died here at the house called Windlesham, and Richard Jefferies lived at Downs Cottage. — 14 m. Uckfield, see Rte. 7s. — 22 m. Lewes, see Rte. 7B.

FROM TUNBRIDGE WELLS TO EAST GRINSTEAD, 15 m. (A 264). — 41 m. Groombridge, see above. - At (7 m.) Withyham (Dorset Arms, T.H., RB. 16/. P. 71 gs.) in the interesting church are monuments of the Sackville family. To the S. are Buckhurst, the ruined seat of the Sackvilles, and Duckings, a fine timbered farmhouse. — At (8 m.) Hartfield (Dorset Arms, T.H., RB. 16, P. 7½ gs.) we cross B 2026. — 12½ m. Forest Row and thence to East Grinstead,

45 m. Mayfield (Middle House, in a timbered house of 1576, RB. 21/, P. 7-10 gs.; Royal Oak, RB. 15/6, P. 7 gs.), a pleasant village, stands on high ground. The restored Old Palace of the Abps. of Canterbury, now a convent-school (adm. Mon. & Thurs, 3-5), dates from the 14th cent. It was a favourite archiepiscopal residence from the time of St. Dunstan (d. 988) of whom some relics are shown. The chapel was formerly the banqueting hall. St. Dunstan's Church (13-15th cent.) contains some \*Iron Slabs from local foundries in its pavement. - 50 m. Cross-in-Hand is 11 m. W. of Heathfield, an unattractive village with the cenotaph (in the church) of Lord Heathfield (d. 1790), defender of Gibraltar. A pillar in the neighbouring hamlet of Cade Street marks the spot where Jack Cade was mortally wounded by Iden, sheriff of Kent, in 1450. - At (58 m.) Horsebridge we cross the Cuckmere and turn right. - 591 m. Hailsham (George, RB. 20/; Manor House, unlic., RB, 17/6, P. 7 gs.) has a weekly cattle market.

About 2 m. W. are the picturesque remains of Michelham Priory (Augustinian; 13th cent; no adm.), just S. of which is Abbot's Wood, a favouriet excursion from Eastbourne. — About 4 m. E. is Herstmonceux Castle (adm. to grounds, 1/, 2-5.30 on Wed. & Thur., April-Oct.), a fortified and moated brick mansion of 1440, with a fine S. gatehouse, now restored and fitted up to accommodate the Royal Observatory, transferred in 1948-9 from Greenwich. The village (White Friars, RB. 21/-28/, P. 8-12 gs.; Smugglers Farm, unlic., P. 8½ gs., both at Boreham, 1½ m. E.) is famous for its 'trugs' or wooden garden-baskets. The 12-13th cent. church contains a magnificent late 15th cent. monument and the fine brass of Wm. ffiennes (d. 1402).

At (63 m.) Polegate the road and railway from Lewes come in on the right. - 65 m. Willingdon (by-pass; Hampden Park. T.H., RB. 17/, P. 8 gs., 1 m. E.; Chalk Farm, P. 9 gs.) has a 13th

cent. church with monuments and brasses.

674 m. EASTBOURNE (57,800 inhab.) is a prosperous and attractive seaside resort, sheltered by the South Downs and Beachy Head. The sea-front is nearly 3 m. long. - Lewis Carroll stayed regularly at No. 7 Lushington Rd.; Sir Charles

Sherrington (1857–1952), the physiologist, died here.

Snerrington (185/-1972), the p)
Hotels (prices reduced in winter).
Grand (200 R.), with winter garden,
P. 50/-70!; Cavendish (125 R.), P.
50/-60!; Burlington (149 R.), P.
42/-60!; Queen's (120 R.), RB, 30/,
P. 12+-22 gs.; Albion, P. 12-17 gs.;
Hydro (100 R.), P. 12-15 gs.;
Mansion (100 R.), P. 11-15 gs.;
Cumberland, RB, 30/, P. from 13 gs.;
Alexandra, P. 13-15 gs.; Chatsworth,
P. 11-15 gs.; Beaulieu, Sandhurst, P.
103-144 gs.; Sussex, P. 11-124 gs.; 103-143 gs.; Sussex, P. 11-123 gs.; Kenilworth & Mostyn (100 R.), Albemarle, P. 10-13 gs.; Imperial (110 R.), P. 9-12 gs.; Lansdowne, P.

10-14½ gs.; Haddon Hall, P. 8½-12 gs., both unlic., and innumerable other unlic. hotels.

43

Post Office, Upperton Rd., near the station.—Information Bureau at the station; also in summer on Lower Promenade.

Motor-Buses from Pevensey Rd. to all destinations; from Royal Parade to Beachy Head.

Steamers in summer along the coast and to the Isle of Wight.

Amusements. Devonshire Park, with Theatre, Winter Garden Pavilion (excellent concerts, dancing, etc.). Swimming and Medical Baths, Tennis, etc.; Pier Pavilion; Royal Hippodrome; Redoubt (open-air shows). - GOLF LINKS, to the N.W. of Compton Place; on the road to

Willingdon; and on the Downs above the old town.—County Cricket Ground at The Saffrons, facing the Town Hall. Cricket Week in August.

The PARADE OF ESPLANADE skirts the sea-front in at different levels. Eastwards it extends past the Pier tadm. 4d.) to (2 m.) the Redoubt, once an anti-invasion fort. Westwards it leads to (11 m.) Holywell, with tea-gardens, near the foot of Beachy Head, passing the Wish Tower, an old martello tower. Just inland from this point is Devonshire Park (13 acres: see above), famous for its lawn tennis tournaments (Sept.). In the old village. + m. farther inland, are the 18th cent. Manor House, now containing the Towner Art Gallery, with a good collection of Sussex pictures (adm. free; 10-dusk, Sun. 2.30-4.30), and St. Mary, a Trans. church with Dec. windows and Perp. tower. Beneath the quaint old Lamb Inn, opposite, is an E.E. vaulted chamber. Compton Place (18th cent.), a seat of the Dukes of Devonshire, to whom Eastbourne owes much of its development, lies between the old and new towns. — Fully 3 m. S.W. of the pier by the zigzag Duke's Drive (beginning just beyond Holywell) is \*Beachy Head ('Beauchef'; 575 ft.), a magnificent and precipitous chalk headland, with the Beachy Head Hotel. The ruined Belle Tout Lighthouse, erected in 1831 about 1 m. W., was superseded in 1902 by a new lighthouse at the foot of the cliff.

The walk may be continued to (2 m.) Birling Gap (Hotel, RB. 17/6, P. 7-9 gs.), where the cable from France lands, beyond which are the cliffs known as the Seven Sisters (632 acres; N.T.). East Dean (p. 47) is 1 m. inland. The Downs to the N.W. provide fine walks; points of interest include (3 m.) Jevington (Monks Rest, unlic., P. 63–83 gs.), which has a restored church with a massive tower; and Wannock, 1½ m. N. of Jevington, with its glen and its old mill. See also p. 47.

### B. Via East Grinstead and Lewes

ROAD, 70 m. A 22. 14 m. Purley. — 31 m. East Grinstead. — 34 m. Forest Row. — 37 m. Wych Cross (junction of alternative route via Uckfield). — A 275. 52 m. Lewes (for Newhaven). — A 27. 65½ m. Polegate. — A 22. 70 m. Eastbourne. — GREEN LINE COACH 708 from Victoria to East Grinstead. RAILWAY, 66 m. from Victoria or London Bridge in 1½ hr. Principal Stations: To (38 m.) Hayward's Heath, see Rte. 8. — 50 m. Lewes (1900 for Newhaven and Seaford). — 61½ m. Polegate (junction for Hastings). — 66 m. Eastbourne. — The alternative route to Lewes (50 m. in 2½ hrs.) via East Grinstead is slower but more extractive. to (20% m.) Orea 22 hrs.) via East Grinstead is slower but more extractive. to (20% m.) Orea 42 hrs.) via East Grinstead is slower but more attractive: to (20t m.) Oxted, see Rte. 7A. 261 m. Lingfield. - 30 m. East Grinstead, junction for Forest Row. -36 m. Horsted Keynes, junction for Ardingly. - 50 m. Lewes.

Quitting London by the Brighton road (Rte. 8), we keep straight on at the end of the Croydon by-pass. - 14 m. Purley. -Beyond (19 m.) Caterham (Valley, T.H., RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.), we emerge from the suburbs of London. From the old village. high up on the right, B 2031 leads to Chaldon (1½ m.), where the church contains a large and remarkable tempera painting of the 'Ladder of Human Salvation' ascribed to c. 1200. - 21 m. Godstone (Clayton, a 16th cent. inn, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; Wonham House, unlic., 11 m. S., RB, 16/6, P. 6-8 gs.) has associations with Cobbett.

Bletchingley (Whyte Harte, R.B. 15/6, P. 8 gs.), 1½ m. W., has an interesting church (12-15th cent.). To the N. are a fine half-timbered farmhouse of the 15th cent. (at Brewer Street) and Pendell Court, a gabled mansion of 1624. At Crowhurst, 3 m. S.E., are a moated manor and an E.E. church with brass and iron tomb-slabs and a wooden steeple.

A 25 leads E. to Westerham (6 m.), passing Tandridge, with a noted golf course, (1½ m.) Oxted (Hoskins Arms, R.B. 17/6-21/, P. 8½-11 gs.), a 'dormitory' town, and (3 m.) Limpsfield, an attractive village lying below a pleasant common, with the grave of Frederick Delius (1863-1935), the composer.

241 m. Blindley Heath. About 2 m. left is Lingfield, with a racecourse and a large church, rebuilt in the 15th cent., containing fine monuments, brasses and carved stalls. — 31 m. East Grinstead (Dorset Arms, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.; Crown, similar charges; Felbridge, RB. 25/, P. 12-15 gs.; Harts Hall, P. from 7 gs., both  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W.) is a pleasant town (10,850 inhab.), with a wide High St. containing timber-built houses. \*Sackville College (adm. 1/, 2-4.30 or 6) is a Jacobean almshouse of 1609. — 34 m. Forest Row (Ashdown Forest, RB. 22/6, P. from 81 gs.; Brambletye, RB. 16/, P. 8 gs.), in Ashdown Forest, a beautiful region of moorland and woods (fine walks). On the bank of the infant Medway are the ruins of the Jacobean mansion of Brambletve.

West Hoathly, 34 m.W., is a pretty village with a 16th cent. Priest's House, now a Sussex Museum (adm. 1/, closed Thurs.). Near by is Gravetye Manor (now a hotel, P. from 12/2 gs.) famous for the garden of William Robinson (1838-1935), a pioneer of modern gardening. — Horsted Keynes church, 4 m. farther S., contains a miniature 13th cent. effigy.

At (37 m.) Wych Cross (Roebuck, RB. 30/, P. 13 gs.), in the heart of the Forest, A 22 bears left, offering an alternative approach to Eastbourne via (45 m.) the small town of Uckfield (Maiden's Head, RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.), near which is Pilt Down, the site of a celebrated archælogical hoax. — We follow A 275 via (411 m.) Sheffield Park, named from the mansion of Edward Gibbon's friend, the first Earl of Sheffield (gardens open 2-7 on Wed., Sat., Sun & BH., Apr.-Oct., adm. 2/; N.T.). Gibbon (1737-94) is buried in the fine church (marred by restoration) of Fletching, 2 m. E. - 45 m. Chailey, with a windmill and the Heritage Craft Schools for crippled

52 m. Lewes (Shelleys, in a 16th cent. house, RB. 25/, P. 12-16 gs.; White Hart, RB. 23/6, P. from 9 gs.; Crown), the ancient and attractive county town (13,100 inhab.) of East Sussex, lies mostly on the W. bank of the Ouse, surrounded by the South Downs.

The importance of Lewes dates from William de Warenne's foundation of the castle and the priory (c. 1075-88). Henry III built the town walls but in 1264 he was defeated by Simon de Montfort at the Battle of Lewes, fought on the slope of the Downs to the W. In 1555-57, near the present Town Hall, 17 Protestants were burnt at the stake John Evelyn, the diarist, attended the

Grammar School in 1630-37. George Baxter (1805-67), inventor of the colour-printing process named after him, was a native of the town.

On a height near the middle of the town stands the Norman Castle (weekdays 10-6, Sun. in summer 2-5; adm. 1/1 incl. Museum 1/6), almost blocking the pass through the Downs. The fine Edwardian barbican (1334) is well preserved, but Warenne's keep (\*View), on its motte, with 13th cent. additions. is a ruin. In Barbican House, at the corner of Castle Gate, is the Museum of the Sussex Archæological Society. In High St. are the County Hall (1812), the Town Hall, containing a Jacobean staircase from Slaugham (p. 49), and the round 13th cent. tower of St. Michael's. Tom Paine (1737-1809) lived in Bull House (adm. 6d.; Mon., Wed., Fri., 3-6) opposite. Farther on is St. Anne's Church, mainly 12th cent., with a fine Norman font. To reach the suburb of Southover, on the S. side of the town, we descend the steep Keere St., passing Southover Grange (1572; gardens open), the home of Evelyn. The church of St. John preserves, in the S. chapel (key at 14 St. James's St.). the leaden coffins of Wm. de Warenne (d. 1088) and his wife (also her carved tomb-slab). The so-called Anne of Cleves House (adm. 1/: 10-6 weekdays), farther on, bears the date 1599, and contains good Sussex ironwork.

Behind the church, and bisected by the railway, lie the extensive but rather formless ruins of the *Priory of St. Pancras*, once the most important Cluniac house in Britain, founded in 1075 and systematically demolished by Thomas Cromwell in 1539. Beneath the site of the high altar the coffins of the founders (see above) were discovered in 1845. The remains are best viewed from the recreation ground in Mountfield Rd.

(see above) were discovered in 1845. The remains are nest viewed from the recreation ground in Mountfield Rd.

On the Ouse bank, 1 m. N., is South Malling church (1627), where John Harvard, founder of Harvard University, was married in 1636. — Walks may be taken on the Downs: to Mount Harry (640 ft.), 2½ m. N.W., above the racecourse; Cilife Hill (golf course); Mount Caburn (490 ft.; with a good British fort), 2½ m. S.E. Ringmer, 3 m. N.E., has a village signpost recording its association with the wives of John Harvard and Wm. Penn.

FROM LEWES TO NEWHAVEN, 7 m. (A 275). The road keeps to the W. bank of the Ouse, passing the round church towers of Southease and Piddinghoe; the railway to the E. — 7 m. Newhaven (Sheffield, Bridge, RB. 17/6), a town of 7800 inhab., at the mouth of the Ouse, carries on a considerable trade with France. Louis Philippe landed here in 1848 and put up at the Bridge Hotel. The 'new' haven dates from 1570, when the Ouse mouth shifted from the E. to the W. side of the valley. The apsidal 12th cent. church, high above the town, is a relic of the medieval village of Meeching.

The boat-trains run on to Newhaven Harbour (Rfmts.), whence passenger steamers ply to (34–34 hrs.) Dieppe. Other trains proceed past the Harbour station to (24 m. more) Seaford. — To Brighton, see Rte. 8.

A 239 crosses the Ouse and, leaving on the left Bishopstone, with its little

A 259 crosses the Ouse and, leaving on the left Bishopstone, with its little Norman church, reaches (11 m.) Seaford (Esplanade, T.H., RB. 18/6-22/, P. 8-11 gs., Seaford House, P. from 8 gs.; Seaford Ststers, RB. 15/), a bathing and golding resort (9000 inhab.). The church has Norman portions and a remarkable capital by the S. door. A fine cliff walk leads E. over Seaford Head to Cuckmere Haven (2½ m.). — At (13½ m.) Exceat the road crosses the

Cuckmere valley near the charming village of West Dean. - 161 m. Friston church has a Saxon window. At East Dean, 1 m. E., the church has a Norman tower. - 201 m. Eastbourne, see Rte. 7A.

From Lewes A 27 leads E., passing beneath Mount Caburn (1.). - 561 m. Glynde, with the 16th cent. Place (adm. 2/6: May-Oct., Thurs., Sat. & Sun. 2.15-5.30), lies to the left of the road: 1 m. beyond it is Glyndebourne, a mansion with lovely grounds and a fashionable opera-house, with restaurant, much frequented in summer. To the right is Firle Place (adm. 2/6; May-Oct., Tues., Wed., Thurs. & BH.), seat of the Gage family since the 15th cent., with good portraits. Behind rises Firle Beacon (718 ft.; \*View). — 611 m. Berwick church (E.E.) has modern mural paintings.

On the Cuckmere, 3 m. S., is Alfriston (Star, T.H., RB. 17/6-21/, P. 8-10 gs., a 16th cent. inn with quaint carvings; George, RB. 21/; Deans Place, RB. 30/, P. 14 gs.), with an interesting Perp. church (the 'Cathedral of the Downs'), a timber-built parsonage (14th cent.; N.T.), and the shaft of a market-cross. Lullington, beyond the river, has one of the smallest churches in England (15th car, probably the cheerels of the proceedings).

(16 ft. sq.; probably the chancel of a larger edifice).

631 m. Wilmington has the scanty ruins of a Benedictine Priory (14th cent.; adm. 6d.: 10-6, Sun. 2-5). In the face of the chalk downs on our right appears the Long Man of Wilmington, a figure 240 ft. high, with a staff in each hand. Its origin and purpose are uncertain; but its age is at least medieval. — 651 m. Polegate, and thence to (70 m.) Eastbourne, see Rte. 7A.

# 8. FROM LONDON TO BRIGHTON A. Viâ Redhill

ROAD, 51 m. — A 23. 14 m. Purley. — 20 m. Redhill. — 25 m. Horley. — B 2036. 37 m. Cuckfield. — 51 m. Brighton. — Green Line Coach 710 from

Trafalgar Sq. to Redhill and Crawley.

RAILWAY, 504 m., from Victoria or London Bridge in 1-14 hr. The Brighton Belle, a train of first- and second-class Pullman cars, leaves Victoria at 11 a.m. Belle, a train of first- and second-class ruliman cars, leaves victoria at 11 a.m. and 3 and 7 p.m. (on Sun. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.), returning from Brighton at 1.25, 5.25, and 8.25 p.m. on weekdays, and at 5.25 and 8.25 p.m. on Sun. (extra charge 3), 2/). First- and second-class Pullman cars run on several other trains. Principal Stations: 10½ m. East Croydon. — 20½ m. Redhill (bypassed by the expresses). — 25½ m. Horley. — 27 m. Gatwick Airport. — 29½ m. Three Bridges, junction for Crawley and East Grinstead. — 37½ m. Hayward's Heath, junction for Lewes and for Horsted Keynes. — 49½ m. Preston Park. — 50½ m. Brighton.

For the first 30 m. this route lies in Surrey, one of the smaller occurred foreign well-wooded and verdant with considerable veriety of security.

of England, well-wooded and verdant, with considerable variety of scenery. As one of the 'Home Counties' (Kent, Surrey, Middlesex, Essex, and Hertford) its N. portions are occupied by S. London and its suburbs, with villas and modern country-houses ever pushing forward the invasion. But farther S., e.g. about Leith Hill, Box Hill, Hindhead, etc., are charming tracts of unspoilt scenery. The North Downs, with the Pilgrims' Way, traverse the country from B. to W. Surrey endured a large share of the German bombing of 1940-45.

We quit London via Streatham High Rd, and Purley Way (Croydon by-pass), passing the Croydon airport. — 14 m. Purley. - 151 m. Coulsdon. The road on the right ascends to the still-rural village of Chipstead (2 m.) with a 12-13th cent. church. We traverse the North Downs, which separate the London basin from the wealds of Kent and Sussex. — 183 m. Merstham (Feathers).

To the right lies (1½ m.) Gatton Park, now occupied by the Royal Alexandra and Albert School. The house and grounds are strictly private, but a drive leads to the adjoining church, which contains exquisite woodwork from Belgium, France, and Germany, a little strange in this setting. From the church path can be seen the 18th cent. tiny town hall. Beyond the park are 200 acres of N.T. woodland.

21 m. Redhill (Laker's, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; South Eastern, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.; Warwick, RB. 14/6), an important railway

junction, is an eastern extension of Reigate (Rte. 8B).

The pleasant road to Godstone leads W. via (2 m.) Nutfield and (3 m.) Bletchingley (p. 45). — At Outwood, 3 m. S.E., are two windmills, one dating from 1665, and 2000 acres of N.T. property; in Burstow church, 2½ m. farther S., is a memorial to John Flamsteed (d. 1719), astronomer-royal, who was

rector here from 1684.

On approaching (25 m.) Horley (Chequers), we take B 2036 to the left, and soon after we enter Sussex and the well-wooded wealden country. — 29½ m. Worth. The \*Church, on a byroad to the left, is notable for its perfect Saxon ground-plan and its Saxon work (prob. 11th cent.), and is unusually large for its early date. — Beyond (33 m.) Balcombe we see (1.) the lofty viaduct on which the railway crosses the Ouse valley. — 37 m. Cuckfield (King's Head, RB. 17/6, P. 7½ gs.) lies on the Southern Forest Ridge (fine view). In the churchyard is the tomb of Henry Kingsley (1830-76). Cuckfield Place is a fine Elizabethan mansion described in Harrison Ainsworth's 'Rookwood,' though the 'Rookwood' of the tale is located in Yorkshire. Legh Manor, 1½ m. S., is a small 16th cent. mansion with lovely gardens and interesting furniture (adm. 1/, Wed. & Fri. 2.30-5).

A 272 leads E. to (2 m.) the pleasant residential town of Hayward's Heath (Birch, RB, 25, P. 12 gs.; Haworthe, RB, 21, P. 9 gs.), on the main Brighton railway. Lindfield (County, RB, 21, P. 9 gs.; Bent Arms, RB, 15,6, P. 74 gs.), a village with some fine old houses (notably Old Place) and one of the few water-mills still grinding corn, prolongs Hayward's Heath to the N. At Ardingly (Greyhound, RB, 15/), 2 m. farther on, is an Anglican school, one of a group which includes also Lancing, Hurstpierpoint, and a girls' school at Bognor Regis.

41 m. Burgess Hill and (43½ m.) Hassocks (Downs, RB. 21/, P. from 9 gs.; North Court, unlic., RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.) are small residential towns. To the E. are Keymer (1 m.) with a noted windmill, and Ditchling (2 m.), a pretty village, where Sir Frank Brangwyn (1867-1956) died. — At (44½ m.) Clayton we reach the South Downs; on the right rises Wolstanbury Hill (677 ft.). on the left Ditchling Beacon (812 ft.; \*View; N.T.). Clayton church has an 11th cent. chancel arch and 12th cent. wallpaintings. In 1 m. more we join A 23 and follow it to (51 m.) Brighton (Rtc. 8B).

### B. Vià Reigate

ROAD, 50 m. (A 217 and A 23).—21 m. Reigate.—29½ m. Crawlep.—33½ m. Handcross.—44½ m. Precombe.—50 m. Brighton.—Gassa Line COACR 711 from Trafajear Sq. to Reigate.

Crossing the Thames at Putney Bridge, we traverse Wimbledon

and Morden and take the Sutton by-pass (A 217) to the right, reaching the foot of the North Downs at (15 m.) Banstead. Beyond (16 m.) Burgh Heath A 217 bears to the left and de-

scends Reigate Hill (\*View).

21 m. Reigate (Reigate Hill, RB. 25/, P. 91 gs.; Monks Court, RB. 17/6, P. from 7 gs., with good gardens; Castle, unlic., RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.), an attractive town (42,250 inhab, incl. Redhill). at the S. base of the North Downs, forms one community with Redhill. In the Recreation Grounds N. of High St. are the earthworks that mark the site of Reigate Castle, slighted by the Parliamentarians in 1648. The gateway is a Gothic erection of 1777. The curious caverns in the depths of the mound were probably nothing but sand-pits, and their association with the Magna Charta barons is quite apocryphal. Lord Howard of Effingham (1536-1624), conqueror of the Spanish Armada (1588), is buried below the chancel of the large parish church of St. Mary Magdalen, which stands near the E. end of the town. The nave-pillars date back to c. 1200.

To the S. of the town is Reigate Priory, occupying the site of an Augustinian foundation of the 13th cent. and once the seat of Lord Howard of Effingham.

— Reigate Park, a finely wooded ridge S. of the Priory, has been given to the town. — Reigate Hill (700 ft.) and Colley Hill (763 ft.), 1½ m. N. and N.W. of the town (128 acres, N.T.), command an extensive \*View of the Weald. — Among other points within easy reach are Leigh Church (pron. T.ye'; brasses), 3½ m. S.W., and Charlwood Church (13-15th cent. wall-paintings; 15th cent. screen), 6½ m. S. — The road to (7 m.) Dorking lead wiß Buckland (rebuilt church, with an old wooden belfry) and (2½ m.) Betchwork (14-trefeld Courter Wows, write. worth (Hartsfield Country House, unlic., P. from 9 gs.); and a fine walk leads along the ridge of the N. Downs from Reigate Hill to Box Hill.

26½ m. Gatwick, with a large airport. We enter Sussex. -29½ m. Crawley (George, a 16th cent. inn, T.H., RB. 20/, P. 9½ gs.) is the centre of a new 'satellite' town (10,700 inhab.). We traverse Tilgate Forest and the South Downs appear ahead. — 33½ m. Handcross. To the S.E. (½ m.) are the noted gardens of Nymans (N.T.; adm. Apr.—Oct., Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun. & BH. 2-7, 2/). At Slaugham Place, 1 m. S.W., are the ruins of a Jacobean mansion. — 381 m. Bolney. — 401 m. Sayers Common (Stroods, with swimming-pool, RB, 20/, P. 9 gs.). As we approach the South Downs we pass near *Hurstpierpoint* (1 m. 1.) with a large boys' school and a church with two old monuments. — 444 m. Pyecombe lies in a gap between Wolstanbury Hill (1.; see above) and Newtimber Hill (N.T.: 660 ft.). The chancel arch of the church is Norman, and the interesting leaden font dates from the late 12th cent. On the W. side of Newtimber Hill is Poynings (2 m.), where the 14th cent. church is on the plan of a Greek cross; and there is another lead font at Edburton (2 m. farther W.). — At (47 m.) Patcham (by-pass) we enter the suburbs of Brighton.

50 m. BRIGHTON is the largest and most widely known seaside resort in England, disputing with Scarborough the title of 'queen of watering-places.' Though it is a large and populous coast-town (156.450 inhab.) its interests are not maritime; it has no harbour and its prosperity is due to the residents, and still more perhaps to the crowds of temporary visitors, who are attracted by its bright and bracing air and its wide sea-views, as well as by the abundant arrangements for their comfort and amusement. The borough, whose area was more than trebled in 1929, stretches inland for 31 m. towards the South Downs, and eastward for 3½ m., while its sea-front, from Hove (an independent borough with 69,450 inhab.) to bevond Rottingdean, is over 7 m. long.

Railway Stations. Central (A 4, 5; Rimts.), at the N. end of Queen's Rd., for all trains; Hove (1 m. W. of A 1), for Worthing trains; Preston Park (\frac{1}{2} m. N. of A 1), for the N. side of the town; London Road (\frac{1}{2} m.

N. of A 4).

Hotels (on or near the sea-front unless otherwise stated). To the W. of unless otherwise stated). To the W. of West St. (C, D 2): Metropole (D 2; 320 R.), RB. 30/-45/, P. from 15 gs.; Grand (D 2; 250 R.), similar charges; Norfolk (D 1), RB. 25/-37/6, P. from 12 gs.; Bedford (D 1), RB. 25/-35/, P. 12-17 gs.; Hockley in (D 1), unlic., RB. 24/, P. 7-12 gs.; Curzon (C 1), T.H., RB. 18/6-22/, P. 8-11 gs.; Saliabury (D 1), RB. 25/-30/, P. 13-18 gc.

gs.; Salisbury (D 1), RB. 25,-30, P. 13-18 gs.
At Hove: Dudley, Lansdowne Pl., RB. 32/6, P. 15-20 gs.; Sackville Court, RB. 32/6, P. 15-20; Sackville Court, RB. 32/6, P. 13-18 gs.; Kingsway, P. 11-16 gs.; Alexandra, RB. 21/, P. 8-12 gs.; Hangleton Manor, inland near golf course, P. from 10 gs.
To the E. of West St.: Royal Abbion (D 4), RB. 22/6-37/6, P. 14-19 gs.; Old Ship (D 3; 140 R.), RB. 19/6-24/, P. 12 gs.; Queen's (D 3), RB. 22/-28/, P. 9-11 gs.; Adelphi (D 4), RB. 17/6-30/, P. 10-174 gs.; Palace Pier (D 4), RB. 17/6, P. 7-10 gs.; Victoria (D 3), similar charges.

17/6, P. 7-10 gs.; Victoria (D 3), similar charges.
In Kemp Town (beyond D 4):
Royal Crescent, RB. 25/, P. 12-15 gs.; Steyning Mansions, RB. 21/, P. 8-12½ gs.; Clargea, RB. 18/6-25/, P. 9-14 gs.; Madeira, unlic., P. 7-10 gs.
In the town: Clarence (C 3), North
St., RB. from 19/; Cook's, Old
Steine, RB. 18/6-25/, P. 8-11 ga.;
and many nrivate hotels in Reservey

and many private hotels in Regency

and many private notes in Research Sq. Montpeller Rd., etc. Restaurants at the chief hotels; also Cumningham's (oysters), West St.; English's (oysters), East St.; Sussex Grill, Ship St.; Eaton, Eaton Gar-dens; Mascotte, 29 Preston St.;

King Alfred, at Hove (see below); Jimmy's Old Steine; Cricketers, Black Lion St.; Nan King, Market St. (Chinese); Taj Mahal, 39 Ship St. (Indian).

(Indian).

Post Office (C 3), Ship St. — INFORMATION BUREAUX, Royal York
Buildings and 67 King's Rd.,
Brighton; Town Hall, Hove.

Motor-Buses or Trolley-Buses
from Old Steine to Central Station,

Dyke Rd., Patcham, Rottingdean (sea-front or inland service) and Shoreham. — LONG-DISTANCE SER-VICES from Pool Valley (D 4) to Worthing, Lewes, Newhaven, Sea-ford, Eastbourne, Arundel, Horsham, Tunbridge Wells, Steyning, and many other points. — ELECTRIC RAILWAY (Volk's) along the beach from the Aquarium to the Children's Playground and Black Rock. — Excursion Steamers in summer from the piers to points on the S. coast and Isle of Wight (return may be made by rail or bus).

Amusements. THEATRES: (C 3), New Rd.; Palace Pier (D 4; repertory); Grand (B 3), North Rd.; Imperial (C 3), North St.; Hippodrome (varieties), Middle St.—SWIMMING from the beaches; openair pools at Black Rock and Rottingdean; indoor pool, King Alfred, Hove (1/3; small pool 1/: also medicated baths from 4/). baths FISHING from the piers, 1/. -TENNIS in Hove Recreation Ground, Preston Park, Queen's Park, St. Ann's Well Gardens (Hove), etc. — Golf on the Downs (3 courses) and at the municipal courses of Hollingbury (2/6 per round), Water hall, land The Dyke (3/6), — COUNTY CRICKET GROUND, HOVE. — RACE-COURSE, White Hawk Down (June Course, White Hawk Down (June, Aug., Sept.). — Greyhound Stadeum, Nevill Rd., Hove. — ICE HOCKEY, Sports Stadium, West St.

History. Brighton is mentioned in Domesday Book under the name of Brighthelmston or Brithemeston, after a more or less mythical Bishop of Selsey; and the fishing-village of Domesday seems to have remained a fishing-village for about seven centuries. The one gleam of interest in its history is that Charles II spent a night here before his escape to France in 1651. The foundation of its modern prosperity was laid in the middle of the 18th cent. by Dr. Richard Russell of Lewes, who strongly recommended its bracing air and sea-bathing (tablet on the Albion Hotel). Miss Burney, Mrs. Thrale, and Dr. Johnson were among the early visitors (1770); and a decisive cachet of fashion was added when George IV, then Prince of Wales, came to live here in 1784 and built the Pavilion. Since then its growth has been very rapid. It is still 'fashionable,' though not exclusively so; and its modern catholicity in summer is well summarised in its sobriquet of 'London by the Sea.'

Aubrey Beardsley (1874-98; born in Buckingham Rd.; A 2) and Roger Quilter (1877-1953) were natives of Brighton; Herbert Spencer (1820-1903), who lived at 5 Percival Terrace, Kemp Town, Hablot K. Browne (Phiz'; 1815-82), Thomas Hughes (1822-96), and G. J. Holyoake (1817-1906), the social reformer, died here; while the list of distinguished residents includes George Canning (1770-1827; tablet on the Royal Crescent Hotel), Harrison Anisworth (1805-82), and Richard Jefferies (1848-87). Rowland Hill (1795-1879), the originator of penny postage, was also chairman of the Brighton Railway, and was responsible for the introduction of express and excursion services. William Friese-Greene (1855-1921), a pioneer of the cinema, had his workshop in Middle St.; Gladstone frequently spent his holidays at Lion Mansions (now the Adelphi Hotel); and Metternich stayed at 42 Brunswick Terrace in 1848-9. Sir Hamilton Harty (1880-1941) died at Hove, and Sir Winston Churchill was at school at Lansworth House, Brunswick Rd., in 1883-5. — Macaulay, Thackeray, Dickens (tablet on the Bedford Hotel), Conan Doyle, and many others have given Brighton a place in their pages. — Mrs. Pipchin's infantine boarding-house was in a steep by-street, but Dr. Blimber's was a mighty fine house fronting the sea.

King's Road (D 1-3), which forms the W. part of the broad ESPLANADE, is the centre of the animation of Brighton and contains the chief hotels and shops. It runs W. to (\frac{1}{2}\text{ m.}) Hove, and is prolonged by Kingsway, skirting the well-kept Lawns, which are seen at their gayest on Sunday. Regency Square (D 1), off King's Rd., and Brunswick Square, off Kingsway, are notable examples of Regency architecture.

'King Alfred,' on the front at Hove, an admirable swimming-pool and bathing establishment, with restaurant, served in 1939-45 as 'H.M.S. King Alfred,' the chief war-time training centre for officers of the Royal Navy.

The West Pier (1866; adm. 6d.), 1100 ft. long, is generally crowded with promenaders in fine weather. Near the E. end of King's Road are the Palace Pier (D 4; adm. 4d.), 1710 ft. long, another popular promenade, and the Aquarium (D 4; 10-5, 6, or 7; adm. 1/6, children 9d.), rebuilt in 1929, by David Edwards, surmounted by terraces. Within are tanks with a collection of fish and a small zoo.

The Palace Pier replaces the Chain Pier, the first of its kind (1823), which stood a few yards farther E. (tablet on the Aquarium railings) until it was destroyed in a December storm in 1896. For many years it was the terminus of a regular cross-Channel service to Dieppe, and Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort disembarked here in 1843.

From this point along the cliff to (1 m.) Kemp Town stretches the Marine Parade (D 4). On the level of the beach is the wide and well-sheltered Madeira Drive, skirted by Volk's Electric Railway, and bordered by a covered walk ½ m. long,

above which is a sheltered promenade on the cliff-side. squares and crescents of Kemp Town vie with those of Hove. An undercliff walk prolongs the Madeira Drive to Rottingdean and Saltdean.

The open garden-space, with a good War Memorial Colonnade (1922), near the Palace Pier, is the Old Steine (pron. 'Steen': C. D 4). believed to take its name from the stone on which the fishermen used to dry their nets. No. 55 on the W. side of the Steine was the residence of Mrs. Fitzherbert (d. 1837), wife of George IV. She is buried in St. John's Rom. Cath. church. Kemp Town (in Bristol Rd., reached from the Marine Parade by Bedford St.). Her effigy is adorned by three wedding rings. Brighton College, a boys' public school founded

in 1845, stands c. 1 m. N.E.

The Royal Pavilion (C 3, 4; adm. daily 10-5 or 8; 1/6-2/6 according to season), begun in 1784 by Henry Holland, was rebuilt after 1817 in an Oriental style by Nash for George IV (when Prince of Wales), who frequently resided here. Queen Victoria, however, transferred her seaside home to Osborne in 1845, and the building was sold to the town of Brighton for about £50,000 (a small fraction of the sums lavished in its erection). It has been well restored since 1936 and its sumptuous apartments now display much of their Regency 'Chinese' decoration, while many of the original furnishings have been

In summer (July-Sept.) a special Regency exhibition is usually held, while out of season the rooms are used for concerts, etc. In 1914-18 it was used as a hospital for Indian soldiers, and, in 1922, a Memorial Gateway (S.) was erected as a mark of India's gratitude to Brighton. The Chattri (1921), a domed building on the Downs N.E. of Patcham, 3 m. N., marks the site of the burning ghat where the bodies of Sikhs and Hindoos who died in the hospital were burned. The statue of George IV at the N. end of the Pavilion Gardens is by Chantrey (1828).

The former royal stables, to the N., covered with a dome (80 ft. in diameter), have been converted into a concert and ball room, known as the Dome. — In Church St., adjoining, is the building containing the Public Library, Museum, & Art

GALLERY (C 3; adm. free, 10-7, Sun. 2.30-5).

The Museum is interesting for its Sussex Room, illustrating the archeology and history of Sussex, and contains a good ceramic collection. The Art Gallery has an excellent representative collection of modern British painting, the water-colours, and good examples of Old Masters. The Booth Museum (10-6, Sun. 2-6), in Dyke Rd. (§ m. beyond A I), is devoted to the admirable Booth Collection of British Birds, in which about 250 species are shown in surroundings illustrating their natural habitat.

Hove Museum & Art Gallery, in New Church Rd. (adm. free, 10-1, 2.30-5, 6, or 7; Sun. 2.30-5), is notable for its 'period' rooms (Georgian, Regency, Victorian).

On the hill, at the W. end of Church St., stands the former parish church of St. Nicholas (C 2), built in 1380, and largely rebuilt in 1853. It contains a Perp. screen (regilt), a quaintly carved Norman font, and a memorial to the Duke of Welling-

# CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL SOUTH CLDISTER CLOISPER

ton (W. end of N. aisle). At the chancel end of the N. wall, near what of old was the Thrale pew, is a tablet recording that Dr. Johnson used to worship here. In the churchyard (by the S. wall of the chancel) lies Nicholas Tettersell, captain of the ship that bore Charles II from Shoreham to Fecamp in 1651. Near by is the tomb of Martha Gunn (1727-1815) most famous of Brighton 'bathing-women.' St. Peter's (A 4), the parish church of Brighton since 1873, is a conspicuous Perp. building by Barry (1824), architect of the Houses of Parliament. Farther out along the London Road is Preston Park, with beautifully laid out gardens, just beyond which, in Preston Manor House (1739), is the Thomas-Stanford Museum (adm. 1/; 10-1, 2-5, Sun. 2.30-5, closed Tues.), with a collection of furniture and

plate and a Sussex library.

Besides the motor-buses mentioned on p. 50, excursion coaches, usually starting near the Aquarium, make morning, afternoon, or all-day excursions to places in the vicinity, including the Devil's Dyke, Seaford via Newhaven, by places in the vicinity, including the Devil s Dyke, Seepord via rewindering and Arundel Castle, and many others.—Rottingdean (Olde Place, RB. 21], P. from 10 gs.; White Horse, similar charges), 34 m. E. of the Old Steine, at the mouth of a 'dean' of combe in the chalk cliffs, still preserves its old village street. It is reached by road along the cliff, passing Roedean, a well-known school for girls founded in 1885, and the modern (1939) home and training school for girls founded in 1885, and the modern (1939) nome and training establishment of St. Dunstan's, primarily for blinded ex-service men. Both these buildings were occupied during the war (1940-45) by H.M.S. Vernon, the naval torpedo school. The return may be made by walking across the Downs via (1½ m.) Ovingdean (½ m. from the cliffs), with a very early church and the manor house celebrated by. Ainsworth in 'Ovingdean Grange.' Rottingdean church contains windows by Sir E. Burne-Jones (1833-98), who is buried in the church, close by is the grave of William Black (1841-98). Rudyard Kipling lived for a time at 'The Elms,' opposite the church, and North End House, Burne-Jones's residence, is lower down. The cliff road goes on to (9 m.) Newhayen via the villa-resolution. Elms.' opposite the church, and North End House, Burne-Jones's residence, is lower down. The cliff road goes on to 9 m.) Newhaven viâ the villa-resorts of (4½ m.) Salidean and (6 m.) Peacehaven.— The \*Devil's Dyke is a deep and narrow hollow in the South Downs, 5½ m. N.W. of Brighton. The top of the dyke hill (67) ft.; bus), since 1928 the property of Brighton, affords an extensive \*View of the Weald of Sussex, Brighton, the sea, and the North Downs. The Dyke is a good starting-point for walks on the breezy South Downs, the springy turf and open views of which are a joy to the pedestrian. A pleasant descent may be made N.E., viâ the pretty hamlet of Saddlescombe, to (½ hr.) Poynings (p. 49).

The road from Brighton to Lewes (9 m.), viâ (4½ m.) Falmer, skirts Stammer Park a while next of \$400 areas acced for its beechs.

Park, a public park of 5000 acres, noted for its beeches.

FROM BRIGHTON TO WORTHING, 101 m., A 259 or A 27, (railway in \frac{1}{2} hr.). — 1 m. Hove. — 2 m. Portslade and (3\frac{1}{2} m.) Southwick are connected by a line of grimy wharves. At the foot of the Downs, above Southwick, is an interesting Roman villa. — 5 m. Shoreham-by-Sea is an old town (13.050 inhab.) with two fine Norman \*Churches: St. Mary de Haura (i.e. of the harbour), near the High St., and St. Nicholas, at Old Shoreham, 1 m. up the Adur, where the river is crossed by a quaint wooden bridge (car-toll 6d., motor-cycle 1d.). From the small harbour Charles II escaped to Fécamp in 1651. In High St. is The Marlipins, a small 12th cent. house with a little museum (weekdays 10.30-12.30, 2.30-5). To Horsham, see p. 55. - We cross the Adur. — 71 m. Lancing (Sussex Pad, near the tollbridge, T.H., RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.) has a partly Norman church. Lancing College, on the r., has a conspicuous Gothic chapel. begun in 1868. — 101 m. Worthing, see Rte. 9.

### 9. FROM LONDON TO WORTHING

ROAD, 57 m. (A 243 and A 24). — 19 m. Leatherhead. — 24 m. Dorking. — 37½ m. Horsham. — 49½ m. Washington. — 57 m. Worthing. RAILWAY via Hove, 60 m. from Victoria or London Bridge in 85–90 min. Principal Stations: To (49½ m.) Preston Park, see Rte. 8. — 51½ m. Hove. — 55½ m. Shoreham. — 60 m. Worthing (Central). — 61 m. West Worthing. -Places between London and Horsham are served by the Arundel line (Rtc. 11A).

We guit London by Putney Bridge and the Kingston by-pass.

and at (14 m.) Hook Corner turn left on A 243.

and at (14 m.) Hook Corner turn left on A 243.

An alternative route from London (A 24) runs via Wimbledon, Morden, and Ewell to (15 m.) Epsom (68,050 inhab.; Drift Bridge, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; Spread Eagle, RB. 21/-26/, P. 9 gs.; Linden House, RB. 18/6, P. 7 gs.; Woodcote, RB. 15/), 14 m. N.W. of Epsom Downs, where the 'Derby' and the 'Oaks' (instituted in 1780 and 1779) are run in May or June. The parish church contains monuments by Flaxman and Chantrey. The mineral springs that gave name to 'Epsom Salts' were discovered in 1618, but are no longer in vogue. Durdans, a mansion where the fifth Earl of Rosebery (1847-1929), Prime Minister and winner of the Derby, died, lies \(\frac{1}{2}\) m. S., adjoining Woodcote Park, with the country club of the R.A.C. — At (174 m.) Ashtead, where the church contains stained glass (c. 1500) brought from Herck in Belgium, George MacDonald died in 1905. A 24 joins our route at (19\frac{1}{2}\) m. Leatherhead.
On the right at (15\frac{1}{2}\) m.) Chessington is Rurnt Stub, with a

On the right at (151 m.) Chessington is Burnt Stub, with a popular Zoo and amusement park (adm. 2/, children 1/3; restaurant). — 19 m. Leatherhead (New Bull, RB. 21/, P. 9½ gs.) is a pleasant town (27,200 inhab.) on the Mole, with some attractive old houses and a large boys' school. It is one of the claimants to be the 'Highbury' of Jane Austen's 'Emma.' Anthony Hope (Sir Anthony H. Hawkins; 1863-1933) is buried in the churchyard; while the Council Offices are on the site of Kingston House, in which John Wesley preached his last sermon (Feb. 23rd, 1791).

A 246 runs hence to Guildford (11½ m.) via Great Bookham (see below), Effingham (4½ m.), and East Horsley (5½ m.), where the church has an 11th

cent. tower and good brasses.

54

21 m. Mickleham (by-pass; Running Horses) has a church in which Fanny Burney was married in 1793 and George Meredith in 1864. A path leads across the Mole and through Norbury Park, famous for its beeches and for the yews in the 'Druids' Grove, rejoining the road near Burford Bridge.  $-21\frac{1}{2}$  m. Juniper Hall (1.), now a field-study centre, was once occupied by a group of French refugees, one of whom (Gen. d'Arblay) married Fanny Burney. Camilla Lacey, 1 m. S.W., the house originally built with the proceeds of 'Camilla,' was burned, with many Burney relics, in 1919. — 221 m. Burford Bridge (Hotel, T.H., RB. 21/-25/) spans the Mole at the foot of Box Hill (see Rte. 10). At the hotel, Keats finished 'Endymion' (room shown) and R. L. Stevenson stayed four times in 1878-86.

A little above Burford Bridge is Flint Cottage, the home from 1867 of George Meredith (1828-1909), who is buried in Dorking Cemetery. At the top of the steep garden is the chalet built by Meredith as a study and bedroom in 1877.

24 m. Dorking (White Horse, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; Red Lion, RB. 18/, P. 7 gs.; Star & Garter, RB. 19/6, P. 9 gs.), an ancient market-town (20,250 inhab.), is a favourite centre for walks (see Rte. 10). It gives name to an old-fashioned breed of five-toed fowls. The former King's Head inn in North St. is supposed to be the original of the 'Marquis of Granby' in 'Pickwick.

To the E. of Dorking lies the *Deepdene*, a once famous mansion where Disraeli wrote most of 'Coningsby.' The by-pass here runs between *Glory Woods* (r.) and the golf course (l.). A pleasant walk to the N.W. of Dorking leads over *Ranmore Common* (views) to (5 m.) *Great Bookham* viå (3 m.) \*Polesden Lacey (N.T.), a mansion of 1824 by Cubitt, in beautiful grounds (900 acres), bequeathed in 1942 by Mrs. Ronald Greville with its collection of paintings and other works of art (grounds open daily; house, adm. 2/ or 2/6, Sat. & Sun. 11-1, 2-6, also 2-6 on Wed. & BH.). King George VI spent part of his honeymoon in the mansion. Sheridan lived for some years in a previous house on the site.

From Dorking to Guildford and to Leith Hill, see Rte. 10.

We skirt Holmwood Common (N.T.; 630 acres) and enter Sussex, leaving the Arundel road (A 29) on the right. About 1½ m. S.W. of (35 m.) Warnham is Field Place, where the poet Shelley (1792–1822) was born and wrote his 'Oueen Mab.

37½ m. Horsham (King's Head, RB. 17/6, P. 9½ gs.; Black Horse, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; Crown, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.; Station, RB. 15/), a market-town (16,700 inhab.) and railwayiunction. The E.E. Church, with Perp, windows and a shingle spire, contains interesting monuments. Many old houses are to be seen in The Causeway, at the end of West St.; here is the Museum (weekdays 2,30-4,30) with the old stocks, bull-ring, and whipping-post. Horsham stone, easily split, is a traditional material for roof-slabs throughout Sussex.

About 2 m. S.W. are the large but somewhat ineffective red brick buildings About 2 m. S.W. are the large but somewhat ineffective red brick buildings of Christ's Hospital, the famous 'Blue Coat School,' founded in London by Edward VI in 1552 and removed hither in 1902. The boys still wear the ancient costume of blue gowns, knee breeches, and yellow stockings. This was the school of Charles Lamb, Coleridge, and Leigh Hunt, and among earlier pupils were Camden, Stillingfleet, and Middleton. In the dining hall is a large painting by Verrio depicting the Endowment of the Royal Mathematical School in 1672; and in the chapel are paintings by Brangwyn.

FROM HORSHAM TO SHOREHAM, 21 m. (S.R. in \(\frac{1}{2}\) h. T., — 4 m. Lower Beeding.

— The church of (7 m.) Cowfold contains the splendid brass, 10 ft. long, of Price Nelcond (143) — Bevond (18 m.) S. Hunk' Charterbourg established.

— The church of (7 m.) Cowfold contains the splendid brass, 10 II. long, of Prior Nelond (1433). — Beyond (8½ m.) St. Hugh's Charterhouse, established by monks from the Grands-Chartreuse (1877-83; male visitors admitted 10-3, exc. Sun.), we turn right and cross the Adur beyond (9½ m.) Partridge Green. — At (12 m.) Ashurs' Michael Fairless' (Margaret Fairless Barber; d. 1901), author of 'The Roadmender,' is buried. She died at Mock Bridge House, near Shermanbury, 1½ m. E. on the Henfield road. — 16 m. Steyning (St. Cuthman's, P. 7 gs.), a pleasant little town with an old grammar school at the foot of the Downs has a very interesting church, said to have been originally the foot of the Downs, has a very interesting church, said to have been originally founded by St. Cuthman. The present church is only a fragment of the contemplated structure. Its most striking feature is the series of enriched late-Norman arches in the nave (c. 1150). The plain E. arches of the nave and sisles are 100 years older. Near the Purbeck marble font is the 'Steyning Stone,' probably of pre-Christian origin, rediscovered in 1938 in the churchyard.

In a house near by Yeats wrote many of his later poems. About 2 m. W. rises Chanctonbury Ring (783 ft.), a conspicuous summit crowned with ancient entrenchments and a circle of beeches. Glorious walks may be taken from Steyning along the Downs to (5 m.) the Devil's Dyke on the E., or to (10 m.) Amberley on the W. — 17 m. Bramber (St. Mary's, unlic., in an ancient house, RB, 20/; Castle, RB, 15/6, P. 7 gs.) has a little Norman church and fragments of a castle (N.T.) erected to guard the estuary of the Adur. At Botolphs and at Coombes, I and 2 m. S., are quaint little churches of 11th cent. foundation, the latter with 12th cent. mural paintings. — 21 m. Shorehum, see p. 53.

From Horsham to Guildford, see p. 66; to Arundei, etc., see Rte. 11.

43½ m. West Grinstead (1.) has a partly Norman church. In West Grinstead Park is 'Pope's Oak,' under which Pope is said to have composed the 'Rape of the Lock' at the suggestion of his host, John Caryll. On the right are the ruins of Knepp Castle and Knepp Park, with a lake 1 m. long. — 49½ m. Washington lies below Chanctonbury Ring (see above) and a fine road leads W. beneath the South Downs to Storrington (2½ m.; White Horse, RB. 21/, P. 8 gs.; Manor House, RB. 17/6-25/, P. 7-10 gs.; Abingworth Hall, unlic., 2 m. N., P. 7-12 gs.) and Amberley (6 m.; Rte. 11A). — 52½ m. Findon (by-pass; Findon Manor, RB. 17/6-21/6, P. 7½-10 gs.; Grey Point, RB. 15/-21/, P. 7-10 gs.) is the nearest village to Cissbury Ring (see below). A 280, the 'Long Furlong' with splendid views, leads r. for Arundel.

57 m. Worthing (Warne's, RB. 27/6-40/, P. 12½-22 gs.; Beach, P. 12-16 gs.; Burlington, RB. 21/-35/, P. 12-16 gs.; Berkeley, Bath, P. 9½-13½ gs.; Eardley, P. 8-14 gs.; Cavendish, Kingsway, P. 7-12 gs.; Alexander's, P. 6-9 gs.; Spaniard, RB. 19/6, P. 9 gs., and many others. — Parade Wine Lodge Rest., good) is a popular seaside resort (69,375 inhab.), with a mild climate. There are good swimming baths and gardens, but the beach is shingly except at low tide. In Chapel Rd. are the Post Office and the Town Hall and Museum (weekdays 10-5 or 8) with a good collection of Roman remains, and in Union Place, nearly opposite, is the Connaught Theatre (repertory). Concerts are held in the Pier Pavilion.

Worthing is a good starting-point for visits to the South Downs and several interesting churches. — The transitional Norman church of Broadwater, a suburb I m. N., contains old brasses and monuments. In the cemetery, a rew yards W., lie Richard Jefferies (see below) and W. H. Hudson (1841-1922), the naturalists. — The Norman \*Church of Sompting, 2 m. N.E., has a Saxon tower with the single example in England of a Rhenish 'helm' roof. Many of the other features, such as the vaulted chapel off the S. transept, are of much interest, and the church has been described as "the greatest architectural curiosity in the county." Near by is the cottage where Edward Trelawny, Shelley's friend, died in 1881. — West Tarring, 1½ m. N.W., has some 15th cent. cottages (adm. 6d.), and an E.E. church with a Perp. tower, modern Italian mosaics, and a tablet to John Selden (1584-1654), who was born at Salvington, ½ m. farther N., in a cottage still extant (with a Latin inscription over the door). The famous Fig Garden (adm. 2d.) at Tarring is said to have been originally planted by Becket. — Cissury Hill (603 ft.; N.T.), 3 m. N., is crowned by the largest entrenchment on the South Downs (c. 300 a.C.) FROM WORTHING TO CHICHESTER by the coast-road, 25 m. (A 259; motorbus) passing several seaside resorts; through trains from Brightton to Portsmouth. — At (2½ m.) Goring-by-See Richard Jefferies died in 1887. — 3½ m.

Ferring (Greystoke Manor, P. 10 gs.).—6 m. Angmering (South Strand, Palm Court, unlic., RB. 15/-25/, P. 7\frac{1}{2}-11 gs.; Three Crowns, RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.). The Pigeon House, in the village 2 m. N., is an interesting medieval house (adm. daily, exc. Thurs., from 3 p.m., by appointment).—10 m. Littlehampton (Stetson, Dolphin, P. 10 gs.; Broadmark, at Rustington, 1\frac{1}{2} m. E., P. 7-15 gs.), with good sands and a golf course at the mouth of the Arun.—12 m. Clymping has a 13th cent. church with a tower of 1170. To the N. is Ford, with a naval air station and a tiny Norman church.—At (16\frac{1}{2} m.) Felpham, now a suburb of Bognor, are a cottage occupied by William Blase in 1801-4 and the house of William Hayley (1745-1820), the poet, who is huriad in the church. buried in the church.

18 m. Bognor Regis (Royal Norfolk, RB. 22/6-35/, P. 12-24 gs.; Royal, RB. 21/, P. 8\frac{1}{2}-14 gs.; Clarehaven, Rock Gardens, P. 8-12 gs.; Victoria, P. 7-10 gs.), a bathing-resort (25,600 inhab.) with a sandy beach, owes its surname 'Regis' to the fact that Craigwell House (demolished) at Aldwick (Bay Court, first class, P. 15-20 gs.; Lion House, 1 m. N.W., P. 7-10 gs.), 1\frac{1}{2} m. W., was occupied by George V during his convalescence in 1929. — For the direct road to London (A 29), see Rte. 11. — 25 m. Chichester, see Rte. 11.

### 10. BOX HILL AND LEITH HILL

APPROACHES. — ROAD to Dorking, see Rte. 9. — RAILWAY STATIONS. Box Hill & Burford Bridge, on the electric line from Waterloo to Dorking; Betchworth, and Deepdene, on the line from London Bridge to Reigate, Dorking, and Guildford, are the nearest stations to Box Hill. — Holmwood, on the line from Victoria or London Bridge to Horsham (or from Waterloo, changing at Dorking North); and Gomshall & Shere, on the London Bridge-Guildford line, are the nearest stations to Leith Hill.—Morros-Buses. Green Line Coaches T12, 713, 714 from Baker St. Stations to Leith Hill.—MOTOR-BUSES, Green Line Coaches T12, 713, 714 from Baker St. Station, Hyde Pk. Corner, or Victoria (Eccleston Br.) to Leatherhead and Dorking; thence No. 433 to Coldharbour (for Leith Hill) and to Ranmore Common; No. 425 (every \( \frac{1}{2} \) hr.) to Wotton Hatch and Guildford; and No. 412 to Abinger Hatch and Holmbury St. Mary for the Leith Hill district.

Box Hill (596 ft.; \*View), including c. 900 acres of N.T. property, c. 14 m. N.E. of Dorking, is best approached from the Leatherhead road (Rte. 9), either from Burford Bridge or viâ the stepping-stones across the Mole just S. of it. It is a fine expanse of down and woodland with numerous box trees from which it takes its name. A fine walk leads along the ridge via Pebble Coombe to (6 m.) Reigate; or the ridge may be followed N. across Mickleham Downs (N.T.) to (4 m.) Leatherhead.

Leith Hill (965 ft.), the highest point in S.E. England, c. 41 m. S.W. of Dorking, commands an extensive \*View, including (on a clear day) St. Paul's in London and the Channel. with ships passing Shoreham Gap (adm. to tower 2d.). It is approached by several pleasant footpaths from the Guildford road between Westcott and Wotton Hatch, or from Holmwood station. The surrounding woods (750 acres N.T.) are noted for bluebells and rhododendrons. From the summit a charming walk may be taken N. to (c. 1 hr.) Friday Street, a picturesque hamlet of red cottages faced by a large pond, and thence down the W. bank of the brook to (1 m.) Wotton House, where we join the Guildford road (see below). About 1 m. W. of Friday Street is Abinger or Abinger Hatch (Hatch, T.H., RB. 17/6, P. 7½ gs.), with an 11th cent. church shattered by bombs and restored, a manor house with a Jacobean porch, and the old stocks (on the green). From Abinger a road leads N. to (1 m.) Wotton (see below), another via Pasturewood House, opened as an educational centre in 1947 in memory of Beatrice Webb. Lady Passfield (1858-1943), to (2 m. S.W.) the charming village of Holmbury St. Mary beneath Holmbury Hill (857 ft.)

The shortest route to Leith Hill by road (51 m.) quits Dorking by South St., and ascends to (31 m.) Coldharbour, a hamlet lying at the foot of Anstiebury Camp (I.; no adm.), with its double trench, the finest prehistoric camp in Surrey. Beyond (4 m.) Coldharbour church the road traverses a beautifully wooded stretch, and passes just below the conspicuous tower on the top of the hill. A little farther (1.) are the fine woods (N.T.; always open) of Letin Hill Place (adm. 2), May-Sept., Wed., Sat. & BH. 2–5.30), presented by Dr. Ralph Vaughan Williams, the composer, in 1945, and containing Wedgwood

family portraits, china, etc.

From Dorking to Guildford, 12 m., A 25 (railway in 1 hr. from Dorking Town sta.; motor-bus from Dorking North sta, in 58 min.). We leave Dorking by West St. and beyond (11 m.) Westcott and the mansion known as The Rookery (1.). birthplace of Malthus (1766-1834), ascend to (2½ m.) Wotton Hatch Hotel (T.H., RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.). To the right, below the road, we see the church of Wotton, in which John Evelyn (1620–1706), the diarist, is buried in the family chapel. Hard by (1.) is Wotton House (no adm.), Evelyn's home; parts of the surrounding fine woods date from his planting. Shortly beyond the second side road on the left (leading to Leith Hill) we pass Crossways Farm ('Diana of the Crossways'), and (41 m.) Abinger Hammer, a village named after an old iron furnace. — 53 m. Gomshall (Black Horse, RB, 18/6).

An attractive road leads S. to (2½ m.) Peaslake (Hurtwood Inn, T.H., RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.) and thence almost to (3½ m.) the summit of Coneyhurst Hill (844 ft.) the W. summit of the Leith Hill greensand ridge. The return may be made to Shere. —The thickly wooded ridge to the N. (Hackhurst Down, Netley Heath; 270 acres N.T.) is traversed by steep and remote lanes, some of

them accessible to motor cars.

61 m. Shere (White Horse, an attractive old inn), on the Tillingbourne, perhaps the prettiest village in Surrey, has a

well-restored church (12-15th cent.).

The road to the left at the next fork (A. 248) is an alternative route to Guildford viâ (1½ m.) Albury (Drummond Arms, T.H., RB. 15/6, P. 7 gs.) and (2½ m.) Chilworth to the N. of Blackheath (N.T.), a tract of open heathland. Albury Park (Dowager Duchess of Northumberland; adm. daily 1.30-5, 2/6) contains some fine pictures. In the lovely grounds, laid out by John Evelyn, is a large Catholic Apostolic Church (or 'Cathedral'), an edifice in a Perp. style, erected in 1840 by Mr. Henry Drummond who converted the old burch with its Catholic Apostone Church (or Catholiar), an edince in a Ferp. style, erected in 1840 by Mr. Henry Drummond, who converted the old church, with its early-Norman tower, into a mortuary chapel. Mr. Drummond was father-in-law to the sixth Duke of Northumberland. A new chapel (1939), by Edward Maufe, commemorates the eighth Duke. — About 1 m. N. of Chilworth is St. Martha's Hill (720 ft.), with the lonely Chapel of St. Martha (\*View), on the Pilgrims' Way. The Norman fabric was largely rebuilt in 1848.

A 25 ascends to  $(8\frac{1}{2} \text{ m.})$  Newlands Corner (500 ft.), on the summit of the chalk ridge, affording a famous \*View. Part of the Pilgrims' Way is traceable on the Downs, and to the S. appears St. Martha's Chapel. The road goes on, over Merrow Downs, to (10 m.) Merrow, and thence to the left to (12 m.) Guildford (Rte. 11).

59

A pleasant walk leads back from Newlands Corner to (8 m.) Dorking along the crest of the North Downs, via Netley Heath and Ranmore Common.

## 11. FROM LONDON TO PORTSMOUTH

### A. Via Arundel

ROAD, 87 m. To (24 m.) Dorking, see Rte. 9. — A 29. 43½ m. Billingshurst. - 48½ m. Pulborough. — 57½ m. Arundel. — A 27. 68½ m. Chichester (by-pass).

-851 m. Portsmouth.

RAB.WAY, 87½ m. from Victoria or London Bridge in 2½ hrs. Principal Stations: 13½ m. Sutton. — 16 m. Epsom. — 25½ m. Dorking North. — 39 m. Stations: 132 m. Sulfon. — 10 m. Epsom. — 252 m. Dorking North. — 39 m. Horsham, junction for Steyning and Shoreham. — 514 m. Pulborough, — 584 m. Arundel, junction for Littlehampton. — 62 m. Ford, junction for Littlehampton. — 642 m. Barnham, junction for Bognor Regis (34 m.; through trains). — 71 m. Chichester. — 734 m. Bosham. — 78 m. Emsworth. — 792 m. Havant, and thence to Portsmouth, see Rtc. 11s. Some trains run to Horsham vià East Croydon, Three Bridges, and Crawley (2 m. shorter).

From London to (24 m.) Dorking, see Rte. 9. — At (28½ m.) Beare Green A 29 bears to the right. — Near (32 m.) Ockley (Red Lion, T.H., RB. 16/, P. 7 gs.; King's Arms, RB. 17/6) the Danes were defeated with great slaughter in 851 by Ethelwulf of Wessex. On the right rises Leith Hill. — At (384 m.) Roman Gate begins a long section of the Roman Stane Street, leading from London to Chichester. — 431 m. Billingshurst (Six Bells. RB. 15/). At Coolham, 3 m. S.E., is the curiously named 'Blue Idol,' an old Quaker meeting-house associated with William Penn. Shipley church, 2 m. farther, is Norman. Wisborough Green, 3 m. W. on the Petworth road, is a charming village on the verge of some of the best country in Sussex. — 48½ m. Pulborough (Chequers, RB. 22/6-28/6, P. 9\frac{1}{2}-13 gs.; Pulborough, RB. 21/-25/6, P. 8-10 gs.; Arun, P. 81-11 gs.), on the Arun, has

RB. 21/-25/6, P. 8-10 gs.; Arun, P. 8½-11 gs.), on the Arun, has a large E.E. and Perp. church (brasses), and a good golf course. At Bignor, 7 m. S.W. (2 m. W. of Bury, see below), is a fine "Roman Villa (adm. daily 2/, each extra pers. 1/; tickets at caretaker's cottage), inhabited in the 2nd-4th cent., and excavated in 1827. — A footpath leads along the Arun from Pulborough to Wiggonholt, 2 m. S.E., while West Chillington (Roundabout, RB. 21/-25/, P. 12 gs.). 3 m. E., has its stocks and whippingpost and a good 12th cent. church. Parham Park, 4 m. S.E. of Pulborough, is a stately mansion of 1577, with interesting furniture and portraits (adm. 2-5.30, Wed., Thurs., Sun. & BH. Apr.-Oct.: 2/6).

FROM PULBOROUGH TO MIDHURST, 12 m. — 1 m. Stopham, with a 14th cent. bridge on the Arun. — 2½ m. Fittleworth (Swan, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.). — 5½ m. Petworth (Swan, T.H., RB. 17/6, P. 7½ gs.), with narrow streets and picture sque houses, lies close beside Petworth House (adm. 2/6; Apr.-Oct. on Tues., Thurs., Sat. & BH., 2-6, also lat Wed. in the month 5/). The mansion (1688-96), presented to the N.T. by Lord Leconfield in 1947, contains some exquisite carvings by Grinling Gibbons, sculptures, and a notable collection of pictures. carvings by Grinling Gibbons, sculptures, and a notable collection of pictures. Turner, who was a frequent visitor here, is particularly well represented. The Park is open to the public (view from the Monument). — 12 m. Midhurst (Spread Eagle, RB. 21/-20), P. 10-13 gs.; Angel, RB. 21/-27), P. from 10 gs.; Park House, at Bepton, 24 m. S.W., P. 12 gs.), a charming old town on the Rother, is interesting for the imposing remains of Cowdray House, a Tudor mansion destroyed by fire in 1793, in Cowdray Park, which is open to the public (polo matches). The church of Easebourne (pron. Ezburn), 1 m. N.E., contains an effigy of Sir David Owen (d. 1535), uncle of Henry VII, and

adjoins the buildings of a 13th cent. priory of Augustinian nuns (now the church hall and vicarage). About 1 m. S. of Midhurst an obelisk commemorates Richard Cobden (1804-65), who built Dunford House, near by, on the site of his birthplace; he is buried at West Lavington, 2 m. S.E. Troiton, 3 m. W., was the birthplace of Thomas Otway (1652-85); the church dontains 15th cent. wall-paintings and the earliest brass in England to a lady (1310; Margaret Camoys).

We cross the Arun, which meanders through rich water-meadows. — 49½ m. Hardham has a church with 12th cent. wall-paintings. — 53½ m. Bury, 2 m. from Bignor (see above), with the country house of John Galsworthy (d. 1933), lies opposite Amberley, a charming village with a ruined castle (no adm.) of the bishops of Chichester and a late-Norman church. At the Arun bridge beside the station, 1 m. S., are pleasant garden cafés. — 55 m. Whiteways Lodge commands a

fine \*View, with Arundel park on the left.

57½ m. Arundel (Norfolk Arms, RB. 17/6-21/, P. 8-12 gs.; Bridge, RB. 21/-25/, P. 91-12 gs.), a quiet country town (2700 inhab.), clusters round the base of Arundel Castle (Duke of Norfolk), which was founded at a very early period to protect the gap here made by the Arun in the chalky South Downs. Besieged by Henry I in 1102 and by Stephen in 1139, the castle was finally laid in ruins by the Parliamentarians in 1643-44. The occupied part of the castle (adm. 2/; mid-May-Sept., Mon.-Thurs. 12 or 1-4.30; Aug.-mid-Sept. weekdays 12-4.30), rebuilt at the end of the 18th cent., was recast in the 13th cent, style in 1890-1903. The ticket admits also to the ancient Keep (12th cent.; restored) and the Fitzalan Chapel (see below). The fine Park, with Swanbourne Lake, is always open (no motors). — The parish church of St. Nicholas (c. 1380) has a rare pre-Reformation pulpit and 14th cent. mural paintings. The Fitzalan Chapel, separated from the rest of the building by a wall, is the property of the Duke of Norfolk (who is a Roman Catholic). It was originally founded (1380) as the chapel of the College of the Holy Trinity, and contains fine \*Monuments of the Fitzalans, previous holders of the earldom of Arundel, which passes with the property and was acquired by the Howard family through marriage in 1580. The 15th duke (1847-1917) restored the chapel and also built the conspicuous Roman Catholic church of St. Philip Neri, with a slender flèche (1869-76), George MacDonald was pastor of the Tarrant St. chapel in 1850.

Charming walks ascend both banks of the Arun to (3 m.) Amberley Bridge (W. bank) and to (2 m.) Burpham (E. bank), at the foot of the S. Downs, with a Norman and Saxon church and a notable promontory-fort, probably built to resist Danish sea-raiders. — For Littlehampton (4 m.; p. 57) we cross the Arun and bear right beyond Arundel station.

The Chichester road (A 27) runs W. from Arundel, crossing the Bognor road (A 29). To the r. (\frac{1}{2}\ \text{m.}) is Slindon, where Abp. Stephen Langton died in 1228 (memorial in the church), with 3500 acres of N.T. land above it. — 62\frac{1}{2}\ \text{m. Fontwell Park race-course (steeplechases). — 65\frac{1}{2}\ \text{m. Opposite Tangmere}, with an

R.A.F. station, is Boxgrove, ‡ m. N. of the main road. The interesting Benedictine \*Priory Church here is notable for its late-Norman and E. E. work recalling that of Bp. Seffrid at Chichester. The original building was divided into a monastic and a parish church (the latter now in ruins). The vaulting is of very unusual form. The De La Warr chantry is an elaborate work of 1532.

61

68½ m. CHICHESTER (Dolphin & Anchor, T.H., West St., opp. the cathedral, RB. 22/, P. 10 gs.; Ship, North St., RB. 22/6-27/6, P. 12-14 gs.; Globe, South St., RB. 21/, P. 8½ gs.), a charming cathedral city (19,100 inhab.) and the administrative centre of West Sussex, is the ancient Regnum, called Cisseceaster in the Saxon Chronicle. It betrays its Roman origin in its four main streets, meeting at right angles in the centre of the town. Here stands the ornate \*Market Cross (c. 1500), surmounted by a cupola put up in 1724. On the E. side is a bronze bust of Charles I.

The \*Cathedral (Plan, see p. 53) is predominantly an early-Norman building, with Transitional and E.E. alterations and additions. Services on weekdays at 8, 9.30, & 5.15; on Sun. at 8, 10.30, & 4 (6.30 in summer). Visitors enter by the western Galilee Porch (E.E.); the S. porch is a beautiful work of the

same period.

HISTORY. The ancient see of Selsey (established in the 7th cent.) was transferred hither c. 1072; and the new cathedral was begun c. 1090 by Bishop Ralph I (on the site of an old collegiate church) and consecrated in 1108. Partly destroyed by fire in 1114, it was at once repaired and practically finished by 1123. A second fire in 1186 led to the rebuilding of the inside of the clerestory and the addition of stone vaulting. The Norman chancel-apse was replaced by Bishop Seffrid II (1180-1204) by the present square retro-choir. The three porches and the sacristy are of the E.E. period. The outer aisles were formed by throwing into one a series of chapels originally added between 1245 and 1280. The upper stage of the central tower, with its plate-tracery windows, belonged to about 1247. The Lady Chapel was completed in 1288-1304. Various windows were inserted in the 14th and 15th centuries. A good deal of damage was done by the Parliamentary iconoclasts in 1643. The graceful spire (277 ft.), recalling that of Salisbury and said to be the only cathedral spire in England visible from the sea, was built in the 14th cent. It collapsed in 1861 and was almost at once rebuilt. The N.W. tower, which had to be taken down in 1684, was re-crected in 1901. Four large windows on the N. side of the nave, destroyed by blast in 1943, have been reglazed (1949) to illustrate the history of the diocese.

Interior. The double aisles of the NAVE, which has eight bays, are its characteristic feature. The arcades and triforium of Bp. Ralph contrast effectively with the light and graceful clerestory of Bp. Seffrid (in which Purbeck marble is freely used) and with the Dec. tracery of the outer aisles. St. Michael's Chapel, in the N.W. tower, is now a Naval Memorial Chapel for 1939-45. In the N. aisle are a statue of Wm. Huskisson (d. 1830), by Carew; three monuments by Flaxman, including one to William Collins (1721-59), the poet, a native of Chichester; the tomb of Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel (beheaded 1397; restored); and (E. bay) the tomb of Maud, Countess of Arundel (c. 1270). In the S. aisle are two more memorials by Flaxman,

and (near the S. porch) a brass of 1592, the only one spared in 1643. St. George's Chapel has been restored as a memorial to

the Royal Sussex Regiment.

62

The S. Transert possesses a fine seven-light window (c. 1330) filled with poor glass. Beneath is the canopy-tomb of Bp. Langton (1305-37). The tomb on the N. side, probably that of Bp. Stratford (d. 1362), is sometimes said to be the shrine of St. Richard de la Wych (d. 1253), the fame of which attracted many pilgrims, but this was certainly in the retrochoir (tablet). On the W. side of the transept are two curious paintings by Theodore Bernardi, an Italian artist employed by Bp. Sherborne (1508-36); they represent Ceadwalla bestowing the monastery of Selsey on St. Wilfrid, and the confirmation of this grant made by Henry VIII to Bp. Sherborne.

To the W. of this transept is the E.E. Sacristy, now the singing-school, with the panelled Chapter House (no adm.) over it. A secret chamber here, in which the cathedral plate was hidden, was discovered and rifled by Cromwell's soldiers. To the E. is St. Pantaleon's Chaptel (Trans.), now used as a vestry.

The N. Transept, long used as the parish church of St. Peter, contains portraits of bishops by Bernardi (see above). Gustav Holst (1874-1934), the composer, is buried here. On the W. wall is a memorial to Thomas Weelkes, the composer, organist here in 1602-23. It is adjoined on the E. by the Chapel of the Four Virgins, now the Chapter Library. The 'Pious Consultation' of Abp. Hermann of Cologne preserved here contains the autograph of Cranmer, who is said to have used it in com-

piling the Church of England prayer-book.

The CHOIR is slightly raised above the nave, which it resembles. The oaken Altar Screen is a reproduction of the original. made mainly with the old material. The Stalls, a little later than those at Winchester, date from c. 1335, but only the backs are original; they have well-carved misericords. The hammered iron screens shutting off the aisles are copied from ancient models. In the S. aisle are two interesting \*Sculptured Slabs (c. 1140), of unusually refined design, representing the Raising of Lazarus and Christ at the Gate of Bethany. Between them is the tomb of Bp. Sherborne (d. 1536), and opposite is the cenotaph of Dean Hook (d. 1875). On the N. side of the high alter is the canopied tomb of Bp. Story (d. 1503). — The \*Retro-Chork, completed by Bp. Seffrid in 1199, is a charming example of the final transition from the massive Norman to the lighter Gothic style. The interval between the fine Purbeck marble piers and their detached shafts is wider than in any other known example. — The E. end of the cathedral is formed by the long and narrow LADY CHAPEL, the three W. bays of which belonged to the original Norman church, while the two E. bays were added between 1288 and 1304. In the first two bays are traces of the paintings by Bernardi which once covered the vaults throughout the church.

The CLOISTERS, entered by the South Porch, are 15th cent., and irregular both in position and form. There is no N. walk. The garth is known as the Paradise. The Bishop's Palace, with a fine medieval kitchen and E.E. chapel, ites to the W., and from the S. walk a narrow passage called St. Richard's Walk (from Bp. Richard de la Wych) leads to Canon Lane. On the right is the Deanery; on the left the Vicars' Close, with a fine 14th cent. hall now occupied by the Freemasons. By the 16th cent. Canon Gate we emerge into South St. On the right of this street, towards the Cross, diverges the West Pallant, one of the four streets (N., S., E., and W. Pallant) intersecting the Palatinate or Archbishop's 'Peculiar,' a sort of miniature city within the city. The Council Offices in N. Pallant occupy Dodo House, a fine building of c. 1712, one of several interesting houses in this quarter. At No. 11 Eastgate Sq. (plaque) Keats began 'The Eve of St. Agnes' in 1819.

For an ascent of the Central Tower special permission is necessary. The same applies to the Bell Tower (c. 1370-1476), 120 ft. high, the only remaining English example of a detached belify adjoining a cathedral (comp. p. 113). In its basement is the Arundel Screen (1478), removed in 1859 from the entrance

to the choir.

Tower Street, opposite the Bell Tower, leads to (5 min.) North Walls, a promenade skirting the line of the City Walls, which doubtless rest on Roman foundations and indicate the extent of the Roman town. Following North Walls to the right we soon reach the site of the North Gate, whence North St. leads back towards the Market Cross. The first turning on the left leads to the Priory Park, containing a Norman castlemound, and the E.E. choir of the Grey Friars' Church, later used as an assize court. Here William Blake was tried for 'sedition' in 1804 (he had ejected a soldier from his garden at Felpham). The quiet Georgian St. Martin's Sq. leads S. to \*St. Mary's Hospital (shown on weekdays 11-1, 2-4 or 5; donation of 6d. or more), founded before 1229 for the care of the sick but since 1528 an almshouse for the aged. The Great Hall, formerly the infirmary but since 1680 occupied by small dwellings, has a magnificent timber roof reaching at the sides to within 6 ft. of the floor; it is separated by a carved oaken screen from the Chapel with its stalls and misericords so that patients could hear mass from their beds (an arrangement unique in England; but comp. Beaune in France). Except for the partitions and chimneys, the whole dates from c. 1290. — Lion St. leads back to North St. To the left, on the outside wall of the Guildhall (1731), is a Roman inscription, recording the erection of a temple to Neptune and Minerva. The stone was dug up in 1723 on this site. Nearer the Market Cross is the small St. Olave's Church, which retains a very early round door on the S. side. In West St. the County Library occupies a striking late-17th cent. house, while the modern County Hall is a worthy companion.

For one week in the year (that of the last Tues, in July) Chichester may be said to lose its dignity of cathedral town and become merely a starting-point for the fashionable races held on the racecourse in \*Goodwood Park (views; Richmond Arms, P.R., at the S. Gate), 4½ m. N. Goodwood itself, the seat of the Duke of Richmond, 1 m. nearer Chichester, is open to visitors 2–6 p.m. on Thurs, in Apr.-Sept., except in race-week (adm. 2/). It contains a fine collection of pictures, largely portraits, including works by Van Dyck,

Reynolds (\*Third Duchess of Richmond), Lawrence (Fifth Duchess), Lely (\*La belle Stuart, the duchess who sat for the figure of Britannia on our copper coins), Romney, and Kneller. We may note also the singular pictureknown as 'The Cenotaph of Lord Darnley,' the landscapes by the brothers Smith of Chichester, and the relics of Charles I. The park is noted for its cedars, and overlooking the racecourse is the prominent Trundle, a prehistoric earthwork, on St. Roche's Hill (667 ft.). — The church of Applearam, 1½ m. S.W. of Chichester, has the sides of its chancel occupied by graduated triplets (windows), a rare feature that it shares with Brecon Priory in Wales.

FROM CHICHESTER TO SELSY, 8 m. (motor-bus in 40 min.). This road traverses the peninsula of Selsey ('seal's island'), the main interest of which lies in the fact that here St. Wilfrid established Christianity among the S. Saxons (681). St. Wilfrid was followed by a long line of bishops, until the Conqueror transferred the see to Chichester — 4 m. Sidlesham. At Pagham, 2 m. E. by footpath, is a small E.E. church, dedicated to St. Thomas Becket. — 8 m. Sesley (Selsey, R.B. 21/, P. 7-10½ gs.) is visited for sea-bathing. To the S. projects the headland of Selsey Bill, and along the sandy shore to the W. are the bungalow resorts of Bracklesham Bay (Hotel, P. 9½-14 gs.) and East Wittering (Shore, RB. from 21/, P. 10-15 gs.).

From Chichester to Bognor and Brighton, see p. 57.

71½ m. Broadbridge. About ½ m. S. is Bosham (pron. Bozzam; Critchfield, unlic., RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.), a pretty village and yachting centre on Chichester Harbour. The small \*Church of singular interest appears in the Bayeux Tapestry, where Harold is shown on his way to hear mass before his ill-starred visit to Normandy. The tower, the W. part of the chancel with the fine chancel arch, and possibly the nave (aisles later) date from the time of Edward the Confessor. The chancel (good lancet E. window) was extended in the early-Norman and again in the E.E. period.

Tradition alleges that a young daughter of King Canute was buried in this church, and a small stone coffin was found at the required spot in 1865. Some think Bosham the scene of Canute's command to the waves (comp. p. 82). Vespasian may have had a camp and villa here.

At  $(75\frac{1}{2} \text{ m.})$  Emsworth we enter Hampshire. The Isle of Wight comes into view on the left. —  $77\frac{1}{2}$  m. Havant (Dolphin, P.R) is a railway junction of some importance.

To the S. (railway in 13 min.) lies Hayling Island, 4 m. long and 2 m. broad, with (24 m.) North Hayling and the sea bathing and golfing resort of (44 m.) South Hayling (Royal, RB. 21), P. 8-112 gs.; Aconbury, P. 6-9 gs.). The E.E. church of St. Mary at S. Hayling has good sculptures and fine lancet-windows. In the churchyard is a yew 31 ft. in circumference.

Skirting the shallow Langstone Harbour, we reach (85½ m.) Portsmouth (Rte. 11B).

### B. Viâ Petersfield

ROAD, 72 m. A 3. 16 m. Esher. — 29 m. Guildford, N.B. From the entrance to Guildford a by-pass on the right avoids the old town, penetrates the Hog's Back (Farnham road) by a tunnel, and rejoins the old road at Milford.

33 m. Godalming. — 35½ m. Milford. — 42½ m. Hindhead. — 54 m. Petersfield. — 72 m. Portsmouth.

33 m. Godaiming. — 324 m. Mujora. — 422 m. Financia. — 57 m. Portsmouth.

RAILWAY, 744 m. from Waterloo in 95 min. (restaurant car trains hourly).

Principal stations: 12 m. Surbiton. — 194 m. Weybridge (junction for Virginia Water). — 24 m. Woking. — 304 m. Guildford, junction for Farnham, Alderahot, Cranleigh, etc. — 344 m. Godalming. — 43 m. Haslemere. — 55 m. Petersfield. — 664 m. Havant, junction for Hayling and Chichester. — 73 m. Fratton. — 732 m. Portsmouth & Southsea. — 744 m. Portsmouth Harbour.

Leaving London by Putney Bridge, Putney Heath, and the Kingston By-pass, we join the old Portsmouth road a mile short of (16 m.) Esher (see the Blue Guide to London). — We cross the Mole at (194 m.) Cobham (White Lion, RB. 22/6-25/,

P. 10 gs.).

A 245 ascends the Mole to Church Cobham, where Cedar House (N.T.) has a fine 15th cent. hall (shown on application), and (2 m.) Stoke d'Abernon, where the church (Saxon and E.E.) contains the earliest \*Brass in England (to Sir John d'Abernon, 1277) and imported 14-16th cent. glass. Siyfield, beyond the bridge, is an interesting Tudor house (shown on application; donation expected).

22 m. Wisley Common (Hut Hotel, T.H., RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.) is 1 m. S. of Wisley, where the \*Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society are open on weekdays (10-7.30 or sunset; 2/6). Ockham (Hautboy, RB. 25/), 1 m. S., has a 7-light E. window in its church. — 24 m. Ripley (Talbot, RB, 17/6-21/), 1 m. N. of which are the 13th cent, ruins of Newark Priory (Augustinian: c. 1190), near a charming stretch of the Wey.

Over 2 m. farther on, A 247 diverges r., via (2 m.) Old Woking, on the Wey with an interesting church, for (3\frac{1}{2}\) m.) Woking (Albion, RB. 22/6, P. 9\frac{1}{2}\) gs.; Wheatsheaf, at Horsell, 1 m. N., same charges; Heathside, private, RB. 17/6, P. 7-11 gs.), a thriving dormitory town (47,600 inhab.).

29 m. Guildford (Angel, T.H., RB. 18/6-21/, P. 10 gs.; White Horse, RB. 20/, P. 9½ gs.; Clavadel, RB. 19/6, P. 8 gs.), the county town (47,500 inhab.) of Surrey, is attractively situated on the Wey. It is first mentioned as a borough in 1131, but its records go back to the time of King Alfred (900). The steep \*HIGH STREET descends to the W., with many quaint and picturesque buildings. Near the top of High St. (l.) is the Royal Grammar School, a building of the 16th cent., with a library founded in 1573 by Bp. Parkhurst, a native of Guildford, and containing 89 chained books (adm. on Sat. and in vacation). A few paces farther on is \*Archbishop Abbot's Hospital, a Jacobean brick building founded in 1619 for a master, twelve brethren, and ten sisters (no fee, but donation expected). It contains a wealth of contemporary carved oak, a portrait group by John Russell (a native of Guildford: 1745–1806), interesting stained-glass windows (1621; in the chapel), and old portraits of Calvin, Wyclif, and Foxe. The chimneys should be noted. Trinity Church, opposite the hospital, rebuilt in the 18th cent., contains the monument of Abp. Abbot (d. 1633; from an earlier church) and the cenotaph of Speaker Onslow (d. 1768; buried at Merrow). Near the middle of the street (r.) is the Town Hall, a brick and timber edifice of 1682, identified by its projecting clock. On the same side (No. 25) is a house containing a fine old staircase, and below the Angel Hotel (r.) and a house opposite are groined cellars of the 13th century. Lower down, Quarry St. leads to the left, passing the church of St. Mary, which dates largely from the late-Norman period (1160-80; central tower probably pre-Norman).

Within should be noted the curious splayed openings (Saxon) above the later tower-arches, the corbels in the aisles, a piscina in the S. aisle, the square "low side" window at the W. end of the N. aisle, and the 15th cent. screen

incorporated in the organ-case.

A little way beyond St. Mary's is the Castle Archway, admitting to the public gardens in which, on an artificial mound, stands the keep of the Norman Castle (c. 1150; adm. 4d.; view from the top), which is 70 ft. high and has walls 10 to 14 ft. thick. Adjoining the Castle Archway is a small Museum of Surrey antiquities and needlework (weekdays 11-5). The church of St. Nicholas (rebuilt in 1875-76), on the left beyond the bridge over the Wey, incorporates the 15th cent. Loseley Chapel, with monuments of the Mores of Loseley. — C. L. Dodgson ('Lewis Carroll': 1832-98) is buried in Guildford cemetery.

On Stag Hill, N.W. of the town, the new CATHEDRAL of the diocese of Guildford, by Edward Maufe, is in course of erection. The foundation-stone was laid in 1936, the crypt chapel was dedicated in 1947. The chancel, transepts, and crossing are now practically complete and the fabric is adorned with sculp-

ture by Eric Gill, Anthony Foster, and Vernon Hill.

Just S. of Guildford, on the Wey, is St. Catherine's Hill (view), crowned Just S. of Guildford, on the Wey, is St. Catherine's Hill (view), crowned with the ruins of an early 14th cent. chapel. — \*2.0seley House (adm. in summer, 2-5 Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun.; 11-5 BH.; 2/), 2 m. S.W., is an admirable example of an Elizabethan manor house (c. 1565) in a finely wooded park. The Norman \*Church of Compton, 1½ m. W. of Loseley (3 m. from Guildford), with its Saxon cells and tower, is unique in having a chapel above its low vaulted sanctuary. The wooden rail of this chapel is probably the oldest woodwork in England. On the chancel arch is an incised figure of a Norman soldier. G. F. Watts (1817–1904), the painter, long lived at Limmersless, ½ m. N. of Compton: and his memory is kent green here by the Watts Picture. N. of Compton; and his memory is kept green here by the Watts Picture Gallery (daily except Thurs., 2-6, also Wed. & Sat. 11-1; adm. 6a., free on Wed., Sat. & Sun.). The Mortuary Chapel in the new graveyard is adorned with symbolical terracotta work executed by the villagers, directed by Mrs. Watts (d. 1939).

Watts (d. 1939).

Other interesting points within easy reach of Guildford are St. Marha's Chapel (p. 58), 2½ m. S.E. vià Chantry Woods; and Godalming, 4 m. S. (pleasant path along the Wey). Also in the neighbourhood are several fine mansions: Sutton Place (Duke of Sutherland; adm. daily 1-5 in summer, 2/6), a beautiful Tudor work of brick and terracotta (c. 1525), 3½ m. N.; Clandon Park (1731-35; N.T.; adm. 2/6, Apr.-Sept., on Mon., Wed., Sat., Sun. 2-6, BH. 11-6), at West Clandon (Onslow Arms), 2½ m. E., with interesting portraits of the Onslow family and plaster ceilings; and Hatchlands (N.T.; adm. Wed. 11-7 or dusk, 1/6), containing the earliest known decoration by Robert Adam (1759), beyond East Clandon, 3½ m. E.

Two roads run from Guildford to Horsham, dividing at (1½ m.) Shalford. A 281 (19 m.) traverses (3 m.) Bramley (Bramley Grange, RB. 2/1, P. 8-14 gs.); B 2128 runs through (3 m.) Wonersh (Grantley Arms, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.), with its old manor house, (4 m.) Shamley Green (Tumblers, in an old house, P. 10 gs.), and (7½ m.) Cranleigh (Onslow Arms, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.), with a fine 14th cent. church and a well-known boys' school (1863).

The Portsmouth road ascends the Wey. — 33 m. Godalming

The Portsmouth road ascends the Wey. — 33 m. Godalming (Lake, RB. 20/, P. 101 gs.; King's Arms Royal, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.), a quaint old town (14,250 inhab.) with narrow streets and half-timbered and decorated brick houses (17th cent.), was formerly a centre of the Surrey wool industry. The large church of SS. Peter & Paul, near the station, is mainly Norman and 13th century. The Meath Home for Epileptics, close to the station. occupies the house of General Oglethorpe (1696-1785), founder

of the State of Georgia.

of the State of Georgia.

To the N. of the town are the imposing buildings of Charterhouse School, by Hardwick, Blomfield, and others, including a large War Memorial chapel and the so-called Founder's Tower (130 ft.). The school (over 600 boys), founded in London by Thomas Sutton in 1611, was removed to Godalming in 1872. An old archway, carved with the names of former Carthusians, was brought from London. Among famous pupils are Crashaw, Lovelace, Barrow, Roger Williams (of Rhode Island), Steele, Addison, Wesley, Blackstone, Ellenborough, Thomas Day (author of 'Sandford and Merton'), Grote, Thirlwall, Havelock, Leech, Thackeray, and Max Beerbohm. The library contains many of Leech's drawings for 'Punch' and the MS, of 'The Newcomes' by Thackeray — Eashing Bridges (14 m. W.; N.T.), over the Wey, are said to date from King John's time. — On the attractive road (B 2130) to Hascombe, 4 m. S.E., is (3 m.) the Winkworth Arboretum (N.T.; adm. free), a hillside planted with rare trees and shrubs.

At (35\frac{1}{2} m.) Milford (Red Lion, P.R.) the Guildford by-pass rejoins the old road. Milford and Witley Commons include

388 acres of N.T. property.

Two roads here diverge on the left for Chichester. — A 283 (24½ m.) running viå Petworth, A 286 (26½ m.) viå Haslemere and Midhurst. A 283 passes (1½ m.) Wittey (White Hart, RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.; Old Manor, P. 7½–9 gs.), with an E.E. church, where (at 'The Heights') George Eliot lived after 1876, and (2½ m.) Childingfold (Crown, RB. 25)), a characteristic Weald village.

and (2½ m.) Chiddingfold (Crown, RB. 25), a characteristic Weald village, formerly engaged in making glass and iron. Hambledon (i m. N.E.), with its wo fine churchyard yews, lies beneath Hydon's Ball (593 ft.; N.T.), a wooded hill crowned by a monument to Octavia Hill (1838-1912) the social reformer. A 286 traverses (7 m.) Haslemere (Georgian, RB. 21/, P. 9-12 gs.; White Horse, RB. 21/, P. 104 gs.; Swan, RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.; Whitwell Hatch, Tennyson's Lane, RB. 21/, P. 104 gs., unlic.), agreeably situated (c. 500 ft.) between the heathery heights of Blackdown and Hindhead. This market-town (12,000 inhab.), now the centre of a rambling residential district, dates its popularity from 1887, when Prof. Tyndall (1820-93) came to live on Hindhead. The Dolmetsch Musical Festival, held in July (commemorating a later resident, Arnold Dolmetsch; 1858-1940), is noted for its medieval music played no dinstruments. The Educational Museum in High St. (weekdays 10-4 or 4.30, 6d., children 3d.; Sun. 2-4) is arranged on the 'space for time' principle and contains also a collection illustrating peasant arts, and a bird-protection exhibit. George Eliot lived for some time (1871) at Brookbank at Shottermill, 1 m. S.W.

I m. S W. Blackdewn (918 ft.), rising 2½ m. S. of Haslemere, commands an admirable view of the Weald.—Tennyson's "Green Sussex fading into blue, with orary ginnpee of sea." To reach it we leave Haslemere by Tennyson's Lane (N.T.) and ascend to the right. Tennyson died in 1892 at Aldworth, a house built by him on the E. slope in 1868-69 and named from Lady Tennyson's ancestral connection with Aldworth in Berks.

The Portsmouth road ascends through heathy country. — 372 m. Thursley, to the right of the road, has a church with a font and three windows of c. 1030, and the grave of the sailor victim of the Hindhead murder. — 421 m. Hindhead (Thorshill, RB. 21/, P. 9-12 gs.; Royal Huts, RB. 22/6, P. 10 gs.; Manor, unlic., RB. 20/6, P. 7½-10 gs.; Moor House, RB. 21/, P. 8 gs.; Fox & Pelican, P.R., at Grayshott, 1 m. W., RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.) rises N. of Haslemere and is the scene of an enormous motorcar and cycle traffic at week-ends. Over 2500 acres of the common are N.T. property. The summit (895 ft.) is marked by a granite cross and a pillar with an indicator showing the chief points in the magnificent \*View. The name of Gibber Hill, attached to the summit, refers to the murder of a sailor (1786) on the old road skirting the edge of the \*Devil's Punch Bowl, a curious depression on the N. side, where a memorial stone recounts the fact and the fate of the assassins—an inscription listened to by Smike "with greedy interest" when Nicholas Nickleby read it out to him.

From Hindhead to Farnham, see Rte. 12A.

We enter Hampshire before (46½ m.) Liphook (Royal Anchor, RB. 22/6, P. 10 gs.; Links, RB. 19/6, P. 8½ gs.), a good centre for walks (e.g. in Wolmer Forest, to the N.W.). Sidney Webb, Lord Passfield (1859-1947), Fabian philosopher, died here, at Passfield Corner. — 54 m. Petersfield (Red Lion, RB. 18/6, P. 10 gs.; Old Drum, RB. 17/6) is a country town (6600 inhab.) with a part-Norman church (restored) and a leaden equestrian statue of William III (1724).

Bedales, 1½ m. N., is a well-known co-educational school, and 2 m. N. is Steep, with the cottage of Edward Thomas (1885-1917), the poet, killed in action in France (memorial on the hill opposite). About 2½ m. S. of Petersfield is Burlton, where the manor house was the early home of Gibbon, and 4 m. S.B. is Harting, where Card. Pole was rector in 1526-51, and Anthony Trollope lived in 1880-82. Elsted church, 2 m. farther E., has a 13th cent. chancel built on a Saxon nave with herring-bone masonry. Roofless for 100 years, it was skiffully restored in 1952. — About 1½ m. S. of Harting is Uppark (1690; N.T.; adm. Easter-Oct. Wed., Thurs., Sun. & BH. 2.30-6; 2/6), notable for its 18th cent. furnishings.

We cross the South Downs beside Butser Hill (889 ft.) and beyond (62 m.) Horndean (Ship & Bell, RB. 15/) reach the straggling suburbs of Portsmouth. On the steep ridge of Portsdown (400 ft.) we pass (67 m.) Christ Church, in which two windows commemorate the Second Army's part in the invasion of Normandy (1944). — At (69 m.) Hilsea, with a training depôt of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps (l.), we reach Portsea Island, on which Portsmouth and Southsea stand.

72 m. PORTSMOUTH (233,450 inhab.), with a magnificent harbour entered from the famous roadstead of Spithead, is the chief naval station ('Pompey') of England. The name includes, on the E., the districts of Landport, largely inhabited by dock-yard hands, and Southsea, the most attractive residential district, and, on the W., Portsea and Portsmouth proper, the chief centres of the naval and military activity. The last contains less than one-tenth of the population. Gosport on the other side of the harbour, though an independent borough, is closely associated with Portsmouth.

Railway Stations. Portsmouth & Southsea (C 5, 6; Rfmts.); Portsmouth Harbour (C 2, 3), for the Isle of Wight steamers; Fratton (C 7; Rfmts.), E. of the town.

Airport on Langstone Harbour, 2‡ m. N.E.
Hotels, In Southsea (in many ways the most pleasant for ordinary travellers): Queen's (i; E 5), 100 R.,

RB. 25/-35/, P. 12-18 gs.; Pendragon, T.H., Clarence Parade, RB. 18/6-21/, 1.H., Clarence Parade, RB. 18/0-21/, P. 9-11 gs.; Royal Beach (m; F 7), 150 R., RB. 23/6-33/6, P. 10-14 gs.; Solent, P.10 gs.; Berkeley, Strathearn, unlic., P. 8-11 gs., all in South Parade; Mayville, Waverley Rd., P. 9 gs.; and many private hotels.-In Portsmouth: Keppel's, The Hard (C 3), RB. 17/6-25/; Sallyport, High St. (D 4), similar charges.

Restaurants. In Portsmouth: Continental, Kimbells, both in Com-mercial Rd.; Moncks, 54 High St.— In Southsea: Cafe Royal, 78 Palm-erston Rd.; Murray's, 27 South Parade; Kimbells, Osborne Rd.
Post Office (C 5), Commercial
Rd. — Information Bureau (F 5,

at Southsea.

Motor-Buses from the South Parade Pier or Theatre Royal to all destinations.

Steamers to the Isle of Wight (Rte. 13) several times daily. Excursion steamers almost daily summer from South Parade Pier (F 7) to Sandown, Shanklin and Ventnor; also to Southampton, Bournemouth, etc.; also from Clarence Pier (E 4). — FLOATING BRIDGE from Portsmouth Point (D 3) to Gosport every hr. except Sun. (2d.; motor-cycle 6d.; car 2/6). STEAM FERRY to Gosport every 6 min. daily from the Harbour Station

(C 3; 2d.; motor-cycle 6d.).

Amusements. Theatre Royal (C 5).

Commercial Rd.; South Parade Pier Theatre (F 7); King's Theatre (E 6), Albert Rd.; Empire (B 5), Edinburgh Rd. (varieties). — Boats for hire on Southsea Beach (trip round harbour 2/6). - Golf Course at Great Salterns, adjoining the airport. — Cricket at the United Services ground, Portsmouth, and Alexandra Park, Southsea, etc. — Tennis Courts on Southsea Common and in most parks. - Swimming Pool at Hilsea Lido, N. of the town.

History. A small town existed at the mouth of Portsmouth Harbour soon after the Conquest, but the real importance of Portsmouth may be dated from the reign of Henry VIII, when the dockyard was first regularly established (1540). Charles II was married here, in Government House, to Catherine of Braganza in 1662. — The distinguished natives of Portsmouth include Charles Braganza in 1062.— I ne distinguished natives of Portsmouth include Charles Dickens (1812-70; see below), whose father was a clerk in the dockyard; George Meredith (1828-1909); Sir Walter Besant (1835-1901); Isambard Brunel (1806-59), the engineer: Jonas Hanway (1712-86), the philanthropist; and John Pounds (1766-1839), the crippled cobbler who established the first ragged school' (1819). Its associations with Lord Nefson and other naval heroes are innumerable; and it frequently appears in the novels of Capt. Marryat. Mr. Crummies (in 'Nicholas Nickleby') lived in St. Thomas's St.; Nicholas and Smite in two small grooms un two pair of steirs and a ladder. Micholas and Smile in two small rooms, up two pair of stairs and a ladder, at a tobacconist's shop on the Common Hard. Fanny Price, heroine of 'Mansfield Park,' had her first home here. The city suffered heavily from airraids in 1941-44, and it was the headquarters of the invasion operations on 'D' Day, June 6th, 1944.

In the centre of the town, near the chief railway station and the War Memorial (by W. Hill; 1921), is the large Guildhall (C 5), gutted by fire in 1941 and now being rebuilt (1956). Commercial Rd., running thence to the S.W., is continued to High St. (see below) by Cambridge Rd. Park Rd. (C4, 5), skirting the S. side of the Guildhall and passing the Municipal College & Central Library, leads W. to Portsea Hard and the Royal Dockyard. On the left is the United Services Recreation Ground, entered by two former town-gates, the King James Gate (1687) in Burnaby Rd. and the Land Port (1698; in its original position) in St. George's Road.

At No. 393 Commercial Rd. (10 min. from the station; bus) the Dickens Museum (A 5; open free weekdays 10-5 or 7) occupies the house in which Charles Dickens was born in 1812.—In the graveyard of St. Mary's (B 7) is a memorial to the crew of the 'Royal George', which sank with Adm. Kempenfelt and "twice four hundred men" in 1782, while being careened in Spithead.

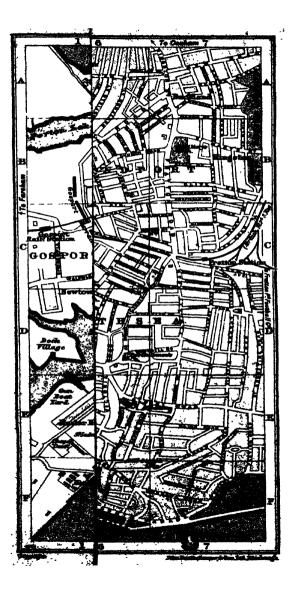
On Portsea Hard (C 3, 4) is the main entrance to the Royal

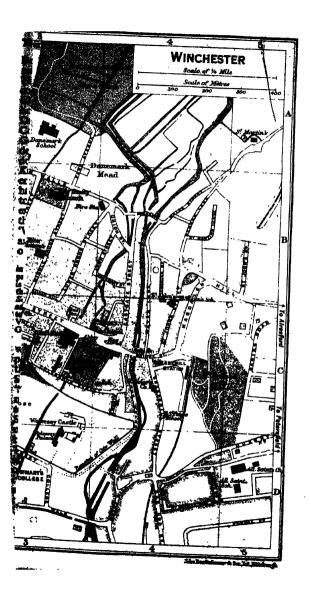
Dockyard (A. B3; visitors admitted to H.M.S. Victory and museum only, 9.30-dusk; Sun. 11.30-dusk; cameras prohibited). This, a town in itself, covers an area of over 300 acres and comprises 15 dry docks, 62 acres of fitting and repairing basins. 6000 yds. of wharfage, 10 miles of railway, some fine 18th cent. houses, including the former Navigation School ('H.M.S. Dryad'), damaged in 1941, Admiralty House (the office of the Commander-in-Chief), and a church with the bell of the 'Royal George' (see above). Just inside the entrance is the 'quarterdeck,' with the figurehead of 'H.M.S. Benbow' (1813) and the dockyard muster-bell, used from 1791 to 1922. In the Old or King Charles's Dock (1648) straight in front of the dockyard entrance is \*H.M.S. Victory (B 3), which was moored in the harbour until 1921 and has been restored and fitted out almost to her appearance as at Trafalgar. Adm. free, but donation expected. Visitors are shown the spot where Nelson fell and the cockpit where he breathed his last. Before Trafalgar the 'Victory' was the flagship of Keppel, Kempenfelt, Howe, Hood, and Jervis, and afterwards of Saumarez; she still wears the flag of the Commander-in-Chief of Portsmouth.

Facing the "Victory" is the H.M.S. Victory Museum (adm. 6d.), with an interesting collection of Nelson and other naval relics, and a Trafalgar panorama by W. L. Wyllie. — Farther N. on the Gosport side of the harbour is the 'Foudroyant' frigate, fitted out as a training-ship for schoolchildren. To the N. of the dockyard is Whale Island, occupied by the Naval Gunnery School, the officials of which are commissioned to an imaginary vessel known as 'H.M.S. Excellent.' At the S. end of Portsea Hard is the castellated entrance to the Gun Wharf (C 4), with the Torpedo School for the Navy ('H.M.S. Vernon'); on the left is St. George's Church (1754). Thence we follow St. George's Rd.

HIGH STREET (D 4), the chief street of Portsmouth proper, was devastated in 1941. The Grammar School, founded in 1732, partly occupies a barrack of 1860. Almost the sole survivor of the old houses is Buckingham House (l.; tablet), formerly the Spotted Dog Inn, where the first Duke of Buckingham (the 'Steenie' of James I) was assassinated by a disappointed officer named John Felton in 1628. Later (1634-35) the house belonged to John Mason, founder of New Hampshire and captain of Southsea Castle. The George Hotel, where Nelson spent the night before embarking on his last voyage (tablet on a new block), and Meredith's birthplace (No. 73) have been destroyed. The unfinished Cathedral of the diocese of Portsmouth, founded in 1927, incorporates the original chancel and transepts of the church of St. Thomas of Canterbury, dating from 1188-96, and its nave and tower which were rebuilt c. 1693. The cupola was added in 1703. The old church is now the sanctuary and choir of the cathedral; the nave and aisles, begun in 1935 by Sir Charles Nicholson, are still incomplete.

The S. presbytery aisle (c. 1185) contains a monument (1631) to the Duke of Buckingham (see above), and the S. choir-aisle, known as the 'Navy Aisle' (rededicated 1938), serves as a memorial to the innumerable heroes of





the Royal Navy. Here hangs a model (1929) of the 'Mary Rose' of 1669. The choir, with a W. gallery of 1707, contains the Corporation Pew of 1693 and a wall-painting of the Last Judgment (c. 1250) on the N.E. wall. The old S. transept is a Civil Defence memorial. The new N. tower-transept contains a Della Robbia plaque of the Madonna.

Several old houses survive in St. Thomas's St., N. of the cathedral, and

here is the Cathedral House (1955).

Broad St., passing (l.) the Sally Port, the classic embarkationpoint of Britain's naval heroes, runs hence N.W. to the Point
(D 3; ferry to Gosport) on the narrow entrance to the harbour,
where a few alleys characteristic of the old town still survive.
Portsmouth Harbour, less than 300 yds. wide at its entrance,
expands into a noble basin, 4 m. long and 2 m. broad, affording
secure anchorage for the largest vessels. Beyond High St. to the
S.E., below the old ramparts, is the Garrison Church (D 4), an
E.E. structure originally a hospital ('Domus Dei'), with the
patients in the nave and a chapel in the choir; the nave (a 19th
cent. rebuilding) was gutted by fire in 1941. Gen. Napier
(1782-1853) is buried in the churchyard. Farther on, in Pembroke Gardens, is a statue of Nelson (by F. B. Hitch; 1951).

We now enter Southsea (hotels, see above), a popular seaside resort and a favourite residence of retired naval and military officers, commanding views of the Isle of Wight and of the shipping in Spithead. Southsea Common, laid out with \*Gardens, extends the whole length of the Esplanade. Among the memorials on the Esplanade are the anchor of the 'Victory,' and the large Naval War Memorial (comp. pp. 20, 169). Beyond Southsea Castle (F 5), an erection of Henry VIII, modernised, is the South Parade Pier (F 7), the centre of the holiday activity of Southsea. A few yards beyond is the 'D' Day Memorial Stone. Near the Canoe Lake is Cumberland House (F 7), a museum and art gallery with frequent exhibitions (free weekdays 2-6 or 7).

Opposite Portsmouth, on the other side of the harbour (ferries, see above) lies Gesport, a town of 62,500 inhab., many of whom are coanected with the Royal Clarence Victualling Yard (B 1, 2), including an enormous store of provisions and clothing for the navy. Near Gosport Hard is the church of the Holy Trinity (D 2), containing an organ brought from Canons, in Middleser, where Handel may have played on it. Haslar Bridge (toll 1d.; no vehicles) leads hence to 'H.M.S. Hornet,' the naval coastal forces base, and to Haslar Hospital (E 1; 18th cent.), with accommodation for 2000 sailors. At the end of the Sea Wall is Fort Blockhouse (D 2), protecting the entrance to Portsmouth Harbour. Offshore lies H.M.S. Dolphin. From Gosport motor-buses run to Fareham, to Aiverstoke (Anglesey, RB. 17/, P. 9 gs.), a seaside resort 1 m. S.W., and to Lee-on-the-Solent (Marine Court, P. 7-12 gs.; Inn by the Sea, RB. 17/6, P. 7 gs.), a bathing resort with a naval air station, 3 m. W.

FROM PORTSMOUTH TO SOUTHAMPTON, 20½ m. (railway in 1 hr.). — We skirt the base of Portsdown, with Portsmouth Harbour on the left. — 7½ m. Pertchester, j.e. Portss Castra, was the site of a Roman fortress (Portus Adurni) guarding the Saxon shore, the remains of which are second slone in interest to Hadrian's Wall. In the N.W. angle of the bastioned wall of the Romans, remarkably well preserved, Henry II built a \*Castle (adm. 6d.; 9-6 or 8, winter 9.30-4, Sun. from 2) in 1160-72, which was extended by Richard II, and here Henry V mustered his Agincourt expedition. The \*Church, in the S.E. angle of the enclosure, was founded in 1133. On Ports-

down is a Nelson Monument (150 ft.), erected by his comrades at Trafalgar.

— 10½ m. Fareham (Red Lion, RB. 17/6; Wallington Hill House, unlib., P. 8 gs.) a busy market town (42,500 inhab.), is also on A 32, the road to Gosport 8 gs.) a dusy market rown (42,300 innao.), is also on A 32, the rout to Crosport (5 m. S.) and to the Meon Valley and Alton (see Rte. 12A). Boarhunt, with a late-Saxon church, is 3 m. N.E. — 11 m. Titchfield has a large and interesting church (Saxon to Perp.; fine Elizabethan monument of the Southampton family) and the remains of Titchfield Abbey (adm. as for Portchester) built by the first Earl of Southampton in the 16th cent. on the site of and incorporating the nave of the abbey church (1222–38). Charles I was arrested here in 1647 before his imprisonment in Carisbrooke. — 25 m. Southampton, see Rte. 12.

From Portsmouth to Chichester, see Rte. 11A; to the Isle of Wight, see

Rte. 13.

### 12. FROM LONDON TO SOUTHAMPTON

## A. Viâ Alton and Winchester

ROAD, 78½ m. From London to (29½ m.) Guildford, see Rte. 118. — A 31. 39½ m. Farnham. — 48½ m. Alton. — 65½ m. Winchester. — A 33, 77½ m.

Southampton.
RAILWAY, 781 m. From Waterloo in c. 3 hrs. Electric service to Alton, where trains are changed; main line, see Rte. 12a. Principal Stations: To (244 m.)

Woking, see Rte. 11a. — 354 m. Aldershot, junction for Ascot. — 384 m.

Farnham. — 47 m. Alton, junction for Fareham. — 57 m. Alregford. — 66 m. Winchester. — 73 m. Eastleigh, junction for Romsey, and for Botley and Fareham. — 78½ m. Southampton Terminus.

From London to (29 m.) the beginning of the Guildford bypass, see Rte. 11B. After 3 m. more we ascend to the right on to A 31, which follows the chalk ridge known as the Hog's Back (350-500 ft.: views). On the left (34 m.) is Puttenham (Jolly Farmer Inn, T.H., RB. 16/, P. 7 gs.) and farther on is the Hog's Back Hotel (RB. 25/-30/, P. 11 gs.).

39½ m. Farnham (Bush, RB. 20/, P. 9 gs.; Lob's Wood, unlic., P. 7-10 gs.; Willey House, 2 m. S.W., RB. 21/, P. 8 gs.) is a thriving town (23,900 inhab.) with good Georgian houses. Since 688 the manor has belonged to the Bishops of Winchester, and the picturesque Castle above the town is now partly the residence of the Bishop of Guildford, partly a retreat house. The ruined moated keep (adm. 3d. daily; Sun. from 2) was erected in 1160-75 by Bp. Henry of Blois, and the red brick gate-tower in the 16th cent. by Bp. Fox; but the castle owes its present form mainly to Bp. Morley (1662-84). The Park is open to the public. In the churchyard is the tomb of William Cobbett (1762-1835), who was born here in the house now the 'Jolly Farmer Inn.' In Roman Way (1 m. N.E. by the Aldershot road; opposite the Six Bells inn) are the remarkably complete foundations of a Roman Bath (apply at adjoining house).

Sir Walter Scott is said to have taken the name of his first novel from Sir Waiter Scott is said to have taken the name of his first novel from Weaverley Abbey (founded in 1129), the earliest Clatercian house in England, the 13th cent. ruins of which lie in the lovely valley of the Wey, 2 m. S.E. of Parnham, by the Godalming road. Near the entrance-lodge (adm. on application except on Sun. and at the hay-harvest) is 'Stella's Cottage' and just to the N. is Moor Park (now an Anglican education centre), where Swift, as secretary to Sir Wm. Temple, first met Stella (Esther Johnson) in 1697. - Crondail,

4 m. N.W. of Farnham, has a fine Norman church with a good brass of a

priest.

From Farnham an attractive road (motor-bus) runs S. to (8½ m.) Hindhead, across Frensham Common (665 acres N.T.), passing (4½ m.) Frensham Pond (Frensham Pond, RB. 21/-27/6, P. 10-12 gs.). The three "rather squat sugar-loaf hills," c. 2 m. E., are known as the Devil's Jumps. The casternmost ('Stony Jump') is open to the public. — At (6 m.) Cluurt (Pride of the Valley, T.H., RB. 16/, P. 7 gs.) Lloyd George lived (at 'Bron-y-de') in 1925-44.

About 3 m. N. of Farnham lies Aldershot (Victoria, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; George, RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.; South Western, RB. 16/6), an inconsiderable village before the establishment of the MILITARY CAMP in 1825, but now having a total population of 36,190 (incl. the troops), The camp is c. 10 sq. m. in area, with its 'Lines,' barracks, and military institutions of all kinds. On the W. of the town is an equestrian statue of Wellington, brought from London (Green Park Arch) in 1885, about 1 m. S. of which is the height known as Casar's Camp (600 ft.). Cæsar's Camp (600 ft.).

For the direct road to London via Farnborough and Bagshot, see Rte. 12s. Beyond Farnham we leave on the left A 325, which traverses Alice Holt Forest (200 acres) with the Forestry Commission's

research station, and leads to Bordon (61 m.), with its large artillery camp. We enter Hampshire.

Hampshire, or Hants, a county of low hills, rolling downs, and fertile valleys, is famous for its woodland scenery, culminating in the New Forest. Yew trees are so numerous as to be called the 'weeds of Hampshire.' Except in the Isle of Wight, historically included in the county, the coast is comparatively tame. Hants, containing the ancient capital of Winchester, was the original Wessex, the nucleus of the future kingdom of England. Izaak Walton is an immortal memory along the river-banks of Hampshire; it is the county of Gilbert White; and it claims to be the birthplace of cricket.

Beyond (43\frac{1}{2} m.) Bentley is the road to Binsted (2 m. 1.), with a good church. — At (46 m.) Holybourne Mrs. Gaskell died in 1865. - 481 m. Alton (Swan, RB. 18/, P. 10 gs.; Alton House, RB. 16/6, P. 7-9 gs.), with 8650 inhab., has a 12th and 15th cent. church, the S. door of which is riddled with Parliamentarian bullets fired in 1643. The Curtis Museum (adm. free weekdays, 10-5) contains a remarkable collection of old farm and craftsmen's tools, and of domestic utensils. — Selborne (Queen's), 5 m. S.E., a charming village, was the home of Gilbert White (1720-93), author of 'The Natural History of Selborne.' The Wakes (adm. 3-6, except Mon.; 1/6), the house in which he was born and died (with a fine library of 40,000 vols.), is preserved as a memorial to him. The church has a Norman font and piers: in the churchyard, where White is buried, is a fine old yew. Selborne Common (250 acres) belongs to the N.T.

FROM ALTON TO FAREHAM, 25 m. (railway in 1 hr.). — 12½ m. West Meon, where we reach the pleasant Moon valley, is 3 m. N.W. of East Meon, which has a church with a Tournai font (comp. p. 76) and a fine Norman tower. — 17½ m. Corhampton has a remarkable early Norman \*Church, with an old stone chair in the choir. — 16½ m. Droxford has an interesting part-Norman church. The railway station was the headquarters of the War Cabinet immediately before 'D' Day, 1944. Hambledon (New Inn), 3½ m. S.E., claims to be the birthplace of cricket (1774). Its church is of poculiar plan and of many periods. — 21½ m. Wickhom, the birthplace of William of Wykeham (1324—1404), has a flour mill made from the timbers of the 'Cheapneake', — 25 1404), has a flour mill made from the timbers of the 'Chesapeake.' — 25 m. Fareham, see p. 72.

At (49\frac{1}{2} m.) Chawton is the red brick house (adm. daily 11-4.30;

1/) occupied by Jane Austen in 1809-17, the period of her chief works. — 58½ m. New Alresford (Swan, RB. 17/6-21/, P. 8-12 gs.; Bell, RB. 17/6, P. 7½ gs.) is a clean little town with wide streets. A tablet in Broad St. marks the birthplace of Mary R. Mitford (1787-1855), authoress of 'Our Village.' Admiral Rodney (d. 1792) is buried at Old Alresford, 1 m. N. Tichborne (2 m. S.W.) is a pleasant village with a partly Saxon church (10-11th cent.).

654 m. WINCHESTER, one of the great historical cities of England (25.700 inhab.), once the capital of the kingdom, and famous for its cathedral and its school, is situated at the base

and on the slope of a hill rising from the Itchen.

Railway Stations (1 m. apart): City (A I, 2; Rfmts.), for South-ampton, Bournemouth, London, etc.; Chestl, Cheesehill (C 4), for Newbury.

Newbury.
Hotels. Royal (B 2) St. Peter's St., with garden, RB. 21/-25/6, P. 10-12 gs.; Southgate (C 2), with garden, 14 Southgate St., RB. 22/, P. 10 gs.; Winchester, St. Cross Rd. (beyond D 1), RB. 22/6 P. 10-12 gs.; Manor of God-Begot (B 2), High St., RB. 18/6-21/, P. 9 gs.; Westgate Lodge

(B 2), similar charges; Hyde Abbey House (A 2), with fine plaster ceiling. RB. from 17/6, P. 6-8 gs.

Restaurants. Criterion (lic.), 18 Jewry St.; Old Chesil Rectory, Cheesehill St.; Dunper's, High St.; Minster Café, Gt. Minster St.; Abbey Mill, Colebrooke St.

Post Office (B 3), Parchment St., off High St.

Motor-Bus Station (C3), Broadway, for all destinations.

History. Winchester, which in 1897 celebrated the 1000th anniversary of its civic institutions, is the successor of the British settlement of Caer Gwent the Roman town of Venta Belgarum, and the Saxon Wintaneeaster, which became the capital of Wessex in 519 and saw Egbert crowned as first king of all England in 827. Christianity was introduced by Bp. Birinus in 634, though the bishopric was not founded till 40 years later. Winchester was the capital of Alfred and of many of his successors, including Canute and the Danish kings; Edward the Confessor was crowned in the old minster in 1043; Danish kings; Edward the Confessor was crowned in the old minster in 1043; and William the Conqueror made the city a joint capital with London and was crowned in both, an example followed by several of his successors. In commerce Winchester was long the rival of London, reaching its zenith in the 12th ceart, but by the time of Henry VIII its famous wool industry had died out. Here Henry III (Henry of Winchester) was born in 1207, and here in 1100 Henry I, in 1402 Henry IV, and in 1554 Mary and Philip of Spain were married. In 1213, at the door of the cathedral, Abp. Stephen Langton absolved King John from excommunication. Winchester was captured by Cromwell in 1645, after the battle of Naseby. The unfinished palace adjoining the castle, begun by Wren for Charles II in 1683, was burned down in 1897.—
The Statute of Winchester (1285) was a kind of early police act. — Keats wrote the 'Ode to Autumn' and possibly finished 'The Eve of St. Agnes' at Winchester and the status of the St. Agnes' at Winchester and the status of the St. Agnes' at Winchester and the St. Agnes' at Winc the 'Ode to Autumn' and possibly finished 'The Eve of St. Agnes' at Winchester (1819).

All the roads in Winchester converge on the picturesque HIGH STREET, which ascends steeply from E. to W. West Gate (B 2), at the top, is a good specimen of medieval military architecture (archway 13th cent.; upper part c. 1380); it contains a small museum (adm. 10-4, 5 or 6, Sun. 2-4.30; free Thurs., other days 6d.). Castle Hill (r.) leads to the Great Hall (B 2; adm. free weekdays, 10-4 or 6) of the castle begun by William the Conqueror and enlarged and completed by Henry III (1235). It is a fine example of the domestic architecture of its time, with aisles and clustered columns of Purbeck marble

and beautiful two-light windows, but is at present obstructed with temporary partitions. At the W. end, above the remains of the royal dais, hangs the so-called 'Round Table of King Arthur' (18 ft. in diameter), a relic said to have existed in the 13th cent. and possibly older; it was painted in 1522 and repainted in 1789. — We descend, passing (l.) the Manor of God-Begot (No. 101), a Tudor house with a modern half-timbered facade. The City Cross (B 2) dates from the 15th cent. Farther on is the Pentice, with overhanging gables, barge boards, and moulded ridge-tiles. St. Maurice's Church (r.) has a Norman doorway in its tower. At the foot of the street are (r.) the Guildhall (C 3), by Sir G. G. Scott (1873), a bronze statue of King Alfred, by Hamo Thornycroft, and (1.) the Chapel of St. John's Hospital (13th cent.; apply at the Hospital, opposite). Next the Guildhall are the Abbey Grounds (C3), on the site of 'Nunnaminster.' a convent for Benedictine nuns, founded by Alswitha, wife of King Alfred.

The \*Cathedral (C 3), dedicated to St. Peter, St. Paul, and the Holy Trinity, is a building of high architectural interest. though disappointing at first sight owing to its unimposing W. front and the absence of a lofty tower. It is the longest medieval church in Europe (526 ft.: St. Peter's at Rome 611 ft.) and ranks fifth in point of area among English cathedrals. The West Front (by which we enter) is approached by a fine avenue of limes. Opposite are a War Memorial (by Herbert Baker), incorporating a stone from the Cloth Hall at Ypres, and a fine statue of a Rifleman (K.R.R.C.) by Tweed. Adm. to the crypt 6d.; ascent of the tower (at 12 & 3) 6d. Services on weekdays at

8, 10 & 5.15, on Sun. at 8, 10.30, 3.30, & 6.30.

8, 10 & 5.15, on Sun. at 8, 10.30, 3.30, & 6.30.

History. The original cathedral of Eastern Wessex (c. 700) was enlarged by St. Swithin or Swithin, Bp. of Winchester, in 852-862, and largely rebuilt by Bishop Ethelwold in the 10th century. The remains of St. Swithin were then transferred from the churchyard to a golden shrine within the church; and it is the legendary delay of this removal, caused by forty days of rain, that accounts for St. Swithin's control of the weather after July 15th. The present building was begun by Bp. Walkelin 'from the foundations' in 1079. Walkelin's superb Norman erection received additions in the E.E. style from Bp. Godfrey de Lucy (1189-1204). Bp. Edington (1346-65) rebuilt the W. front and began the transformation of the nave from Norman to Perp., which was mainly carried on by the great Bp. William of Wykeham (1367-1404) but actually completed by Bp. Waynfete (1447-86). The arduous task of underpianing the foundations of the cathedral, which the original builders had not carried down to sufficiently firm ground, was satisfactorily accomplished in 1905-12 by Sir T. G. Jackson and Sir Francis Low at a cost of £113,000.

Interior. The core of the interesting and imposing \*Naws

Interior. The core of the interesting and imposing \*Nave, with its thick walls, bold vaulting, and massive piers, is substantially the work of Walkelin. The two W. bays on the N. side and the W. bay on the S. side were rebuilt by Bp. Edington (see above), and the remainder, including the arcades, was transformed by Bp. Wykeham into the new Perp. style. This was done without pulling down the old 11th cent, work; the

Gothic mouldings of the S. piers are simply cut in the Norman stones. The main arcade and clerestory were greatly enlarged. while the triforium was reduced to the present beautiful little balcony. Most of the windows are very graceful. Fragments of 14th cent, glass remain in the aisles and clerestory and in the great W. window. The magnificent lierne vault bears the arms of Edington and Wykeham. — Against the W. wall are statues of James I and Charles I, by Le Sueur. In the S, arcade of the nave are the two earliest of an unsurpassed series of Chantries. which illustrates the development of architecture from 1366 to 1555. Edington's Chantry is near the E. end. Succeeding it in date, and far surpassing it in splendour, is \* Wykeham's Chantry, in the fifth bay from the W. end, with the effigy of the great architect and statesman (d. 1404; figures in the niches restored. 1893). At the W. end of the N. aisle is a stone Cantoria or minstrel gallery. On the wall of this aisle (which is covered with Riflemen's memorials), opposite the Wykeham Chantry, are a brass tablet and a window to Jane Austen, who lies beneath the pavement at this spot. In the next bay stands the \*Font (12th cent.), carved with the story of St. Nicholas of Myra.

This is one of seven fonts in England of dark Tournai marble, with rich carvings of Belgian workmanship (12-13th cent.). The others are at Southampton (St. Michael's), East Meon, St. Mary Bourne, Lincoln (Cathedral), Thornton Curtis, and Ipswich (St. Peter's).

Opposite Edington's Chantry are the Jacobean pulpit, and an Annunciation, carved in oak, by Alan Durst (1944). — The massive \*Transepts remain much as Walkelin left them (1070-98) and represent the vast scale of his design. Later Norman work (distinguished by the finer masonry) is a rebuilding necessitated by the fall of Walkelin's central tower in 1107, popularly attributed to the burial beneath it of the hated King William Rufus in 1100. Under the organ-loft of the N. transept is the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre (12th cent.: 13th cent. Wall Paintings of the Life and Passion of Christ). The W. aisle was screened off in 1908 as the Epiphany Chapel (Burne-Jones windows). The S. transept is rendered less impressive than the N. arm by the enclosure of the aisles, forming (B.) Prior Silkstede's Chapel (1524) and the Venerable Chapel (elaborate iron-work) and (W.) the Treasury of Henry de Blois (1129-1171). Izaak Walton (1593-1683), who died at No. 7 The Close, lies beneath a tablet in Silkstede's Chapel. The S. choir aisle is entered through a 12th cent. iron \*Grille, that used to admit to St. Swithin's shrine (see below).

The Choir is separated from the nave by an oak screen designed by Sir Gilbert Scott. The excessive stoutness of the tower-piers is the result of their strengthening after the fall of the tower. Under the tower is a marble tomb which long passed for that of William Rufus. The magnificent \*Stalls (1305-10), with their vigorous misericords, are the oldest cathedral-stalls in England except some fragments at Rochester; the desks and stools of the upper tier date from 1540. The pulpit was given by Prior Silkstede (c. 1520); the bishop's throne is modern. The piers, arches, and clerestory of the *Presbytery* (prolonging the choir towards the E.) were rebuilt early in the 14th century. Bp. Fox (1501-28) rebuilt the outer walls of the presbytery aisles, inserted the tracery of the clerestory and E. window, and put up the wooden lierne vault. To him are due also the screens between the presbytery and the aisles, which now bear six painted and gilded mortuary chests (four of 1525, and two copies, of 1661), made to contain the bones of Canute, William Rufus, and several Anglo-Saxon monarchs. Two of the coffers which they contained stand in the N. choir aisle. The E. window has fine glass of c. 1525. The great Reredos, almost certainly dating from c. 1480, was mutilated at the Reformation, but was restored and equipped with statues in 1884-91. There is, however, some fine original work in the spandrels of the doors. On the E. side of the reredos is the Feretory, a place for the 'feretra' or shrines for the relics of saints. To the left (N.) and right (S.) of the feretory are the Chantries of Bp. Gardiner (1555) and Bp. Fox (1528). In the former is kept 'Oueen Mary's Chair' used by the unhappy queen on her marriage with Philip II of Spain. To the E, are the large RETRO-CHOIR of three bays (in the centre of which stood the Shrine of St. Swithin), with contemporary floor-tiles, some panels of 13th cent. grisaille glass (S. side) from Salisbury, and the Lady Chapel beyond. With the exception of the 15th cent, elongation of the Lady Chapel the work is by Bp. de Lucy (1189–1204) and (together with the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre) is the earliest Gothic work in the cathedral and (saving Lincoln choir) perhaps the earliest purely Gothic work in England (comp. Chichester). On the E. wall of the feretory, at the W. end of the retro-choir, are nine exquisite niches, and below is the entrance to the 'Holy Hole,' or vault below the feretory. In the retro-choir on either side are the Chantries of Bp. Waynflete (1486; N.) and Cardinal Beaufort (1447; S.), and against the N.E. pier is a wooden figure of St. Joan of Arc (by J. N. Comper: 1923). The admirable woodwork and the mural paintings from the 'Life of the Virgin' in the Lady Chapel (restored by Prof. Tristram, 1933-36) are late 15th cent. work. The chapel to the S. was fitted up as a chantry by Bp. Langton (1501). Its woodwork is remarkable; at the entrance is a magnificent headless statue (c. 1235). The late 12th cent. Chapel of the Guardian Angels (N.), with painted roof-medallions (c. 1240), contains the tomb of Richard Weston, Earl of Portland (d. 1635), a masterpiece of Le Sueur.

The Caypt, entered from the N. transept, is in three parts. The first two of these are Norman, of the same date and character as the transepts. In

the first and larger is a Well of unknown antiquity. The rectangular E, crypt B.E. (1189-1204).

is B.E. (1189-1204).

Over the passage between the S. transept and the Norman arches of the old Chapter House is the Library (12th cent.; reconstructed 1668), containing 4000 printed vols. and some rare MSS. It is open on weekdays 11-12, 2.30-4, adm. 1/; its chief treasures are a magnificent illuminated Vulgate in three folios (12th cent.) and a 12th cent. leather binding.

From the S.W. corner of the W. façade a passage called the Slype, or Dark Arch, constructed in 1636 as a substitute for the right of way through the cathedral, leads to the beautiful and spacious Close. Anagrams on the W. and E. arch of the Slype refer to its use. The close is in part surrounded by the springer property conserver walls. The Dearest approached by a versibule of by the ancient monastery walls. The *Deanery*, approached by a vestibule of three arches (c. 1225-50), includes the 15th cent. Prior's Hall.

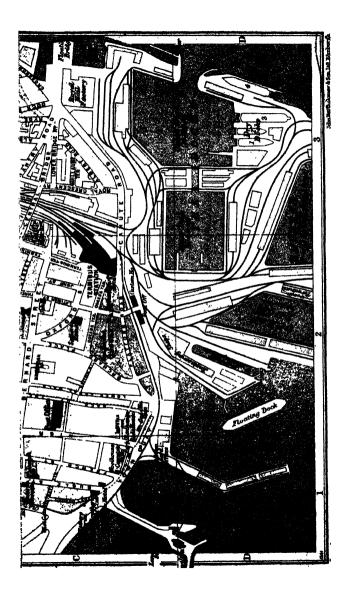
We leave the close at the S.E. angle and pass through the 13th cent. King's Gate (C 3), over which is the church of St. Swithun (rebuilt in the 16th cent.). On No. 9 Kingsgate St. is a tablet to S. S. Wesley the composer, cathedral organist in 1849-64. We, however, turn to the left into College St., on the right (S.) side of which is the house in which Jane Austen died (tablet). On the same side is the great gateway (1394-97; good figure of the Virgin) of \*Winchester College or St. Mary's College (D 3), founded by William of Wykeham in 1382 and thus the earliest great public school in England (open 10-3.30 or 5.15; to 6 in Aug.; chapel normally open, but for a tour of the college visitors await guide). The first stone of the chapel was laid in 1387, and the buildings were occupied in 1394. The school is allied with New College at Oxford founded by Wykeham in 1379. Besides the 70 foundation scholars, who live in college, there are about 440 'commoners,' living in masters' houses.

Visitors are shown two quadrangles, surrounded by the old school buildings and domestic offices of Wykeham. In the passage to the Kitchen is a curious figure of the Trusty Servant, placed there in the 16th cent. and repainted in 1809. The lavatory and boot-cleaning room are known as Moab and Edom (Ps. Ix. 8; cviii. 9). The Chapel retains its original fan-tracery ceiling of wood and some original "Glass from the B. window (now in the late 15th cent. S. chapel). The Dining Hall has a fine oaken roof. In the middle of Wykeham's Cloister is Fromond's Chantry (1420-45), with good glass of 1501 (not replaced, 1956). The ground floor serves as a chapel for the younger scholars; above is a library devoted to the history of the college. In the garth is buried Lord Wavell (1883-1950), while the cloister is carved with the names of Fanch Lord Wavell (1883-1950), while the cloister is carved with the names of Fanch Lord Wavell (1883-1950), while the cloister is carved with the names of Fanch Lord Wavell (1883-1950), while the cloister is carved with the names of Fanch Lord Wavell (1883-1950), while the cloister is carved with the names of Fanch Lord Wavell (1883-1950), while the cloister is carved with the names of Fanch Lord Wavell (1883-1950), while the cloister is carved with the names of Fanch Lord Wavell (1883-1950), while the cloister is carved with the names of Fanch Lord Wavell (1883-1950), while the cloister is carved with the names of Fanch Lord Wavell (1883-1950), while the cloister is carved with the names of Fanch Lord Wavell (1883-1950), while the cloister is carved with the names of Fanch Lord Wavell (1883-1950), while the cloister is carved with the names of Fanch Lord Wavell Wavell Lord Wavell Wavell Wavell Wavell Lord Wavell Wavel Lord Wavell (1883-1950), while the cloister is carved with the names of Bp. Ken (1656) and many other notable Wykchamists. On the wall of 'School' Ken (1656) and many other notable Wykchamists. On the wall of "School" (1683-87), usually ascribed to Wren, is the inscription 'aut disce, aut discede, manet sors tertia caedi' ("learn, leave, or be licked"). The beautiful "War Memorial Cloister (adm. free, entrance in Kingsgate St.), by Sir Herbert Baker, commemorates over 500 Wykchamists who fell in 1914-18 and 270 who fell in 1933-45. The College Sickhouse dates from 1656. Among famous Wykchamists may be mentioned Grocyn, Sir Henry Wotton, Sir Thomas Browne, Bp. Ken, Otway, Sydney Smith, Trollope, Dr. Ampid and Matthew Astnold, the Earls of Selborne, Lord Grey of Fallodon, and Lord Wavell.

On the left (N.) side of College St. are the ruins of Wolvesey Castle (C 3), begun by Bp. Henry of Blois in 1129. Queen Mary lodged here before her marriage with Philip.

Of the medieval building, most of which was destroyed by Waller in 1646, the Perp. chapel survives. A wing of the adjacent Wolvesey Palace, perhaps designed by Wren for Bp. Morley in 1684, is now the bishop's residence. The rest was pulled down in 1800.

Hence we may go on, skirting the river, to the Soke Bridge (C 4), at the



foot of the High St. Here is the City Mill (1714; N.T.), now a youth hostel, but open free on Mon., Tues., Fri. & BH. 10-1. Beyond the bridge, at the corner of Cheesehill St., is a mid-15th cent, house claiming to be the oldest in Winchester. St. John's Church (C4), ½ m. N., is of various periods from the 12th to the 16th cent. and has aisles wider than the nave. St. Giles's Hill, to the

12th to use in cent. and has also when the barrow of the City Museum (C 2; open 10-4, 5, or 6). — Jewry St. and its prolongation Hyde St. (A 2), in which are some fine 17th cent. houses, lead to (\(\frac{1}{2}\) m.) the gatehouse, the sole surviving relic of Hyde Abbey (A 3). This house, originally known as the New Minster, was founded in 901 near the cathedral and removed to its present site c. 1119. The monks brought with them the body of King Alfred, but its resting-place is now unknown. — Near by is St. Bartholomew's Church (A 3), with some

Norman fragments.

About 1 m. S. of the cathedral, and reached via St. Cross Rd. (D 2) or (more pleasantly) by a path along the Itchen, beginning at College Walk (D 3), lies the venerable \*Hospital of St. Cross

(adm. 1/). Visitors are conducted by a brother.

This was founded by Bp. Henry of Blois for 13 poor brethren in 1136, and a second foundation (of 'Noble Poverty') was added by Card. Beaufort in 1446. The brethren of the first foundation wear a black gown, with a Jerusalem cross, while the others have a red gown bearing a cardinal's hat. Passing through the outer court, we take our tickets at the Beaufort Tower, where the Wayfarer's Dole' of bread and ale is supplied to all applicants. In the inner court are the Brethen's Houses (c. 1445), the Refectory, the Kitchen, the Master's House, the Infirmary, and the \*Church, a fine example of its period (1136-c. 1250). The unusual lectern dates from 1510, and in front of the altar is the brass of a Master of the Hospital (1410). The triptych in the S. chapel is attributed to Mabuse (1470-1532). 'The Warden', by Trollope, and 'Brother Copas', by Quiller-Couch, undoubtedly refer to St. Cross.

Across the river, to the E., rises St. Catherine's Hill (255 ft.), commanding

a fine view. At the top are a clump of trees, an Iron Age fort, the foundations of a medieval chapel, and a 'mizmaze' cut in the turf. Chilcomb (1 m.), in the valley to the N., has a very early little Norman church.

At Hursley (King's Head, P.R.), 44 m. S.W., is the grave (in the churchyard) of John Keble (1792-1866), vicar of the parish for about 30 years. The church was rebuilt from the proceeds of 'The Christian Year.' Hursley House replaces Mardon March the bown of Bishard Commell (4 1712). Merdon Manor, the home of Richard Cromwell (d. 1712), who, with several

members of his family, is buried in the church.

FROM WINCHESTER TO FAREHAM, A 333, 19½ m.—Beyond (3½ m.) Twyford, where Benjamin Franklin wrote part of his autobiography, an alternative where Benjamin Frankin wrote part of his autohography, an atternative route to Southampton (9 m.) diverges on the right via Eastleigh (3½ m.), an unattractive town (30,550 inhab.) with engine-shops. — 11½ m. Bishop's Waltham (Crown Inn), with a ruined mannor of the Bps. of Winchester, where William of Wykeham died in 1404. Botley (Botleigh Grange, RB. 21), P. 10 gs.; Dolphin, RB. 16/6), 4 m. S., was for a time the home of William Cobbett.

ps.; Dolphin, Ro.; 19/0, 7 in. S., was lot a time the blanch of the m. Wickham, and thence to (19½ m.) Fareham, see p. 73.

FROM WINCHESTER TO NEWBURY, A 34, 244 m. (railway in c. 1 hr.; through trains from Southampton to Didcot, for Oxford).—3 m. Worthy Down airfield; 2 m. W. is the quaint village of Crawley, said to be the 'Queen's Crawley of 'Vanity Fair.' — 12 m. Whitchurch, see Rte. 16. — Beyond (15 m.) Litchfield we see the tumuli known as Seven Barrows and Beacon Hill (858 ft.), both to the left. On top of the latter is buried the 5th Earl of Carnarvon 1866-1923), discoverer of the tomb of Tutankhamen.—18 m. Burgh-clere (r.) has an old, but freely restored, church. The Sandham Memorial Chapel (N.T.; 2 m. N. near Highelere station) has remarkable mural paintings by Stanley Spencer (1927-33). At Elngsclere, 4 m. E., are an important Norman church and some well-known racing stables.—Highelere Castle (Earl of Carnarvon), to the left, in a noble park (open on special occasions only; fine cedars, rhododendrons, etc.), formerly belonged to the Bishops of Winchester. — 244 m. Newbury, see Rte. 19.

The Southampton road, passing St. Cross, keeps to the right

bank of the Itchen. — At (69½ m.) Otterbourne John Keble was rector (comp. above) and Charlotte M. Yonge (1823–1901) lies in the churchyard. — Passing (72 m.) Chandler's Ford (Mount, RB. 21/, P. 11 gs.), we enter Southampton through the leafy suburb of Bassett. — 77½ m. Southampton, see Rte. 128.

# B. Viâ Basingstoke and Winchester

ROAD, 75½ m. A 30. 16½ m. Staines. — 26½ m. Bagshot. — 46 m. Basingstoke. — A 33. 63½ m. Winchester. — 75½ m. Southampton. RAILWAY, 79 m. from Waterloo in 80 min.-2 hrs. Principal Stations: To

RAILWAY, 79 m. from Waterloo in 80 min.-2 hrs. Principal Stations: To (24\frac{1}{2}\text{ m.}) Woking, see Rte. 11s. — 28 m. Brookwood. — 33\frac{1}{2}\text{ m.} Farnborough. — 36\frac{1}{2}\text{ m.} Fleet (Lismoyne, RB. 21/, P. 8 gs.), on Fleet Pond (130 acres), which once provided fish for the monks of Winchester. — 42\frac{1}{2}\text{ m. Hook.} — 48 m. Basingstoke, for the main line to the S.W. — 58 m. Micheldever.— 66\frac{1}{2}\text{ m. Winchester, and thence to Southampton, see Rte. 12A

From London viâ the Great West Road, Staines, and Egham to (21 m.) Virginia Water, see the Blue Guide to London.

FROM VIRGINIA WATER TO READING, 17½ m., A 329. — 3½ m. Ascot (Berystede, T.H., RB, from 21/, P. 9-12 gs.; Royal Ascot, RB, 22/6; Royal Foresters, RB, 18/6, P. 8½ gs.) is the scene of the most fashionable race-meeting of the year, with the 'Gold Cup' in June (see the Blue Guide to London). Englemere, near the railway, was the last home of Lord Roberts (d. 1914). — 5 m. Bracknell (Admiral Cunningham, RB, 18/6). — 10½ m. Wokingham (8700 inhab.; Old Rose, RB, 22/, P. 12 gs.; Bush, RB, 17/6, P. 27/) with the picturesque Lucas Almshouses (1665). Finchampstead Ridges (60 acres N.T.), 3½ m. S., command a magnificent view southwards. — 17½ m. Reading, see Rte. 31.

The main road traverses (23 m.) Sunningdale (Sunningdale, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.), a favourite residential district, among fir and beech woods, with noted golf links. — 26½ m. Bagshot (Cricketers, T.H., RB. 18/6) is by-passed by A 30.

To the S. are Bisley (3½ m.), with the camp and ranges that are the annual meeting-place (in July) of the National Rifle Association; Brookwood (5½ m.), with the London Necropolis, a huge cemetery, with an American memorial chapel (1937); and Pirbright (6½ m.), with the grave of H. M. Stanley (1841–1904)

From beyond Bagahot A 325 leads S.W. to (8½ m.) Aldershot viå (2½ m.) Frimley, where in the churchyard lie Bret Harte (1839–1902), the American humorist, and Adm. Sturdee (1860–1925), victor at the Falkland Isles (1914). — 7 m. Farnborough (Queen's, RB. 17/6–21/), with 27,700 inhab., has large military and aircraft establishments. Napoleon III and the Prince Imperial are buried in a memorial church (near the station) built in 1887 by the Empress Eugenie (1826–1920), who also lies here. The adjoining abbey is occupied by Benedictines from Prinknash. On the other side of the railway is Farnborough Hill, now a convent, where the Empress died.

29½ m. Camberley (Cambridge, RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.; Duke of York, RB. 16/6; Frimley Hall, RB. 22/6, P. 8 gs.), with a good golf course and the Royal Staff College, lies in a heathy district devoted largely to military interests. Here also, on the right, is the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, for army officers, situated in beautiful grounds with a lake.

Pounded in 1799 as the Royal Military College, it was merged in 1946 with the Royal Military Academy, Woodwich. The War Memorial Chapel (1922) commemorates 4000 former cadets. The Indian Army Memorial Room, the Cavalry Museum, and the Disbanded Irish Regiments Museum are open free on weekdays 10-12.30, 2-5 exc. Sat. at.; Sun. 10.30-12.30 in term time. About 2 m. farther N. is Crowthorne (Wellington, RB. 22/6, P. 7½ ga.; Waterloo, RB.

18/6) with the public school of Wellington College, established in 1853, primarily for the sons of deceased officers. In the vicinity is Broadmoor Asylum, for criminal lunatics.

At (31 m.) Blackwater (Hawley, ½ m. S., RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs.) we enter Hampshire and soon reach Blackbushe Airfield. -Beyond (38 m.) Hartley Wintney (White Lion, RB. 21/, P. 6-10 gs.) B 3016 on the left leads to Winchfield (13 m.) with a beautiful little church, partly Norman. Odiham (George, with Jacobean panelled room, RB. 17/6, P. 8-11 gs.; King's Arms, Tuns, RB. 16/6), 2 m. farther S., is delightfully unspoilt and still has its stocks and whipping-post. The church (E.E. to Perp.) contains brasses and a remarkable font.

At Odlham Castle, 1 m. N.W., now preserving only a ruined 13th cent. keep, David II of Scotland was confined after the battle of Neville's Cross (1346). — About 2 m. N. of Hartley Winney lies Bramshill Park (adm. 2-6 every 3rd Sun. May-Sept., 2/), now the Police Staff College, a striking Jacobean mansion (1612) with fine gardens. Bramshill is in the parish of Eversley, of which Charles Kingsley was curate and rector from 1842 till his death in 1875; he is buried in the churchyard, 11 m. N.E.

40 m. Hook (Baredown, RB. 21/, P. 8 gs.) has a red brick church (1940) by Maufe. — We next pass (42 m.; 1.) the tiny Norman church of Nately Scures, and (431 m.; r.) the village of Basing, where the large church contains Paulet tombs. Basing House, built by the first Marquess of Winchester (d. 1572), was famous for its stout resistance, under the fifth Marquess, to the Parliamentarians for two years, finally yielding to Cromwell himself (1645). Little remains intact except the 16th cent. gatehouse and dovecote (adm. 1/, weekdays 10-6). A 30 avoids Basingstoke by a by-pass (l.).

46 m. Basingstoke (Red Lion, RB. 18/6, P. 9½ gs.; Wheatsheaf, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.; Station, RB. 16/) is a thriving market town (16,975 inhab.). Close to the station, in an old 'liten' or graveyard said to owe its origin to the Interdict of 1207, which closed the ordinary graveyards, are the ruins of the Holy Ghost Chapel (1525). St. Michael is a good 16th cent. town

church.

About 3 m. N. is The Vyne, a mansion of the 16th cent., enlarged by John Webb, with a chapel much lauded by Horace Walpole (early 16th cent. glass and tiles from Flanders). It is now N.T. property.

An alternative route to Winchester, 1 m. longer than the main road, runs vià (4 m.) Farleigh Wollop, with Farleigh House, rebuilt by the first Earl of Portsmouth (c. 1750). — At (94 m.) Chilton Candover the crypt of the destroyed Norman church has been excavated.

From Basingstoke to Salisbury, etc., see Rts. 16.

Beyond (61 m.) King's Worthy the Winchester by-pass diverges left. Headbourne Worthy (r.) has important Saxon work in its church, notably a fine but damaged \*Rood. — 63½ m. Winchester and thence to Southampton, see Rte. 12A.

751 m. SOUTHAMPTON (178,325 inhab.), a great seaport with many historic associations and interesting ancient remains, is finely situated at the head of Southampton Water, the estuary of the Test, on a peninsula bounded on the E. by the

river Itchen. The harbour, one of the best natural harbours in England, has the advantage of a double tide, first viâ the Soleht and then (two hours later) viâ Spithead.

Railway Stations, Central (A 1; Rfmts.), for all regular services.—
Terminus (C 2; Rfmts.), for boattrains. Bus service from Central
Station to Royal Pier, in connection
with trains and boats, 6d., including
pier toils.

Hotels. Polygon (A 1), near Central Station, 130 R., RB. 29/-37/; Dolphin (C 2), T.H., High St., RB. 21/; Royal (A 1), Cumberland Place, near Central Sta., 100 R., RB. 20/-25/, P. 9½-11½ gs.; Star (B 2), High St., RB. 19/6, P. 10-12 gs.; Alliance, Oxford St. (C 2), RB. 18/; Stafford House, unlic., Winn Rd. (N. of A 1) RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.

Restaurants. Scullard's, lic., Above Bar; Mayfair, Commercial Rd.; Embassy, Cadena, Above Bar; Belmont, lic., at Portswood, 2 m. N.

Post Office (C 2), High St.

United States Consulate and American Express Co., Havelock Chambers, opposite Dock Gates, Queen's Terrace.—Thos. Cook & Son, 31 Oxford St. (C 2), and at the Ocean Terminal (see below).

Motor-Bus Station (A 1), near Civic Centre, for all destinations. Steam Ferry (C 3; motor-cycle 4d., car 1/) across the Itchen to Woolston.

Steamers. From the ROYAL PIER (C, D i) to the lale of Wight, see Rts. 13. — From the Town Quay (D i) to Hythe, every \( \frac{1}{2}\) hr.; on Sun. hourly till 2.30 p.m. (1/10 ret.). — From the OUTER DOCK (D 3) to Havre, 3 times a week; to St. Malo, thrice weekly in summer; to the Channel Islands, see Rte. 15. — From the OUTER QUAYS (S. of D 3) to New York and Canada vi\( \frac{1}{2}\) constant (Cherbourg or Havre, by steamers of the Cunard, U.S. Lines, etc.; Royal Mail Lines to S. America, Union Castle to S. Africa, and P. & O. to the East. Steamers from Dutch and French ports to S. Europe and America usually anchor in Southampton Water, and passengers are conveyed to them by tender.

Air Services from Eastleigh Airport to Cowes (Rtc. 13), and the Channel Islands (Rtc. 15).

Amusements. Grand Theatre (A 1),

Amusements. Grand Theatre (A 1),
West Marlands Rd.—STEAMER
RCRUSES in Southampton Water
from Hythe Pier on Tues.—Fri.
afternoons in summer; ferry leaves
at 2 p.m. (5/ ret.).

History. The Saxon town of Hamwih (excavated 1947-8) superseded the Roman Clausentum (Bitterne), on the other side of the lithen, and the form Suthamptuna probably indicated its situation with reference to that settlement. It was a place of some note, and it is said that Canute here administered the famous rebuke to his courtiers (comp. p. 64). After the Norman Conquest the Continental trade of Southampton became of great importance. Part of Richard Court-de-Lion's Crusading fleet sailed from Southampton in 1189; in 1345 and 1415 the armies that conquered at Crévy and Agincourt took ship here; and in modern times it has continued to be the principal port of embarkation for troops on foreign service down to the British Expeditionary Force of 1914. The most notable of many hostile descents was that of 1338, when a large French, Spanish, and Genoese fleet plundered the town. The rise of Portsmouth and a terrible visitation of the plague (1665) conspired with other causes to diminish the prosperity of Southampton, but a new era of advance was ushered in by the Napoleonic wars and confirmed by the coming of the railway (1840) and the construction of the docks. — The Pilgrim Fathers originally sailed for America from Southampton in 1620 in the 'Speedwell' (which had brought some of them from Holland) and the 'Mayflower.' On arrival at Plymouth, however, the 'Speedwell' was siccarded as unseaworthy and the whole band was crowded into the 'Mayflower.' In 1940-41 the town suffered heavily from air raids, and large areas, especially in and near the Bligh St., were destroyed. — John Alden (1599-1686), the hero of 'The Courtship of Miles Standish,' was an artisan of Southampton. Isaac Watts (1674-1748; born at 21 French St.), Charlee Diddin (1748-1814), Sir John Millais (1829-96), George Saintsbury (1845-1933), and Lord Jellicoe (1859-1935), were natives, and 'Artemus Ward' (C. F. Browne) died here in 1867. Southampton is the 'Bevishampton' of Meredith's 'Beauchamp's Career.'

Close to the Terminus Station (C2) is the entrance to the capacious Docks (C, D 2, 3), which occupy the lower end of the town's peninsula. Opened in 1843 and purchased in 1892 by the L. & S.W. Railway, they are among the best-equipped in the world. On No. 2 Dock Gate a plaque records the embarkation of the 'Old Contemptibles' in 1914. Recent extensions include a graving dock, 1200 ft. long, 135 ft. wide, and 59 ft. deep, the largest of its kind in existence; and the Ocean Terminal (1950) for transatlantic passengers, with restaurant, etc., and a tower 100 ft. high.

From the Docks entrance Platform Rd. runs W., skirting Queen's Park, to the Town Quay & Pier and the Royal Pier (C, D1; adm. 3d.). The Bridewell or God's House Gate (C 2), with a tower, formed part of the old town wall. Behind it, in Winkle St., stands the Domus Dei (God's House) or Hospice of St. Julian (C 2), founded in the 12th cent., granted to Queen's College Oxford, in 1343, and now harbouring four

Others' and four 'sisters' (cottages rebuilt).

The chapel (for adm. apply to 11 Oxford St.), which has been drastically restored, was assigned to Walloon refugees in 1567 and is now occupied as congregation using the Anglican service in French. It contains the remains of the Barl of Cambridge, Lord Scrope, and Sir Thomas Grey, who were executed in 1415 for treason ('Henry V,' ii. 2). Against the S. wall is a strange memorial to the first Walloon minister (1569).

HIGH STREET (C 2, B 1), anciently known as 'English Street,' runs N. from the Town Quay. Many of its old buildings were destroyed by German air-attacks in 1940-41. In Porter's Lane (1.) are the shattered remains of a medieval building known as Canute's House. A garden of remembrance, in honour of the men of the Merchant Navy killed in 1939-45, has been laid

out in the ruins of Holy Rood church (C 2).

In St. Michael's Sq., W. (i.) of this part of High St., is the church of St. Michael (C 1), spoiled by modernisation in 1826, but still retaining some interesting Norman details. The low central tower rests on early Norman arches and bears a disproportionately lofty spire of the 18th century. The elaborate font (12th cent.), of dark Tournal limestone, resembles that of Winehester Cathedral. — Tudor House (adm. free 10-5, Fri. 10-12, Sun. 2.30-4.30), a handsome half-timbered house in the same square (W. side), is now a museum of local and other antiquities. Here are kept the 17th cent, painted 4.30), a nandsome nan-innered noise in the same square (w. side), is now a museum of local and other antiquities. Here are kept the 17th cent. painted figures (formerly on the Bar Gate) of Sir Bevis of Southampton, the legendary hero of the town, and the giant Ascupart whom he conquered. Below the garden, in which a Norman chimney has been reconstructed, is an interesting 12th cent, house known as King John's Palace (C 1), abutting on the ramparts.

On the E. (r.) side of High St., the bow-windowed Georgian Dolphin Hotel has survived, while at the head of High St. is the Bar Gate (B1, 2), the old N. gate of the city. It has been modernised on the S. side (with a statue of George III) but still shows on the N. its flanking towers of the 14th cent. (incorporating earlier work), as well as the 15th cent. projection with machicolated parapet. The armorial decorations and figures of lions are comparatively modern. Over the archway is a chamber formerly the Guildhall, now housing a small museum (10-12.

1-5; closed Fri. aft. and Sun. till 2.30). Farther N., on the way to the Central Station, is the Civic Centre (A 1), an imposing group of municipal buildings, by E. B. Webber (1932), including also law courts, an art school, and an Art Gallery (adm. free 10-7, Sun 2-5), opened in 1939. The collection consists mainly of English paintings of the 18-20th cent., with a small group of French 19th cent. works, and two early portraits by Van

In the same neighbourhood are the Parks: in Houndwell (A, B 2), now Palmerston Park, is a statue of Lord Palmerston (1784-1865); in East Park (A 1, 2) a memorial to the engineers who perished in the 'Titanic' (1912); and in West or Watts Park (A 1) a War Memorial by Lutyens and a statue of Isaac Watts, whose hymns are said to have been first sung in Above Bar Congregational Chapel (destroyed). — London Road (A I) and The Avenue Congregational Chapei (destroyed).— London Road (A 1) and The Avenue lead to Southampton Common, a fine natural park of 350 acres, with a cemetery (S.W. corner; grave of 'Lord Dundreary' Sothern, d. 1881) and the County Cricket Ground. On the way thither we pass the Ordance Survey Office (badly damaged in 1941).— In Hollybrook Cemetery, N.W. of the Common, is a Memorial Wall (1930), by T. Newham, with the names of 1861 soldiers of all ranks (beginning with Lord Kitchener) who were lost at sea in 1914-18.

At Highfield, c 1 m. E. of the Common, is Southampton University, with the Sims Library (90,000 vols.), a zoological museum, and five halls of residence. There are c. 1000 students, and, in addition to the usual faculties, a School of Navigation (at *Warsash*, on the Hamble). The educational institute opened here in 1862 as a result of a bequest from H. R. Hartley, a Southampton wine-merchant, was incorporated in 1902 as a university college, and

received its charter as a university in 1952.

The ancient Walls of Southampton, dating from Saxon times but afterwards rebuilt, were about 1½ m. in circuit, 30 to 40 ft. in height, and defended on the N. and E. by a moat and on the S. and W. by the estuary of the Test. They were strengthened by towers and had six principal gates of which three are extant. There are considerable remains of the wall, best seen on the W. side, but the castle within them has practically vanished.

From the Bar Gate we descend W. to the Arundel or Wind Whistle Tower (B 1) near the N.W. angle of the old wall, which extends thence to the S. in tolerable preservation. To the S. of Catchcold Tower and the site of the Castle Watergate (14th cent.) the Norman walls were strengthened in later times by a series of external arcades, with arrangements for showering missiles on assailants. The West Gate (13th cent.) was the ancient access of the town from the Old Quay. A monument on this quay commemorates the fact that the 'Mayflower' sailed thence on Aug. 15th, 1620. Farther on, short of the Bugle Tower at the S. W. angle of the wall, a flight of steps ascends to the top of the wall. At the S. end of French St. is the ancient Woolhouse (14th cent.), afterwards used as a prison and known as the French or Spanish Prison.

Netley Abbey, 3 m. S.E., may be reached by railway, by water, or by motor-bus from Woolston. Netley Station is 1 m. from the Abbey, the boat-landing bus from Woolston. Netley Station is 1 m. from the Abbey, the boat-landing ½ m. The usual way is to cross by the floating bridge (car 1, 1/6 ret.) to Woolston, 2 m. from the abbey. \*Netley Abbey (adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2) was a Cistercian foundation of Henry III (c. 1239), originally occupied by monks from Beaulieu. The picturesque ruins include the church, the cloisters, the chapter house, and some domestic buildings. Netley Castle is now a convalescent home, and the huge Royal Victoria Hospital, 1 m. S. (1863), has accommodation for 1100 military patients. — Hamble, 1½ m. farther, is a well-known yachting centre, with a good church (Norman and E.E.).

FROM SOUTHAMFION TO ANDOVER, 26 m. (railway in c. ½ hr.). — 5 m. Nursling (Horns Inn.). P.R.). — 8½ m. Romsey (White Horse, T.H., RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.; Dolphin, RB. 17/6, P. 7-3½ gs.; Abbey, RB. 16/, P. 7 gs.), junction of the railway to Salisbury, is a small town (6300 inhab.) on the Test.

Its \*\*ABBEY CHURCH presents the aspect of a purely Norman conventual church more completely than any building of equal size in England (263 ft. long, 86 ft. wide; transepts 131 ft.). In its present form it dates mainly from about 1130, but remains of the earlier Saxon church (967) of the Benedictine nunnery of SS. Mary and Ethelfieda (founded c. 907) have been discovered beneath the flooring (trap-door near the pulpit). The first abbess seems to have been St. Elifeda, daughter of Edward the Elder. The W. bays of the nave are E.E., made to assimilate with the older work, on the foundations of which they evidently rest. There is no W. door. The aisles of the choir end in apses (square externally); the E. side of the transcots is also adjoined by circular chapels. The two great E. windows are 14th cent. insertious. The N. aisle and transept were long used as a parish church, and the reredos here preserves notable paintings of c. 1500 (Resurrection and saints). The beautiful mouldings and original Norman triforium and clerestory of the choir deserve special attention. At the E. end of the S. choir-aisle is a carved Saxon crucifix; and outside the S. or Abbess's Door is another Saxon "Rood now ascribed to the 11th century. The central lantern tower (92 ft. high) is disfigured by a clumsy wooden belfry (good view). The so-called King John's Hunting Box (adm. 6d.), just E. of the abbey, is a small 13th cent. house with interesting inscriptions of 1306 in the upper room. In the market-place is a statue of Lord Palmerston, whose home, Broadlands, now the seat of the Mount-batten family, adjoins the town on the S. Florence Nightingale (1820-1910) is buried at East Wellow, 3 m. W. Embley House, on the road from Romsey, was her family home in winter in 1825-96. — 13 m. Mottisfont has a church with a Norman font and some 15th cent. glass. Mottisfont Abbey (18th cent.; multi a rounian tont and some 13th cent. glass. Motission Adoby (18th cent. 4) in o adm.) occupies the nave and part of the cloister of a 12-13th cent. Austin priory.—184 m. Stockbridge (Grosvenor, RB. 20), P. 8-10 gs.) is a small town frequented by anglers in the Test.—26 m. Andover, see Rte. 16.

From Southampton to the New Forest, Bournemouth, and Weymouth, see Rte. 14; to Portsmouth, see p. 71; to the Isle of Wight, see below; to the Channel Islands, see Rte. 15.

#### 13. ISLE OF WIGHT

There are three regular ports of entry to the island: Ryde, Cowes, and Yarmouth, approached respectively from Portsmouth, Southampton, and Lymington. In summer excursion steamers touch at various piers (see weekly bills). — From Portsmouth Harbour to Ryde (4½ m., in ½ hr.; 2/3). This is the best route, as the trains run near the boats at both ends. The through journey from London (Waterloo) to Ryde takes 2½ hrs. — From Southampton to Cowes (12 m., in 1 hr.; 4/8). The first half of the passage is inside Southampton Water, with Netley Hospital to the left, and Calshot Castle to the right. The journey from London (Waterloo) takes 11-2 hrs.; bus from Southampton Central Sta. to Royal Pier. — FROM LYMINGTON TO YARMOUTH  $(4 \text{ m., in } \frac{1}{2} \text{ hr.}; 2/3)$ . This is the shortest passage (half of it inside the river) and convenient for the W. side of the island (buses from the pier in connection with the steamer). The journey from London (Waterloo) to Yarmouth takes 21-21 hrs.

MOTOR CARS are transhipped by a ferry from Portsmouth to Fishbourne, near Ryde, thrice daily in winter except Sun.; in summer frequent sailings daily; return fare, car c. £2-£5, motor-cycle 14/1-15/6). At Southampton cars are transhipped by passenger boats (fares as via Portsmouth); at Lymington by ferry boats (also used for passengers; fares as via Portsmouth). Previous notice should be given to the I.O.W Steam Packet Co., 12 Bugle St., Southampton, or to the Marine Agent, British Railways, Broad St., Portsmouth, or Lymington. Cars must be on the slipways \( \frac{1}{2} \) hr. before departure.

Am Services (Sat. in summer only). To Bembridge from London Airport in \( \frac{1}{2} \) hr. (24), ret. 63); from Newcastle in 2 hrs. (26, ret. £10 16)) and Leeds in 1\( \frac{1}{4} \) hr. (£5 10), ret. £9 18), etc.

The \*Isle of Wight is separated from Hampshire (in which it was long administratively included) by the Solent (2-4 m. wide) on the N.W. and Spithead (11-4 m. wide) on the N.E.

This beautiful island, of an irregular lozenge shape, is about 23 m. long from E. to W. and 13½ m. wide from N. to S. Its area is 147 sq. m., or about two-thirds of that of the Isle of Man. It is divided into two 'hundreds' or 'liberties,' named East and West Medina, by the river Medina, which furnishes also a title (Earl of Medina) of the Marquis of Milford Haven. The population is 95,600.

The island attracts thousands of visitors annually by its fine and varied scenery, its many pleasant seaside resorts, and its mild climate. In August and the first half of September accommodation is often difficult to procure unless ordered in advance. The great variety of scenery is mainly due to the curiously abrupt geological formations: the grand headland overlooking the Needles, the unique Undercliff, and the Landslip contrast sharply with the downs inland. — The National Trust owns nearly 450 acres on the island. History, In 43 A.D. the Isle of Wight was conquered by the Romans, by whom it was known as Vectis or Icile, and after 449 it seems to have been found.

History. In 43 A.D. the Isle of Wight was conquered by the Romans, by whom it was known as Vectis or Ictis, and after 449 it seems to have been settled by the Jutes. Relics of both these occupations have been found. Annexed to Wessex in 661 and christianised in the next half-century, it was the headquarters of the Danes at the end of the 10th century. William the Conqueror bestowed the lordship of the island on William Fitz-Osbern, from whom it passed to the family of Redvers, Earls of Devon. In 1293 it was repurchased by the Crown and it was afterwards governed by 'captains,' a title revived in 1889. It is now a county in itself.

RAILWAYS. From Ryde to (12½ m.) Ventnor, viā (4½ m.) Brading, (6½ m.) Sandown, and (8½ m.) Shanklin. — From Ryde to (14½ m.) Cowes, viā (10 m.) Newport. — MOTOR-BUSES serve almost every place in the island, and motor coaches radiate in the season from all the chief centres to places of interest. — EXCURSION STEAMERS in summer to Southsea, Southampton, Bournemouth, etc. (4/6-12/6 return). A trip round the island (5 hrs.) is made on Sun., Tues., & Thurs. in summer by steamers from Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin, and Ventnor

(12/6).

The usual gate of the island is RYDE, a lively and popular town (20,100 inhab.) on a hillside, well seen from the sea.

Railway Stations. Pier Head and Esplanade at either end of the pier; St. John's Road, S.E. of the town.

Hotels. Ryde Castle, RB. 17/6-25/, P. 9-11 gs.; Osborne, similar charges, these two on sea-front; Yelf's, T.H., RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; Royal Squadron, similar charges; Spencer's Inn, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; Crown, RB. 15/, these four in Union St.; Marine, RB. 15/6;

Royal Esplanade, commercial. Post Office, Union St.

Amusements. Esplanade Pavillon (variety, concerts, etc.); orchestra (daily) in Eastern Gardens. GOLF, LAWN TENNIS and BOWLS are well provided for.

Steamers regularly to *Portsmouth*, see above; also excursion steamers as above.

At the W. end of the fine Esplanade (1½ m.) is the Royal Victoria Yacht Club (regatta the week after Cowes). From the Pier (c. ½ m.; adm. 3d.; tram 3d.) a magnificent view of Spithead and its shipping is enjoyed.

Binstead Church (1 m. W.), mainly rebuilt, has an E.E. chancel with some earlier herring-bone work; over the plain Norman door serving as a gateway is a grotesque figure. A mile farther on are the scanty ruins of Quarr Abbey, a Clatercian house founded by Baldwin de Redvers in 1132, taking its name from the adjacent quarries of fine limestone (used in Winchester and Chichester cathedrals). The estate was purchased by the Benedictines of Solesmes, who built a conspicuous new church (1908-12). — The walk may be continued to (1 m.) Fishbourne, with the motor-ferry slip, at the mouth of the attractive wood-girt Wootton Creek; and the return may be varied by crossing the creek (ferry) to (1 m.) Wootton Church (Norman door), and about 4 m. from Ryde by the main Newport road.

To the E. of Ryde is the small bathing resort of (2½ m.) Seaview (Pier, P. To the E. of Ryde is the small bathing resort of (2½ m.) Seaview (Pler, P. from 11 gs.; Northbank, P. 9-14 gs.; High Salterns, Seaview. Old Salterns Gate, unlic., P. 8-11½ gs.; Sandlands, unlic., P. 7-10 gs.), reached by the seawall and footpath or by road (motor toll 6d.). We may go on to (2 m. more) St. Helen's, a sailing centre (with a 9-hole golf links, and a common, N.T.; view), and to (3 m. viá ferry, 6d.; 2 m. by road, motor toll 6d.-1/) Bembridge, passing the old tower of St. Helen's Church (now a sea-mark).

FROM RYDE TO NEWPORT, 8 m. (buses viá Wootton or Haven Street). The main road is dull and it is preferable to take the S. road viá (3½ m.) Mersley Down (413 ft.) and (5 m.) Arreton Down (444 ft.), a route of noble views. Below Mersley Down, S. of the road, is Newchurch, the church of which has a gilded 'nelicen in her riety' as lettern Atreton below Arreton Down

has a gilded 'pelican in her piety' as a lectern. Arreton, below Arreton Down,

has a spacious 12-16th cent. church and a Jacobean manor house.

From Ryde to Ventnor, A 3055, 12 m. (railway in 4 hr.; motor-bus to Shanklin in 35 min.). — 3 m. Brading is a decayed little town at the foot of Brading Down (407 ft.; view) and at the head of a once navigable inlet. The fine church (1150-1250) has a tower of which the lower stage is open. The monuments in the Oglander Chapel (15th cent.) include two wooden efficies. On the floor of the sanctuary is an incised slab of 1441. Under the old Town Hall are kept the stocks and whipping-post, and at the cross-roads is the ring once used in bull-baiting.

About 1 m. S.W. are the remains of a \*ROMAN VILLA (weekdays 9.30-7: Sun. 3-6; 1/), including several well-preserved mosaic pavements, heating arrangements (hypocaust), and objects discovered during excavation (1880).

— About \( \frac{1}{2} \) m. W. is Nunwell, the seat of the Oglanders, who have been one

of the leading families of the island since the 11th century.

FROM BRADING TO BEMERIDOE, 34 m.—1 m. Yaverland has a Jacobean FROM BRADING TO BEMBRIDGE, 34 m.—1 m. Taverland has a Jacobean manor house, and a church with a late-Norman door and chancel-arch.—34 m. Bembridge (Royal Spithead, RB. 25/, P. 10-15 gs.; Birdham, RB. 17/6, P. 7-11 gs.; Elms, P. 9-14 gs.), a yachting resort, lies at the mouth of the shallow Brading Harbour (ferry to St. Helen's, 6d.).—A charming coastwalk may be taken from Bembridge to (5 m.) Sandown (see below), vià the Foreland (the E. point of the island), Whitecliff Bay (geologically interesting) and \*Culver Cliff (254 ft.), the seaward end of Bembridge Downs (343 ft.; view), with its old fort, and monument to Lord Yarborough (d. 1846).

7 m. SANDOWN, a flourishing bathing resort (6700 inhab.) with a long esplanade and a pier, lies between the white Culver Cliff and the dark-red promontory of Dunnose.

Hotels (mostly open summer only). Ocean, P. from 10 gs.; Royal Cliff, with garden, RB. 21/, P. 10-12 gs., Mar.-Oct.; Royal Pier, Sandown, P. 8-11; gs.; Sandringham, Trouville, P. 8-10; gs.; Belgrave, open always, RB. 15/, P. 6-10 gs.; Grange Hall, unlic., P. 61-9 gs.: Culver Lodge, P. 8-91 gs.

Post Office, St. John's Rd.

Amusements. Theatre on pier. GOLF COURSE (18 holes), beyond the railway. - SWIMMING POOL.

The sands are particularly fine; and the cliff-walk to Shanklin commands an excellent view of the bay.

9 m. SHANKLIN, one of the best-known resorts in the island (6000 inhab.), is built mainly on the high ground away from the sea, but has an esplanade, a good sandy beach, and a pier.

Hotels (mostly closed in winter). Shanklin, P. 91-141 gs.; Highlands, P. 10-14 gs.; Medehamstede, P. 91-12 gs.; Keats Green P. 7-111 gs.; Clifftops, open always, RB. 17/6-35/, P. 7½-15 gs.; Channel View, Shanklin Towers, P. 9-14 gs.; Daish's, P. from 11 gs.; Queen's Court, P.

8-10 gs.; Holliers, open always, RB. 21/, P. 8½-10 gs.; Monteagle, open always, RB. 17/6, P. 10½-12½ gs., these two in the 'Old Village'; Rylstone House, unlic., in large

public garden, P. 6-8 gs.; and many other unlic, houses. Post Office in High St., with Theatre near by.

Excursion Steamers, see p. 86.

At the S. end of the High St. is the 'Old Village,' with a few thatched cottages. Above a fountain, near the Crab Inn, are some lines written by Longfellow when staying here in 1868. Keats's visit in 1819 is recorded by a plaque on Eglantine Cottage. Close by is the upper entrance of Shanklin Chine (adm. 6d.), a narrow wooded fissure in the sandstone, above which are the attractive Rylstone Gardens with splendid views from the cliffs. A pleasant walk leads to (3 m.) Ventnor via (2 m.) the head of the small Luccombe Chine, (12 m.) the Landslip, and (22 m.) Bonchurch.

The road ascends sharply over Shanklin Down, then descends above the Landslip. - 11 m. Bonchurch (Grange, P. 6-8½ gs.) is a pretty village beneath the towering Downs. The tiny old church (adm. 6d.) has some slight Norman remains (c. 1170). In the new churchyard (higher up) is buried A. C. Swinburne (1837–1909), who used to spend his boyhood holidays at East Dene (close by), now a hostel.

12 m. VENTNOR (7300 inhab.), a noted health-resort with a mild winter climate, is delightfully situated on a series of terraces above the sea and under the steep face of St. Boniface Down.

Hotels, Royal, T.H., RB, 17/6-25/, Rotells, Royal, 1.G., R.B. 17/6-23/, P. 7-13 gs., open always; Metropole, R.B. 25/, P. 10-14 gs.; Wellington, P. S-10 gs., open always; Burlington, P. from 7 gs.; King Charles I, unlic. open always, R.B. 17/6, P. 8-12 gs.; Ventnor Towers, unlic., in pleasant grounds, P. 7-12 gs.; Beach, Solent, unlic., P. 7 gs.; and many other private houses.

Post Office, Church St.

Amusements. Winter Gardens (concerts, sun lounge, etc.). - CRICKET Week in August. - GOLF COURSE on Rew Down.

The road descends steeply to the little esplanade and pier. From the charming Park, reached by the St. Lawrence road, there is a cliff-walk along the so-called \*Undercliff, a fine stretch of cliff and terrace 1-1 m. in width, consisting of a huge mass of chalk and limestone which has slipped off the blue clay beneath. — St. Boniface Down (787 ft.; N.T.), the highest point in the island (\*View), is best approached from the station.

point in the island ("view), is best approached from the station. From Ventnor to Freshwater and Alum Bay vià Chale, 23 m. We pass (r.) St. Lawrence Hall, once Lord Jellicoe's home. — 2 m. St. Lawrence, see below. The road is bordered on the right by precipitous cliffs (200 ft.; fine walk along the top); the Undertiff proper is below us. — We turn inland for (4 m.) Niton (Reeth Lodge, P. 7-11 gs.; Royal Sandrock), a pleasant village and a good centre for walks. Below us, to the left, is St. Catherine's Lighthouse, on the S. extremity of the island, with one of the most powerful coast-lights in the world (visitors admitted). — 54 m. Blackgang Chine (St. Catherine's House, unlic.), 400 ft. in depth (adm. 6d.), is practically bare of vegetation. — Behind (64 m.) Chale (Clarendon, RB. 17/6) lies St. Catherine's Hill (781 ft.), crowned by the ruins of a 14th cent, beacon. From the E.E. church the so-called 'Millitary Road' runs straight along the coast to (10 m.) Freshthe so-called 'Military Road' runs straight along the coast to (10 m.) Freshwater; it is one of the few roads of the island commanding wide sea views. The more interesting route turns inland and runs via (8 m.) Chale Green and (94 m.) Kingston, with a small E.E. church, to (114 m.) Shorwell, a pretty village. The 15th cent. church, with a 12th cent. S. door, contains a wallpainting of St. Christopher (c. 1440), a medieval pulpit, entered through a pillar, with a canopy of 1620 and hour-glass; a 16th cent. brass of a priest and many 17th cent. Leigh monuments. Close by are three great manor houses: Northcourt (1615), with beautiful terraced grounds; Westcourt, ½ m. W. (1579); and Wolverton, ½ m. S.W. (c. 1600). — 13½ m. Brighstone (New Inn), another stone-built village. — 15 m. Motitistone has a church with a memorial chapel to Lord Mottistone (1868–1947), whose home was the fine manor house of 1867 — 20 m. Fershwater and thence to (23 m.) Alum Bay, see below. of 1567. — 20 m. Freshwater and thence to (23 m.) Alum Bay, see below.

FROM VENTNOR TO FRESHWATER VIA NEWPORT, 9 m. Beyond (1½ m.) St. Lawrence (Old Park, with fine grounds, P. 7-10 gs.), the old church (adm. 6d.) of which is one of the smallest in England (40 ft. by 11 ft.), we turn inland. — 23 m. Whitwell church (SS. Mary & Radegund) has two chancels, originally separate chapels. - 51 m. Godshill (Griffin; tea-gardens), a pretty village, has a stately Perp. church containing monuments of the Worsleys of Appuldurcombe, including Sir Richard (d. 1805), historian of the island, and a rich one to Sir John Leigh (c. 1520). To the right rises Appuldurcombe Down. — 7½ m. Rookley. To the right is Merstone, with a Jacobean manor house. To the left, in Gatcombe Park, is Gatcombe Church (13th cent.), with a wooden effigy of a knight.

11 m. Newport (Bugle, RB. 18/6-25/; Wheatsheaf, RB. 15/-21/; Warburton's, commercial), the capital (20,425 inhab.) of the island, situated above the Medina, is a busy town. The church of St. Thomas (1854) contains a monument, by Marochetti, to Princess Elizabeth (see below), who is buried under the chancel. Relics from the old church include the elaborate pulpit (1637), an alabaster effigy of 1583, and a 17th cent. font. The Jacobean Grammar School in St. James's St. (A 3020) was the lodging of King Charles during the conference of 1648, while the Parliamentary Commissioners were housed at the Bugle Inn. In Avondale Rd. (on the r. of the Shanklin road) is a Roman Villa (adm. 1/; 10-6) of the 2nd to 4th century.

From Newport to Ryde, see p. 87; to Cowes, see p. 91.

About 1 m. S.W. of Newport (bus from St. James's Sq.) is \*Carisbrooke Castle (adm. 1/ daily: Sun. 2-4 or 6), situated on a hill + m. S. of the village.

The castle was founded on the site of a Roman fort in early Norman times for the defence of the island, and was always important as a fortress. Its chief interest, however, is the imprisonment here of Charles I from Nov. 1647 to Sept. 1648. From it he was removed to Newport Grammar School, and

then to Hurst Castle. His daughter Elizabeth died here in 1650.

then to Hurst Castle. His daughter Elizabeth died here in 1650.

The outer entrance consists of an archway of 1598, beyond which we cross a stone bridge and pass through a noble 14th cent. Gatehouse, with a 15th cent. upper stage and inner doors. To the right is the rebuilt Chapel of St. Nicholas. The former Governor's Lodging, the range of domestic buildings (restored) facing the gatehouse, consists of the Great Hall, with a chimney-piece of 1390, the remains of a chapel (c. 1270), and the Great Chamber (no adm.). The Museum here includes a well-displayed archeological collection, local antiquities, a 16th cent. parish gun, and Charles I's nightcap and other relics. To the S. is the Well House (16th cent.), where the water from the well is drawn by a donkey treading inside a large wheel. Beyond is the lofty Keep (mid-12th cent.) with a well. 160 ft. deen. A pleasant walk may be taken along (mid-12th cent.) with a well, 160 ft. deep. A pleasant walk may be taken along the 12th cent. Ramparts.

Carisbrooke (Glenfield, unlic.) has a Priory Church with the finest tower in the island (1474). The 12th cent. arcade survives but the chancel was pulled down by Sir Francis Walsingham, Elizabeth I's secretary of state. On the tomb (16 cent.) of Lady Margaret Wadham, aunt of Jane Seymour, are carved figures of cripples. — We follow the Yarmouth road to (16 m.) the Calbourne cross-roads. In the village (1.) the church contains a brass of a knight (1379); the road goes on over the downs (516 ft.) to Brighstone (4½ m.; p. 89). — We turn right for (17½ m.) Shalfleet where the church has a huge square Norman tower, a Norman doorway with tympanum, a good roof, and remarkable window-tracery. Newtown, 1½ m. N.E., is a decayed port, with a little 18th cent. town hall (N.T.).

21 m. Yarmouth (George, Easter-Oct., RB. 22/6, P. 8-14 gs.; Bugle, RB. 15/6, P. 7 gs., good), a small port (steamers, see p. 85) and a yachting centre, is a tiny but ancient town, once a parliamentary borough. Near the George Hotel, which was the Governor's Lodging, are the remains of a Castle of Henry VIII (adm. 6d. daily, Sun. from 2). The Church contains a statue of Admiral Sir Robert Holmes (d. 1692), who took New York from the Dutch in 1664. The figure is said to have been begun as Louis XIV by a French sculptor, and to have been captured at sea.

About 1 m. beyond Yarmouth a road on the right leads viâ (3 m.) Colwell Bay (Colwell View, unlic., P. 8-14 gs.), and (5 m.) Totland Bay (Hill House, unlic., Sentry Mead, P. 8-114 gs.), a pleasant little bathing-resort with a pier, to (7 m.) Alum Bay (see below).

23½ m. Freshwater (Royal Standard), the birthplace of Robert Hooke (1653-1703), the physicist, has a rebuilt church with a Norman doorway and memorials to Thackeray's daughter Lady Ritchie (d. 1919) and to Alfred Tennyson (1892). Lady Tennyson (d. 1896) is buried in the churchyard. — 24½ m. Freshwater Bay (Albion, P. 7½-10 gs.; Dimbola, unlic., P. 6-8½ gs., both open Apr.—Oct.) is a sea-bathing resort, where G. F. Watts and Ellen Terry spent their honeymoon in 1864. The fine chalk cliffs include two isolated masses of chalk of the same character as the Needles.

About 3 m. N.W. is Farringford (now a hotel, P. 83-15 gs.), a mansion leased by Tennyson in 1833 and purchased by him in 1835 out of the profits of 'Maud.' He wrote 'Crossing the Bar' while crossing the Solent on one of his annual journeys between this home and Aldworth (p. 67). — To the E. is Afton Down (golf course) and the walk may be continued to (3 m.) Brook, with its lifeboat station and submerged forest.

Between Freshwater Bay and the Needles (3 m.) are the imposing \*Freshwater Cliffs, rising to a height of c. 400 ft. They are best seen from the sea, and motor-boats make the trip to the Needles (5/ per pers.) and Alum Bay (6/), passing Lord Holmes's Parlour (cave) and the recessed arch at Scratchell's Bay. The walk along the top of the downs above the cliffs commands a series of grand views, and Tennyson Down

(485 ft.: N.T.) is surmounted by the Tennyson Monument. The view near the Needles Fort (golf course) is very striking. but the remarkable contrast between the white cliff on the S. side of Alum Bay and the many-coloured sands towards its

centre should be seen from a boat.

\*Alum Bay (Headon Hall, unlic., open always, P. 7 gs.; Royal Needles Restaurant, lic.), named after the alum formerly obtained here from the clay, is famed for the brilliant hues of the vertical strata of sandstone. A granite memorial marks the site of the first permanent wireless station (1897–1900), from which, in 1898, Lord Kelvin sent the first paid marconigram. At the S, extremity of the bay are the three isolated and pointed masses of chalk known as the \*Needles (100 ft, high; lighthouse on the outermost).

From Newport to Cowes, 4½ m. (railway in ½ hr.). The line runs along the Medina (r.); the road keeps to the higher ground inland, passing Parkhurst, a convict prison. At (21 m.) Northwood is the mother-church of Cowes, with a Norman door-

way and a Jacobean pulpit.

COWES, a busy little port (17,150 inhab.), with the best harbour in the island, is the chief yachting centre in the country. Regattas are frequent in summer and autumn, culminating in the expensive 'Cowes Week' (1st week in Aug.). In the days of sail it was a packet station of some importance. On the banks of the Medina are shipbuilding, engineering, and flying-boat works.

Hotels. Gloster, RB. 22/6-30/, P. 9-14 gs.; Pavilion, summer only, RB. 17/6; Fountain, High St., commercial, RB. 17/6, P. 7-9 gs.
Post Office, High St.

Steamers to Southampton regularly (p. 85). — Floating Bridge to East Cowes, 1d.; motor-cycle 3d., car 6d.-9d.

91

The older part of Cowes, or West Cowes, on the left bank of the river, is narrow-wayed and has some quaint houses. A tablet on The Parade (S. end) commemorates the departure of the 'Ark' and 'Dove' with the founders of Maryland on Nov. 22nd, 1633. Jefferson landed here in 1784 and 1789 on his way to and from his embassy in Paris. At the N. end of The Parade is Cowes Castle (rebuilt), originally one of Henry VIII's defences: since 1856 it has been the headquarters of the Royal Yacht Sauadron, the most exclusive yacht club in the world. Hard by is the Royal London Yacht Club. The newer part, along the Solent shore, has a long esplanade, extending W. beyond Egypt Point to (1 m.) Gurnard, a popular seaside resort. Inland, on the hill, are the public grounds of Northwood House. Dr. Arnold of Rugby was born at No. 43 Birmingham Rd., the continuation of High St. At East Cowes, on the other side of the Medina, is Norris Castle (by J. Wyatt; 1799), where Queen Victoria spent some youthful holidays.

About 1 m. S.E. of East Cowes (entrance on the high ground

above the ferry-landing; bus from E. Cowes or Newport) is Osborne House (adm. 2/, 11-5, Mon., Wed., Thurs., & Fri., Easter to mid-Oct.) with its two towers (100 ft.), built in the Palladian style in 1846, and long the seaside home of Queen Victoria, who died here in 1901. King Edward presented it to the nation in 1902, as a memorial of his mother, and it was made a convalescent home for officers and civil servants.

Visitors are shown the State Apartments, among which is the Durbar Room, with gifts from Indian Princes, and Queen Victoria's Private Suite. The Subst Cottage, 3 m. E., contains a small museum. — The Royal Naval Training College, long installed in the old riding school and stables of Osborne, was closed in 1921.

On the high bank of the river, 2 m. S. of Osborne, stands Whippingham Church, a strange medley of English and German architecture, said to have

been designed by Prince Albert.

## 14. FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO BOURNEMOUTH AND WEYMOUTH

ROAD, 64 m. — A 35. 10 m. Lyndhurst. — 31 m. Bournemouth. — 36 m. Poole. — A 350, 35, 351. 46 m. Wareham. — A 352, 353. 64 m. Weymouth. RAILWAY 63½ m. in c. 2 hrs. (through trains from London). Principal Stations: 6½ m. Lyndhurst Road. — 9 m. Beaulieu Road. — 13½ m. Brockenhurst, junction for Lymington and for Wimborne. — 19½ m. New Milton. — 25 m. Christchurch. — 28½ m. Bournemouth (Central). — 34½ m. Poole, junction for Blandford. — 41½ m. Wareham, junction for Corfe and Swanage. — 36 m. Dorchester (see Rte. 17). — 63½ m. Weymouth.

Southampton, see Rte. 12. We leave the town by Commercial Rd. and skirt the reclaimed estuary of the Test, crossing the river at (21 m.) Redbridge. — At (4 m.) Totton we enter the New Forest. An alternative road to Weymouth, avoiding Bournemouth and Poole, here diverges to the right, via (41 m.) Cadnam (Furnival, RB. 15/, P. 7 gs.; Bell Inn, at Brook, 2 m. N.W., RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.) and Ringwood, while A 36 leads right off this road for Salisbury via Ower (3 m.; Motel, RB. 30/).

B 3053 runs S.E. to [64] m.) Hythe (Golden Hind, R.B. 21/-27/6, P. 8-12 gs.; Drummond Arms, R.B. 17/6, P. 8-11 gs.; West Cliff Hall, R.B. 25/, P. 9½ gs.; ferry to Southampton), 4½ m. N.W. of Beaulieu, (9½ m.) Fawley (Falcon, P.R.) with a Norman church damaged in 1940 and a huge oil refinery, and (11½ m.) Calshot Castle, one of Henry VIII's coast defences, at the mouth of South-

ampton Water.

71 m. Lyndhurst Road Station (New Forest Hotel, RB. 19/6, P. 8 gs.). — 10 m. Lyndhurst (*Crown*, RB. 22/6, P. 10 gs.; *Parkhill*, RB. 16/6-27/6, P. 7-12 gs.; *Grand*, RB. 22/6-30/, P. 10-15 gs.; *Stag*, RB. 12/6), the 'capital of the New Forest,' is the best headquarters for visitors. The elaborate church contains a painting by Lord Leighton and windows by Burne-Jones; and in the churchyard is buried Mrs. Reginald Hargreaves, the original of 'Alice in Wonderland.' Adjoining the King's House, formerly the residence of the Lord Warden of the New Forest, is a hall used by the Forest Court, or Court of Swainmote, which meets every 40 days. Over the chimneypiece hangs the so-called 'William Rufus's stirrup-iron' (in reality of the 17th cent.).

The \*New Rorest, occupying the S.W. corner of Hampshire, between Southampton Water and the Avon, covers about 93,000 acres, of which about 65,000 acres belong to the Crown (16,000 of which are reserved for the commercial growth of timber), the remainder being disafforested and in private hands. The local authority is the Court of Verderers, with a Chief Verderer and six verderers elected by the commoners. The forest already existed as such in 1016, but the name 'New Forest' dates from 1079, when William the Conqueror, who "loved the tall deer as if he were their father," set it apart as a hunting-ground, with less ruthlessness and under a less severe forest-code than was long popularly believed. It is a 'forest' only in the sense of being an uncultivated region used as a royal hunting-ground (just as 'chase' is a similar tract not belonging to the Crown) and its fine stretches of ancient oaks, beeches, yews, and hollies are diversified by wide expanses of heath, farm-land, and modern fir-plantations. A few red deer, fallow deer, and roeder still linger, but the hardy and active New Forest ponies (descended from an indigenous wild breed), and the commoners' cattle and donkeys are more nevidence. Badgers are numerous near Boldrewood. Adders and lizards are not uncommon, the insect life is varied, and botanists may find rare plants. The more accessible parts of the forest are crowded in summer with motorists and other visitors, but its attractive inner recesses are open to the pedestrian only, whose best plan, perhaps, is to follow the water-courses. Marryat's 'Children of the New Forest' and Blackmore's 'Cradock Nowell' have their scenes in the forest. — Permits for camping are obtained from the Deputy Surveyor, King's House, Lyndhurst.

FROM LYNDHURST TO BROCKENHURST, BEAULIEU, AND BACK, 17 m., an easy round giving a fair idea of New Forest scenery. — A 337 leads S. to (3 m.) Balmer Lawn (Hotel, RB. 25/6, P. 14 gs.), where pony races and sales are held in Aug., and (4 m.) Brockenhurst (Forest Park, RB. 25/, P. 12 gs., 1 m. N. of the station; Carey's Manor, RB. 17/6-22/6, P. 7-10 gs.; Rose & Crown, similar charges; Cloud, RB. 17/6-24/, P. 7½-10½ gs.; Watersplash, unlic., RB. 21/, P. 6-10 gs.), a popular starting-point for excursions.

From Brockenhurst a road and a branch-line runs S. to (4½ m.) Lymington (Londesborough, RB. 18/6-25/6, P. 9 ga.; Angel, RB. 16/6, P. 7½ gs.; Anchor & Hope, RB. 15/6; Passford House, 1½ m. N. RB. 17/6-25/, P. 7-12 gs.), a picturesque old port and yachting station (5725 inhab.) at the mouth of the Lymington River, which flows into the Solent. King Henry II landed here in 1154 on the way to his coronation. In the lovely church of Boldre, 2 m. N.E., which has a Norman arcade, Southey married his second wife in 1839. Here also is a memorial to the men of H.M.S. Hood killed in action against the Bismarck in 1941. The train, crossing the river, runs on to (½ m.) Lymington Pier, whence steamers ply to Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight (see Rte. 13).

The Beaulieu road runs E. through attractive woodland and heath to (10 m.) Beaulieu (Montagu Arms, RB. 25/6, P. 12 gs.; bus from Hythe Ferry), pron. 'Bewley,' a pleasant village in a lovely situation at the head of the tidal Beaulieu River.

\*Beautieu Abbey, a wealthy and powerful Cistercian house, founded by King John in 1204, stood on the E. side of the river. The Palace House (open Apr.—Oct. daily 11–1, 2–6, closed Mon. morn.; in winter Wed. & Sun. 2–4.30; adm. 2/6 including abbey), representing the old gatehouse, is now the residence of Lord Montagu; it contains relics of maritime interest from Buckler's Hard (see below), and a collection of old motor-cycles and cars. The chief relic of the extensive abbey-buildings is the old E.E. refectory, now the Parish Church, with fine lancet windows, roof-bosses, and a beautiful reader's "Pulpit. Other remains (daily 9–4 or 7; 1/) are the ruined cloisters, three arches of the chapter house, and the lay brothers' dormitory. The foundations of the large church are marked out by stones. Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI, here sought sanctuary with her son Prince Edward in 1471 after

the battle of Barnet, and here also Perkin Warbeck found a brief refuge in 1497. — A pleasant walk may be taken down the creek to (2½ m.) Buckler's Hause (RB. 221-30), P. 10-15 gs.), a quaint waterside hamlet famous for its shipbuilding yards in the days of oaken ships.

The return to Lyndhurst leads N.W. viâ (13½ m.) Beaulieu Road Station (Hotel, P.R., RB. 15/, P. 8 gs.). — 17 m. Lynd-

hurst, see above.

Some of the chief points in the N. part of the New Forest may be included, as follows, in a round of about 11 m. from Lyndhurst. We ascend Lyndhurst Hill to the W., and, leaving A 35 at the top, bear right through Emery Down, with its large village green, and then left on an unfenced road. We proceed viâ (3 m.) \*\*Mark Ash,\* with the finest beeches in the forest, and (1½ m.) \*\*Boldrewood\*\*, with the 'King' oak and many fine fir trees. On reaching (1 m.) the Ringwood-Southampton main road, we keep to the right and proceed to (2½ m.) \*\*Stoney Cross (370 ft; Compton Arms, R b. 25/6, P. 14 gs.), a good centre. About ½ m. E. of the hotel, a little N. of the road, is the \*\*Rafus Stone\*\*, on the site of the tree whence glanced the arrow that slew William Rufus in 1100. According to one account the king was accidentally killed by Sir Walter Tyrrel, according to another he was murdered by a dispossessed Saxon; all that is known for certain is that he was killed by an arrow in the forest and was hastily interred at Winchester. From Stoney Cross we descend viâ the pretty village of (2 m.) \*\*Minstead (Trusty Servant, RB. 15/, P. 8 gs.), where Conan Doyle is buried, to Lyndhurst, 2 m. farther on.

FROM LYNDHUIST TO WIMBORNE AND DORCHESTER, 43 m. At about 2½ m. we pass (r.) the Knightwood Oak, a famous tree 20 ft. in girth. — At (6 m.) Wilverley Post we diverge r. from the Bournemouth road, vià (8½ m.) Burley (Burley Manor, R.B. 22/6-30/, P. 8-15 gs.), and leave the New Forest. — 11 m. Ringwood (Bridge House, R.B. 17/6, P. 7 jg.s.; Crown, R.B. 18/6, P. 7 gs.), white Hart, R.B. 17/6, P. 7 gs.), a town of 6350 inhab. on the Avon, is known for its knitted gloves ('Ringwoods'). We enter Dorset just before (18 m.) the villa-colony of Ferndown (Dormy, P. 16-18 gs.; Whincroft, P. 8-12½ gs.). — 21 m. Wimborne (King's Head, T.H., R.B. 17/6, P. 8¾ gs.; Crown, R.B. 16/6, P. 7 gs.), an ancient rown (4500 inhab.) on the Allen at its confluence with the Stour, has a fine \*Minster, or collegiate church, with a noble Trans. Norman tower of red sandstone over the crossing and a Perp. tower (1448) at the W. end. The most interesting features of the interior are the central lantern, the B. window filled with 15th cent. Flemish glass, the monument of the Duke of Somerset (d. 1444) and his wife, the chained library (6d.), and the late 16th cent. clock in the W. tower. Canford School (removed from Weston-super-Mare in 1923), a fine mansion by Barry, beyond the Stour, was formerly the seat of Lord Wimborne. About 2 m. N.W. is Kingston Lacy (1663), the seat of the Bankes family. Blandford (p. 118) is 10 m. N.W. by B 3082; Poole is 6 m. S.—We follow A 31 up the Stour. At (29½ m.) Winterborne Tomson the tiny church (14 ft. by 23 ft.) has beautiful early 18th cent. oak fittings. —32 m. Bere Regis (Royal Oak, R.B. 17), where we join A 35, is the 'Kingstor' of Hardy's Tess,' and the interesting church, which has a good carved timber of Hardy's Tess,' and the interesting church which has a good carved timber of Hardy's Tess,' and the interesting church which has a good carved timber of Hardy's Tess, and the interesting church which has a good carved timber of Hardy's Tess, and the interesting church which has a good carved timber of H

We quit the New Forest at (22½ m.) Hinton Admiral (East Close, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; Ridge, RB. 21/, P. 9 gs., at Bransgore, 1½ m. N.), with the quaint Cat & Fiddle inn. Highcliffe (Highcliffe, P. 8-10 gs.), 1½ m. S., is a small seaside resort. Highcliffe Castle is a remarkable Gothic structure, the style being determined by a number of fragments from a château at Les Andelys in Normandy, re-erected here by Pugin for Lord Stuart de

Rothesay. It is now occupied by Missionary Fathers.

The coast road running E. passes the seaside resorts of (2 m.) Batton-on-Sea (Red House, RB. 19/, P. 8-10½ gs.; bus from New Milton station) and (5½ m.) Milford-on-Sea (Solent Court, RB. 21/-27/6, P. 9½-17 gs.; Milford House, RB. 17/6-25½, P. 8-12 gs.; bus from New Milton or Lymington), with good bathing. Hurst Castle (adm. daily, Sun. from 2; 6d.), built by Henry VIII to guard the W. entrance to the Solent, stands 2½ m. from Milford, at the extremity of a bar of shingle resembling Chesil Bank. Charles I was confined here for 18 days before his removal to Windsor in 1648.

26 m. Christchurch (King's Arms, RB. 18/6-25/, P. 10-12 gs.; Forest Barn, 2 m. E., P. 35/ or 7-10½ gs.) is an ancient town (20.500 inhab.), at the head of Christchurch Harbour, between the Ayon and the Stour (boating and fishing). Once known as Twineham, the town derives its present name from its magnificent \*PRIORY CHURCH, now the longest parish church in England (312 ft.). The late 15th cent. W. tower is 120 ft. high (view). The beautiful Norman work on the exterior of the N. transept should be noted. We enter by the large \*North Porch (c. 1300); under the tower is a monument to Shelley by H. Weekes (1854). The \*Nave, built by Bp. Flambard of Durham about 1093, is a fine specimen of Norman architecture, especially the triforium; the clerestory is E.E. and the vaulting recent. The aisles are Norman work, recast in the 13th century. The 14th cent. rood-screen was radically restored in 1848. The Choir is for the most part late 15th cent.; the stalls have quaint misericords (1200–1500), but the chief feature is the stone \*Reredos (late 14th cent.), representing the Tree of Jesse. The Salisbury Chantry (1539), the Lady Chapel (c. 1405), St. Michael's Loft, and the piscina in the *Draper Chantry*, E. end of S. aisle (1529). should not be overlooked.

Opposite the King's Arms are the ruins of the Castle and of the Norman House, both recently restored. The Red House in Quay Rd. contains a small museum of local interest (adm. 11-1, 2.15-5, Sun. from 2.15; 6d.).—About 2 m. S. is Hengistbury Head, commanding fine sea views, and 2 m. S. is Mudeford (Avonmouth, T.H., RB. 17/6-21/, P. 8-10 gs.), with a sandy beach.

31 m. BOURNEMOUTH, a well-built modern "city set in a garden" (144,750 inhab.) described by Thomas Hardy in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles' under the name of 'Sandbourne' as "a Mediterranean lounging-place on the English Channel," is a favourite summer resort and a frequented winter residence for invalids. Its popularity dates from c. 1810, and is due in great part to the enterprise of its municipality and to its beautiful situation on Poole Bay, at the mouth of a central valley (that of the little river Bourne). The characteristic features of Bourne-mouth are its pine-woods, and the beautiful 'chines' that interrupt the line of cliffs. To the E., Boscombe, Pokesdown, and Southbourne extend to Christchurch; to the W., Westbourne, Branksome Park, and Canford Cliffs join Bournemouth to Poole.

Railway Stations (Rfints, at both).

Central (B 6), for the main line.

West (B 1), for local trains to

Wareham, Salisbury, etc.; for Wimborne, Templecombe, and Bath;

and for through trains to the North.

Hotels (prices lower in winter). Reached from the Central Station: Royal Bath (D 4), on the E. Cliff. 109 R., RB. 32/6-55/, P. 17-24 gs.; Imperial (C 5), RB. 25/-38/, P. 14 gs.; Imperial (C 5), RB. 25/-38/, P. 14 gs.; Palace Court (D 4), Westover Rd., 125 R., RB. 33/, P. 44/-61/; Grand (C 4), 150 R., RB. 25/-35/, P. 13 gs.; Carlton (D 5), E. Cliff, 150 R., RB. 27/6-35/, P. 15-19 gs.; White Hormi-tage, unlic, Pier Approach, RB. 25/, P. 10-14 gs.; Warsham Court, Russell Cotes Rd. (D 4), 120 R., RB. 27/6-32/, P. 124-22 gs. Durleton Court, RB. 22/6, P. 10-14 gs.; Langham, P. 11-21 gs., two unlic. houses on the E. Cliff; and many others.

Reached from the West Station: Branksome Tower, Branksome Park, Branksome Tower, Branksome Park, 1 m. from station, 107 R., RB. 31/6, P. 14-27 gs.; Norfolk, Richmond Hill (C 3), RB. 22/6-37/6, P. 32/6-60/; Higheliff (D 2), 120 R., RB. 30/-42/, P. 13-20 gs.; Savoy, RB. 25/-30/, P. P. 9-15 gs., both on W. Cliff (D 2); Bourne Hall (B 1), 100 R., RB. 21/-25/, P. 8\frac{1}{2}-15/, S.; Durley Hall, Durley Chine Rd., 100 R., RB. 25/-35/, P. 14 gs. Unlic.: Tralee, P. 6-12 gs.; Glenroy Hall, 100 R., P. 8-12 gs., W. Cliff; and many others.

At Boscombe, 2 m. E.; Chine, RB. 31/6-37/6, P. 11 gs.; Courtlands, RB. 17/6-25/, P. 7-12 gs.; Salisbury, RB. 17/6-25/, P. 7-12 gs.; Salisbury, RB. 17/6, P. 8\frac{1}{2} gs.; Linden Hall Hydro, 120 R., P. 9-17 gs.; etc.

At Canford Cliffs, 2 m. W.: Greystoke, RB. from 25/, P. 12-16 gs., closed in winter; Branksome

gs., closed in winter; Branksome

Court, P. 14-19 gs.: Riviera, P. 9-14 gs. At Southbourne: Gordon, RB, 21/. P. 10-15 gs.

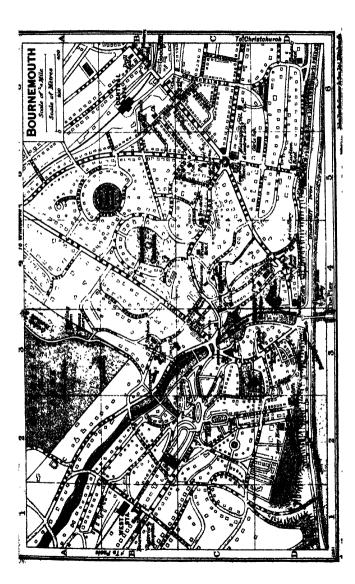
Restaurants. Lucullus (Pavilion; see below); Swiss, The Square; Criterion, Criterion Arcade; others

in Old Christchurch Rd.
Post Office (C 3), off Old Christchurch Rd. — INFORMATION BUREAU, Westover Rd.

Trolley-Buses and local buses from the Square (C 3). — MOTOR-BUSES from Bus Station just S. of the Square (C 3). - MOTOR BOATS from the Jetty for Poole, Studland, and Swanage. - STEAMERS in summer along the coast: daily to Swan-

Amusements. \*Pavilion (D 3), with theatre, ballroom, and restaurants.
\*Winter Gardens (C, D 3), in which first-class afternoon and Sun. evening concerts are given by the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra; New Royal Theatre (C 3), Albert Rd.; Palace Court Theatre (D 4), Westover Rd.; Hippodrome, Boscombe (variety). Rowing Boats and Motor Boats for hire. — Tennis Courts in the parks. — Cricket at Dean Park (B 5), Meyrick Park, etc. — Golf Links at Meyrick (A 3), Queen's Park, Boscombe, and Parkstone. — Swimming Pool, medical and Turkish baths, between the Pavilion and the pier. - Ice Rink. Westover Rd.

Bournemouth is well provided with the attractions of a high-class seaside resort, including a pier, attractive overcliff and undercliff drives, and good bathing, and it has 700 acres of parks and gardens. The banks of the Bourne are attractively laid out, and behind the extensive Meyrick Park (A 3) stretch the remains of the Talbot Woods, with fragrant pine trees. On the E., dividing Bournemouth from Boscombe, lies Boscombe Chine, while on the W. are Durley Chine (D 1), the less sophisticated Middle and Alum Chines, and \*Branksome Chine. - In the graveyard of St. Peter's (C4) are the tombs of William Godwin (d. 1836), his wife Mary Wollstonecraft (d. 1797). and his daughter Mary Shelley (d. 1851). The Russell-Cotes Art Gallery & Museum (D 4) is an interesting collection of paintings (examples of Turner, Corot, and many of the later Victorians) and other works of art (open free 10-6, 10.30-5 in winter; Thurs. 6d.). - R. L. Stevenson lived at Bournemouth in 1884-87, but the house ('Skerryvore,' Alum Chine Rd.) where he spent the last two years and completed 'Kidnapped' and 'Dr. Jekyll' was destroyed in 1940. Sir Hubert Parry (1848-1918) was a native of Bournemouth. To the W. of Branksome Chine



are Canford Cliffs and (5 m.) the bathing resort of Sandbanks (Haven, RB. 25/-50/, P. 17-23½ gs.; Harbour Heights, P. 13-19 gs.; Sandbanks, RB. 30/-42/, P. 17-22 gs.) on Poole Harbour, connected by floating bridge with Studland and Swanage (3d.; car from 3/).

From Bournemouth to Salisbury, see Rte. 16; A 350 leads N.W. to Bland-

ford and Shaftesbury, see pp. 118, 121.

Passing through the suburban districts of Branksome and Parkstone, we enter Dorset, skirting Poole Park with a saltwater lake of 60 acres. — 36 m. Poole (Dolphin, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; Antelope, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.) is an ancient and still active seaport (83,000 inhab., including Branksome), with a picturesque quay lined with old warehouses, a Guildhall of 1761, and pottery works. The quay faces Poole Harbour, a capacious and almost landlocked bay, surrounded by heaths and favoured by yachtsmen. It was the war-time terminus of B.O.A.C. flyingboats. In High St. Scaplen's Court incorporates a 14th cent. house of the Guild of St. George. Within the narrow mouth of the harbour lies Brownsea Island (no adm.), where the Boy Scout movement began in a trial camp in 1907. — Our road skirts Hole's Bay, a branch of Poole Harbour, with its huge power station, and bears left.

46 m. Wareham (Red Lion, RB. 20/, P. 10 gs.; Black Bear, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.), an ancient and interesting little town (2750 inhab.) on the navigable Frome, is built within an enceinte of massive Anglo-Saxon earthworks ('the Walls'), with its four main streets intersecting at right angles. Lady St. Mary's Church contains the marble coffin of Edward the Martyr (see below) near the interesting leaden font (c. 1155), and two remarkable little chapels. St. Martin's, a small church on the walls, is partly Saxon. The fine monument to T. E. Lawrence

(see below) is by Eric Kennington.

From Warehas to Swanage, 10 m. (railway in 25 min.; through-carriages from Waterloo) the road crosses the so-called Isle of Purbeck, a bold promontory of downs and heath, of great interest to geologists and yielding potter's clay and the shelly limestone known as Purbeck marble. — 4 m. Corfe Castle (Bankes Arms, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; Grevhound, similar charges). Above the village, boldly situated on an isolated hill in the centre of a gap in the downs, are the striking ruins of "Corfe Castle (open 9-dusk; adm. 6d.), famous for its gallant defence for six weeks in 1643 by Lady Bankes against 600 Parliamentary troops. In 1646, however, it was seized by stratagem and dailberately reduced to its present curiously shattered condition by gunpowder. The castle, dating mainly from the Norman period, occupies the site of a Saxon stronghold of King Edgar (950), at the gate of which King Edward the Martyr was murdered by his stepmother Elfrida in 979 to clear the way to the throne for her son Ethelred. It was a favourite residence of King John; and Edward II was imprisoned here in 1326, just before his death at Berkeley Castle. At Kingston, 2 m. S.W., is a sumptuous church built by Street in 1880. Lord Chancellor Eldon (d. 1838 at Encombe, 1½ m. S.W.) is buried in the old parish church. — 11 m. Swanage (Grand, RB. 21/–35), P. 10–18½ gs.; Grosvenor, with swimming-pool, RB. 25/–42), P. 10–22 gs.; Royal Victoria, summer only, RB. 22/6–30), P. 9–16 gs.; Wolfston, RB. 17/6–25), P. 9–12 gs.; Stip, RB. 21/P. 8½ gs.), a popular seaside resort (6850 inhab.). Steamers in summer to

Bournemouth. The façade of the Town Hall originally belonged to the Mercers' Hall in Lordon, and was designed by Wren; the clock-tower, near thelpier, was first erected in honour of the Duke of Wellington at the S. end of Lordon Bridge. At Durlstone Head, 1½ m. S., is a stone terrestrial globe 10 ft. inidiameter and weighing 40 tons (adm. 6d.). About ½ m. W. of this are the Tilly Whim Caves (6d.), once used by smugglers, and the walk may be extended along the coast, past (1½ m.) Dancing Ledge (so called from the motion of the waves of the making tide), to (4½ m.) St. Alban's Head with a Norman chapel, and (5½ m.) the lovely little bay of Chapman's Pool, whence the return to (6 m.) Swanage may be made via Worth Matravers, with its Norman church. — About 3 m. N. of Swanage (bus) is the charming village of Studland (Knoll House, RB. 25/-48/, P. 12-17 gs.), with a tiny Norman church, on a pretty bay with good bathing. On the moor, 1 m. N.W. of Studland, is a curious perched block of ferruginous sandstone (16½ ft. high; c. 400 tons), known as the Agglestone. The road goes on to (3 m. more) the floating bridge for Sandbanks and Bournemouth.

We ascend the valley of the Frome. — At (50 m.) Wool, with Bovington Camp (r.), the original headquarters of the Royal Tank Corps, are the scanty ruins of Bindon Abbey (adm. weekdays 10-6, 6d.), founded by the Cistercians in 1172, and the manor house of the Turbervilles, where Tess and Angel Clare spent their wedding night.

Clare spent their wedding night.

T. B. Lawrence of Arabia (1888-1935) is buried at Moreton, 3½ m. N.W. His cottage (N.T.) at Clouds Hill, on the Puddletown road N. of Bovington Camp, is open on Sun., Wed. & Thurs. 2-6 or 12-dusk (adm. 1/6). Lulworth Cove (Cove, open in summer, RB. 21/, P. 9 gs.), 5 m. S. of Wool, beyond West Lulworth (Castle, RB. 17/6), is a little summer resort. The Cove proper is a remarkable circular bay, about 500 yds, in diameter, almost completely landlocked by tall oolite and chalk hills. At East Lulworth, 2½ m. N.E., is Lulworth Castle (16-17th cent.), the square feudal-looking seat of the ancient Roman Catholic family of Weld, where Charles X of France found shelter for a time after 1830. A fine walk leads W. along the cliffs to (10 m.) Weymouth (Rts. 16); but the Royal Armoured Corps now has its permanent headquarters between East and West Lulworth and the beautiful coast to the E. is a military training area, closed to the public.

At 56 m. the Weymouth road leaves the Dorchester road on the right and crosses the Downs. To the right beyond (58\frac{1}{2}\text{ m.}) Osmington is an equestrian figure cut in the chalk, supposed to represent George III (see 'The Trumpet Major'). — 64 m. Weymouth, see Rte. 16.

### 15. THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

Steamers. Between c. June 15th and c. Aug. 25th sailing-tickets (obtainable at British Railways Travel Centre, Regent St., London, S.W.1) are required on Fri. for the outward journey, on Sat. between c. July 7th and c. Sept. 22nd for the return. In mid-May-Sept. steamers of the B.R. sail every evening except Sun. (Sun. also in July-Aug.) from Southampton; in other months on Mon., Wed., Fri.; also c. May 20th-Sept. 20th every evening except Sun. from Mon. who, Fri. salso c. May 20th-Sept. 20th every evening except Sun. from Meymouth; in other months on Tues., Thurs., Sat. Boat trains from London to the steamer-side run from Waterloo to Southampton and from Paddington to Weymouth. The boats touch first at Guerney (63 hrs. from Southampton, 5 hrs. from Weymouth) and, after \(\frac{1}{2}\)-\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr.'s delay, go on to (2 hrs. more) Jersey. Fares from either port 79/1, 53/5; from London 97/11, 66, ret. 1706, 117/10, available by either route. Adm. of 2nd cl. passengers to saloon 25/6, double journey 40/. A limited number of berths and cabins may be reserved through B.R. Travel Centre (see above). Motor cars are shipped from Southampton or Weymouth (on passenger vessels except at summer week-ends) at a charge of from £6 10/ (owner's risk), or £7 10/ (company's risk); motor cycles from 14/10, bicycles 9/10. Motorists must have a Customs Specification

Form certified at the port of embarkation, and must obtain an International

Form certified at the port of embarkation, and must obtain an International Driving Permit and International Certificate (see p. kiv), and pay customs and wharfage charges (c. 11/4). Shipping space should be reserved well in advance. Air Services. To Jersey or Guernsey: from London (Heathrow or Croydon) several times daily in 95 min. (128/, ret. 192/; from Southampton (Eastleigh) 2-3 times daily in 1 hr. (93/, 140/); air-ferry for cars, etc., Southampton to Guernsey in ‡ hr. (car from £12 10/, motor cycle from 50/, cycle 10/). Summer services several times weekly (frequently on Sat.) from most provincial airports to both islands. To Alderney: from London (Croydon) once or twice daily in 1 hr. (90/, ret. 150/); from Southampton twice daily in 55 min. (67/, ret. 120/). Motor transport between airport and town in Jersey and Guernsey, 1/6. For services between the islands and from France, see below.

The CHANNEL ISLANDS (Iles Anglo-Normandes), viz. Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, and Herm, with several islets and a labyrinth of rocks and reefs, are situated in the wide gulf of St. Malo, off the N. coast of France. Though within 10-30 m. of the coast of the Cotentin in Normandy and 50 m. at their nearest point from England (Portland Bill). they have been united with the latter through the Crown for 800 years. The total area of the islands is about 75 sq. m., and their population in 1951 was 103,000. English is spoken and understood everywhere, though French is the official language. while among themselves the countryfolk, especially in Guernsey, use a Norman dialect. These "lovely gardens of the sea," as Victor Hugo calls them, are an attractive and much frequented summer resort, offering fine rock scenery, rich and varied vegetation, a pleasant climate, bathing, boating, golf, and good roads. At the same time they afford interesting material for study to the historian, the lawyer, the economist, and the archæologist. Compulsory service in the militia was the rule until 1928 and the detachment of British regular troops that had garrisoned the islands since the 17th cent, was withdrawn in 1930.

The Channel Islands are divided into the two distinct Bailiwicks of Jersey and Guernsey, differing considerably in constitution. Alderney, Sark, and Herm rank as dependencies of Guernsey. Both the little commonwealths have retained their domestic independence, with their own legislatures and jurisprudence, and are not controlled by the Parliament in London. Acts of the island legislatures must receive the consent of the Sovereign in Council. the island legislatures must receive the consent of the Sovereign in Council. The Privy Council, too, is the final court of appeal. The foundation of their laws is the Grand Coutumier of Normandy, modified by centuries of island legislation and by the adoption of many British Acts of Parliament. Each baillwick has its Lieutenant-Governor (or commander-in-chief), its Bailiff (or chief magistrate), and its own judicature. The bailiffs (who are also ex-officio presidents of the States) preside over the royal courts, consisting of 12 Jurats, chosen by the States with a legal electoral college, in Jersey, and by 12 conseillers, chosen by a body called the States of Election, in Guernsey. In Jersey the States consist of 12 senators, 12 constables, and 28 deputies, all chosen by universal suffrage. The lieutenant-governor and crown officers have seats in the States and may speak but not yote. In Guernsey the States of Delibersuniversal surrage. The lieutenant-governor and crown officers have seats in the States and may speak but not vote. In Guernsey the States of Deliberation consist of the 12 conseillers, 10 delegates of the douzaines (or representatives of the parishes), 33 deputies, elected by the people, and two representatives of Alderney (with the crown officers as in Jersey). The States of Alderney (since 1949) consist of a president and 9 deputies, elected by universal suffrage; the island has two representatives in the Guernsey States of Deliberation, four in the States of Election. In Sark, where the feudal system is seen in actual

operation, though on a microscopic scale, the seigneur and the tenants of his manor form a court, presided over by the seigneur, who exercises complete jurisdiction under the Crown, and a seneschal nominated by the seigneur.

The Seil of the islands, light and very productive, is industriously cultivated and periodically enriched with 'vraic' or seaweed. Except in the case of the fiefs and seigneuries the land in descent is subject to 'partage' amongst members of the family, so that the islands present an interesting system of small holdings. Large quantities of early potatoes, tomatoes, apples, and pears are exported to England from Jersey, and grapes, melons, and tomatoes from Guernesy. The Jersey cabbage, or great cow cabbage (chou cavaller), often grows to a height of 10 ft., and its stalks used to be made into walkingsticks. — The famous CATTLE of the Channel Islands, of small size and delicate frame but unsurpassed as milkers, are of two breeds, viz. Jersey cattle, descended from a Breton stock, and Alderney or Guernsey cattle (rather larger), descended from a Norman breed. These are the only breeds permitted to exist in the islands; they are never crossed and purity of breed, proved by strictly-kept herd books, is maintained by legislation.

Money. British coins are the legal tender in all the islands, but Jersey and

Guernsey each have a local 'copper' coinage, not mutually valid, corresponding to British pence, half-pence, etc.; while Guernsey issues bank notes for £1, not valid in Jersey.

History. The present inhabitants are mainly of Norman descent, with an admixture of Breton blood, but in Alderney the stock is mainly English. It is doubtful whether the islands came under the rule of Rollo at the Treaty of St.-Clair-sur-Epte (912), but in 933, after the conquest of the Breton chiefs, they became part of the Duchy of Normandy. At the Norman Conquest they were united to the English Crown, and this union, interrupted under William II and Stephen, became permanent on the accession of Henry II is 1154. When Philip Augustus of France confiscated the Duchy of Normandy and united it to his crown in 1204, the islanders remained faithful to King John, and France failed to retain them. It is curious to note, however, that ecclesiastically they still long remained subject to the Bishop of Coutances. for the bull of Pope Alexander VI, transferring them to the diocese of Win-chester at the instance of Henry VII, did not take actual effect until 1568. By the Treaty of Bretigny in 1360 John II recognised the English claim to by the Ireary of Sreights in 1300 John in the Comment in English chain to the islands, but both before and after that date the French made repeated efforts to take possession of them, the final attempt being made in 1781, when the invaders, under Baron de Rullecourt, were defeated at the Battle of Jersey, in the market-square of St. Helier, by Major Francis Pierson, who fell at the moment of victory (Jan. 6th). During the Civil War Guernsey sided with Cromwell, while the royalist Jersey afforded an asylum to Charles II when Prince of Wales and proclaimed him as king immediately on the at when Frince of wates and proctamed him as king immediately on the execution of his father. But Dec. 15th, 1651, saw the surrender of all the islands to the Parliamentary forces under Admiral Blake and Colonel Haynes. New Jersey, in the United States, granted in 1664 to Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, was named in honoul of Carteret's gallant defence of Jersey for the King. A sliver-gilt mace, presented at the Restoration by Charles II to Jersey, is still carried before the Bailiff in the Court and States. Victor Hugo, exiled from France by the Coup d'Etat of 1851, sought refuge, at first in Jersey, but from 1855 in Guernsey, where he remained until the fall of the Second Empire in 1870.

Soon store the fell of Erance in June 1040 became the islander's created.

Soon after the fall of France, in June 1940, began the islanders' greatest ordeal. The islands were not capable of defence and were declared 'open cities.' A large proportion of the inhabitants of Guernsey and Jersey and the cities. A large proportion of the inhabitants of Guerniev and Jersey and the entire population of Alderney were evacuated to the mainland, the cattle on Alderney having been shipped to Guerniev, and, after a preliminary attack from the air, the islands were occupied by German troops at the beginning of July. The German army behaved on the whole with considerable correctness, though requisitioning whatever material and buildings they required and maintaining a regime of military strictness. In 1942-43 many residents of non-island origin were deported to Germany, and a great number of prisoners and workers of the 'Todt organisation' were employed in constructing huge steel and concrete fortifications, sea-walls, and underground works. A few British Commando raids were made on Sark and Guernsey,

and the Guernsey airfield and harbour were bombed in 1940-41, and again in 1944, the islands, cut off from all sources of supply apart from the visits of Red Cross ships, suffered great hardship until, on May 9th, 1945, the German garrison formally surrendered to the Royal Nays. In Jersey, Guernsey, and Sark normal life was quickly resumed. In Alderney, however, destruction had been much more universal; the island was not even safe for civilian occupation for six months, and thanks to the complete disorganisation, the islanders were practically without resources. The British Government therefore subsidised the island, which was run on a communal basis until the end of 1947; ten years of effort, with additional economic aid from Guernsey, have restored the island to its former prosperity.

have restored the island to its former prosperity.

In 1953 a long-standing dispute between the United Kingdom and France concerning sovereignty over the Ecretous and the Minquiers, two groups of reefs (6 m. N.W. and 12 m. S. of Jersey) was decided in favour of Britain by the International Court at The Hague. These sistes are important as centres

of oyster and lobster breeding.

JERSEY (28,700 acres; 57,300 inhab.), lying 12 m. from France, is 12 m. long and 6 m. wide. The N. coast offers picturesque rocky scenery with many remarkable sea-caves, while the other coasts consist of open sandy bays enclosed by rocky headlands. The well-wooded interior is intersected by lovely miniature valleys.

The island, known to the ancients as Casarea, is divided into 12 parishes, each with its ancient church, mostly built in the 12th cent. but sadly entreated since. Ancient small manor- and farm-houses, with rectangular windows and of a severe simplicity, and some with their characteristic double gateways of granite, exist in numbers all over the island; but these, too, have been freely modernised. — There are in Jersey five fiefs (St. Ouen, Rozel, Samarès, La Trinité, and Mélèches), called fiefs haubert, held direct of the Sovereign par foi et hommage en service de chevalerie' (knight's service). A fief haubert ranks immediately below a feudal barony. Rozel and La Trinité are held also by Grand Serjeanty. Leave to visit the grounds of the manor-houses, with their chapels and their ancient colombiers, is often granted on application; admission to the houses requires special introduction.

ST. HELIER (25,350 inhab.), the capital of Jersey, situated on the fine bay of St. Aubin, often compared with the Bay of Naples, is a clean and flourishing town, with fine parks and good sea-bathing. Prominent in the centre of the bay as the steamer approaches the harbour is Elizabeth Castle, built in the reign of Elizabeth I on the site of the ancient monastery from which the town took its name (adm. 6d.), at low tide accessible by causeway, at high tide by ferry from West Park (2/ return). Within it is the house in which Lord Clarendon wrote his History of the Great Rebellion and in which Charles II sought refuge with him in 1646 and 1649. On a rock called the Hermitage, just beyond the castle, is a rudely built chapel with a pointed stone roof of the 12th cent. (key at the lighthouse).

Hetels (prices lower out of season). Grand, Esplanade, P. 15 gs.; Royal Yacht, Weighbridge, P. 15 gs.; Woodville, St. Saviour's Rd., P. 12 gs.; Beautort, Green St., 11-24 gs.; Ritz, Colomberie, 10<sup>2</sup> gs.; Metropole, Roseville St., 41 gs.; Bay View, St. Aubin's

Rd., 12½ gs.; Continental, 12½ gs.; de France, 11½ gs., both St. Saviour's Rd.; Royal, David Place, 11½ gs.; Osterley Court, Hastings Rd., 7½–12 gs.—At Havre des Pas: Normandie, P. 12 gs.; Ommarco, P. 14 gs.; and many others.— Private Hotels and simpler accommodation abound: apply to the States Tourism Committee, Jersey.

Post Office, Broad St.

Restaurants (closed Sun.). Star, Wharf St.; Oyster Shell, Halkett St.; also at West Park Pavilion. — Café, with orchestra, Pomme d'Or, Weighbridge.

Swimming Pool at Havre des Pas. Motor-Buses radiate from St. Helier. — MOTOR COACHES make circular tours daily (5/-10/).

Steamers via Guernsey to England daily (see above); the Southampton

steamers berth in the Albert Harbour, the Weymouth boats at the North Quay. To St. Malo pane or twice weekly (ret. 90/6, 70/; bars are carried). To Sark, see p. 108. Air Services from Jersey Airport (at St. Peter's, 5 m. N.W.). To Great Britain, see above; to Guernsey, 4 or more times daily in 20 min. (20/, ret.

Air Services from Jersey Airport (at St. Peter's, 5 m. N.W.). To Great Britain, see above; to Guernsey, 4 or more times daily in 20 min. (20], ret. 36]); to Alderney, once or twice daily in 20 min. (26], ret. 46]); to Dinard, twice daily in summer in 25 mins. (45], ret. 65]); also 'no-passport' day trips (£5 incl. lunch and tea); to St. Brieuc in 30 min. (48], ret. 70]).

At the entrance to the town is the Parish Church (11th and 14th cent.), with a massive square tower, to the E. of which is ROYAL SQUARE, the scene of the Battle of Jersey in 1781. A statue called George II stands on the site of the old market-cross, and official proclamations are still made at this spot, but the market house is now in Halkett Place, a little to the N. One side of the square is formed by the Court House or Cohue Royale (with interesting paintings), the Salle des Etats (where the local Parliament meets), and the Public Library (founded in 1736). Overlooking Royal Sq. on the S. is Fort Regent, built in 1806. — The museum of the Société Jersiaise, at No. 9 Pier Rd., contains interesting prehistoric relics found in the island (weekdays 10.30–12.30, 2.30–4.30, exc. Wed. aft.; adm. 1/, free Thurs. aft.). In the Howard Davis Park is a 'Garden of Remembrance', with a small war cemetery.

FROM ST. HELIER TO GOREY, 5 m., motor-bus in ½ hr. We traverse the holiday suburb of Havre des Pas on the sandy Grève d'Azette overlooking which is the Maison Victor Hugo (now a hotel) where the poet lived in 1852-55. Most buses follow the coast-road viâ Le Hocq, on St. Clement's Bay (Ambassadeur, P. 16 gs.), and La Rocque Point, the S.E. corner of the island. The inland route runs viâ Samarès, where the manor house, mostly of the 18th cent., has a fine garden, a dovecote and a 12th cent. chapel-crypt, and St. Clement's Church. The dolmen of Mont Ubé lies 5 min. from Samarès. Beyond Grouville (Links, P. 14 gs.; Grouville Hall, P. 11 gs.) appears Gorey Common, with its golf links. From Gorey (Dolphin, P. 12 gs.) a launch sails 3 or 4 times weekly to (1 hr.) Carteret in France (also 'no-passport' day trips in summer). On a lofty headland dominating the village is \*Mont Orguent Castle, an imposing medieval fortress (weekdays 10-6, Sun. 2-6; adm. 1/; conducted tours).

The castle is first mentioned in 1212, though the crypts of the chapels of St. Mary and St. George are probably 100 years older. The title of 'Mont Orguell' was conferred upon it in 1462, and though the castle underwent many sieges, notably by Du Guesclin in 1373, its keep was never taken. William Prynns, the Puritan, was imprisoned here in 1638-40. The view from

the summit of the keep embraces on a clear day the coast of France and the spires of Coutances cathedral (guide 1/6).

A steep pathway ascends from the Castle Green to the summit of Gorey Hill, with notice-boards indicating the way to the Dolmen de Faldouet, one of the finest megalithic remains in Jersey. The capstone weighs 23 tons. From the dolmen we descend to Anne Port whence the \*Coast Road leads past Archirondel to St. Catherine's Breakwater, built in 1843-55 as a naval harbour of refuge, but afterwards discovered to be useless. Thence we may return to St. Helier (6 m.) by motor-bus in 35 min.

FROM ST. HELIER TO ST. AUBIN AND CORBIÈRE, 7 m. (motorbus in ½ hr.), at first skirting the Bay of St. Aubin. 3 m. Millbrook (Magnolia, P. 12 gs.), with the church of St. Matthew, containing decorative glass fittings by René Lalique (1934), a memorial to Lord Trent. — 3½ m. St. Aubin (Somerville, with fine view, P. 14 gs.; La Haule Manor, P. 12 gs.; La Tour, P. 11 gs.) is a picturesque village with a harbour.

The road ascending past the Somerville Hotel leads to the Manor of Noirmont and (1½ m.) Noirmont Point, which has been purchased by the States of Jersey as an island war memorial. Just to the W. is Portelet Bay, with a holiday camp and the Old Farm Restaurant. From the heights above the latter we cross the common to La Cotte Point (the E. arm of St. Brelade's Bay), where a

Mousterian cave-dwelling has been discovered.

A pleasant route for walkers follows the old railway line (3½ m.) to Corbière, but the main road goes on from St. Aubin to (5 m.) St. Brelade (L'Horizon, St. Brelade's Bay, at both P. 16 gs.; Beau Rivage, 12 gs.), the quaint church of which (12th cent.) has been restored, though it has escaped more lightly than the other country churches in the island. The Fishermen's Chapel (10th cent.), adjoining, has 14th cent. frescoes and in the churchyard is a German war cemetery. Thence we go on to (7 m.) Corbière (Seagrove Court, P. 14 gs.; Le Chalet, 15 gs.), overlooking the wild rocky coast and the lighthouse (no adm.).

On the coast S.W. of St. Brelade is the lovely little Beauport Bay, presented to the States in 1949 by Lord Trent; while from La Maye, with the airport on the left, half-way to Corbière, we descend to the 'Five Mile Road' which runs N. along the shore of St. Ouen's Bay (surf bathing for good swimmers),

backed by the sand dunes called Les Quennevais.

FROM ST. HELIER TO THE NORTH-WESTERN PARISHES (motor-buses to Grève de Lecq or Plémont, 35 min.; to L'Etacq ½ hr.; to Devil's Hole, 40 min.). We follow the St. Aubin road, and, beyond Millbrook, at *Bel Royal*, we turn inland, by the beautiful valley of St. Peter to (2½ m.) *Tesson Mill*, revived for use during the war.

The road on the right here leads in \( \frac{1}{2} \) m. to the German Underground Hospital (adm. daily 2.30-5.30, 6d.), a remarkable series of subterranean wards, etc., built by slave labour, once fully equipped but never used, and

now stripped bare.

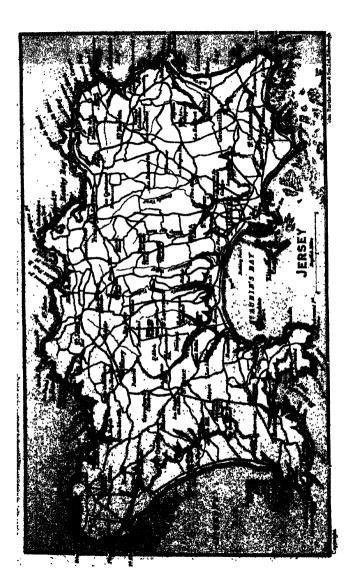
At (4 m.) La Hague Mill we ascend (1.) to the St. Ouen's road and the beautiful Manor of St. Ouen (13th cent.; restored).

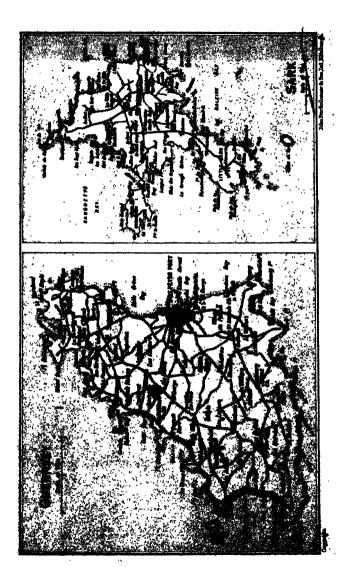
the domain of the De Carteret family since before the Norman Conquest. To the left is the parish church (13th cent.) with brasses of the De Carteret and Payne families, about 1 m. N.W. of which is the Dolmen des Monts Grantez, on the height above St. Ouen's Bay. Thence we follow the road to the N. passing L'Etacq to visit the scanty ruins of Grosnez Castle (14th cent.), situated on the extreme N.W. point of the island (9½ m. from St. Helier), which commands a magnificent view of the rest of the archipelago. — We now strike E., leaving on the left Plémont, with a large holiday camp, good sands, and a 'needle rock' accessible at low water, and, passing the two old manors of Vinchelez. descend to the charming Grève de Lecq (Hotel).

The N. coast to the E. is unfrequented and can only be explored on foot. A very fine view-point is the Col de la Roque, c. 14 m. from Grève de Lecq, and in the next bay E. is the Devil's Hole, a cave with a collapsed roof (dangerous descent). From the old farm-house above it (teas), with remains of a 14th cent. priory, we may return to St. Helier by St. Lawrence's Church (13th cent.) and the attractive Waterworks Valley; or we may go on E. crossing the little Mourier Valley to Sorel and by the new Route du Nord (constructed during the war), to join the next route at St. John's, The coastal beauty is

somewhat marred here by the large quarry on Ronez Point.

From St. Helier to the Eastern Parishes (motor-bus to Rozel, 40 min., to Bonne Nuit, 42 min., to Archirondel viâ La Hougue Bie, ½ hr.). Quitting St. Helier by St. Saviour's Rd., we pass on the right Victoria College, a public school opened in 1852, and on the left Government House (residence of the Lieutenant-Governor), and reach (1 m. from Royal Sq.) St. Saviour's Church, properly St. Sauveur de l'Epine, with its square embattled tower, one of the finest churches in the islands. The rectory was the birthplace of Lily Langtry (Lady de Bathe. 1852-1929), her tomb, with portrait-bust, is in the churchvard. Thence we strike N.E. for (12 m.) \*La Hougue Bie (adm. 6d., closed Sun, till 2.30), a prehistoric artificial mound, on which (fine view) stand two chapels under one roof. That on the W. (Notre Dame de la Clarté) dates from the 12th cent.: the other (Jerusalem Chapel), with an undercroft, was built by Dean Mabon of Jersey on his return from Jerusalem in 1538. Beneath the mound was discovered in 1924 a remarkable lateneolithic sepulchre consisting of an entrance passage, a central chamber, and three side chambers with enormous uprights and capstones of granite. Adjoining is a German dug-out with an 'Occupation Museum' (adm. 6d.). About 1½ m. farther N. is St. Martin's Church (13th cent.), beyond which are Rozel Manor (13th cent. chapel), the residence of the Lemprière family since 1365, and (5 m.) Rozel Bay and Harbour (La Chaire, P. 15 gs.). The Seigneur of Rozel is bound to ride into the sea up to his saddle-girth to meet the Queen when she visits Jersey and to act as her butler (i.e. Grand Serjeanty). - A few min. walk E, is the Couperon Dolmen. In the opposite direction we may proceed via Trinity Church and thence along





the picturesque N. coast, to St. John's, viewing Bouley Bay (Water's Edge, P. 21 gs.), Giffard Bay, the pleasant Bonne Nuit Bay (Chalet Hotel, P. 94 gs.), and the Wolf Caves, and return to St. Heller by the St. John's road. Or from Trinity Church we may return direct (S.) to (3½ m.) St. Helier, passing the lodge-gate of the Manor of La Trinité, a house of the 16th to 17th cent. (restored and enlarged), with many interesting features and beautiful subtropical gardens. The Seigneur de la Trinité has to present two mallards to the Queen when she visits Jersev.

GUERNSEY (15,600 acres; 43,550 inhab.), the Sarnia of the ancients, the most westerly and exposed of the islands, is in shape triangular (9 m. in length by 5 m. in width). The S. coast, with its bold rocky headlands, intersected by lovely little valleys, equals in beauty the N. coast of Jersey; but the interior is not so attractive. About two-thirds of the area is in cultivation, a large proportion under glass. There are no caravans or holiday camps on the island.

The old churches of its 10 parishes, architecturally similar to those of Jersey, are not unpicturesque, although almost all have lost the stone tracery of the windows and have been much neglected. Many of the old farm-houses

possess fine doorways with semicircular granite arches.

ST. PETER PORT (16.800 inhab.), the capital of Guernsey. is built on the slopes of the E. coast, and is especially well seen from the sea. Adjoining the harbour on the S. is Castle Cornet (no adm, at present), begun in the 13th cent, but much altered since. The residence of the Governors until 1672 when it was partly destroyed by lightning, it was used as a prison until 1811. The precipitous old streets in the upper town, with their connecting flights of steps and early 19th cent. terraces, repay detailed exploration.

Hotels (prices reduced out of season). Old Government House, an attractive building with a fine view, attractive blunding with a line view, P. 18-20 gs.; Royal, Esplanade, RB. 27/6; Wyndham's, Esplanade, Les Rocquettes, Les Gravées, P. from 9 gs.; La Collinette, St. Jacques, P. 10 gs.; Grange Lodge, Grange Rd., P. 9 gs.; Richmond, Cambridge Park, P. 11 gs.; Albion, Esplanade; de Normandie, Lefebyre St.; etc. For other accommodation apply to the States Publicity Committee, Guernsey.

Restaurants. The Galleon, Plaiderie; Central, Smith St.

Post Office, Smith St. -MATION BUREAU, North Esplanade. Amusements. Little Theatre, Central Hall, Clifton Steps (off High

St.); Candie Auditorium, Variety and concerts.

Motor-Buses ply to all parts of the island. - MOTOR COACHES make circular tours daily.

Steamers to Jersey daily; to England, see p. 98; to Sark, Alderney, and Herm, see below; to St. Malo weekly in summer. Marine cruises 4/, Sun. 5/.

cruises 41, sun. 31.

Air Services from La Villiaze airport (3 m. S.W.). To Great Britain, see p. 99; to Jersey, 4 or more times daily in 20 min. (20), ret. 36); to Alderney, 2-4 times daily in 20 min. (same fares). 'No-passport' day trips in summer to Dinard.

Bathing Places, under the heights of Fort George, constructed to suit the states of the tide.

Parallel with the Esplanade is the busy narrow High St., which ends on the S. at St. Peter's Church, the finest old church in the Channel Islands. The mouldings and canopies of the doorway should be noted, also the nave arches (13th cent.) which spring almost from the floor. A memorial screen (1922) commemorates Sir Isaac Brock (1769-1812), 'the hero of Upper Canada', who fell at the battle of Queenston Heights. Close by are the interesting Markets and the Guille-Aliès Museum (weekdays 11-1, 2-4; adm. 6d., free on Wed. & Sat. aft.) with objects of local interest. Cornet St., on the other side of the Markets, ascends steeply to the Lukis and Island Museum (weekdays, exc. Wed. & Bank Holidays, 10.30-1, 2-4, adm. free), a more important collection, with an interesting section dealing with the megalithic monuments of the Channel Islands and Brittany. To the left is Hauteville, with Hauteville House (weekdays, exc. Thurs. aft., 10.30-12, 2-5; adm. 1/), the residence of Victor Hugo from 1856 to 1870 and now the property of the city of Paris.

The house contains portraits and mementoes, and bead tapestries that belonged to Christina of Sweden; the poet's study at the top of the house, bedroom he could see the house of Juliette Drouet ('La Fallue' in Havelet, a turning on the left higher up), where she lived in 1856-64, removing then to No. 20 Hauteville, Hugo's first Guernsey residence (1853-56).

The Royal Court House (1799), in Manor St., where the Court and States meet, contains some good portraits, and in the adjoining Greffe may be seen a fine collection of royal charters granted to Guernsey. In Grange Rd. is the castellated building (1828) of Elizabeth College, a boys' school founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1563. Farther on are the Candie Gardens (bandconcerts) with a statue of Victor Hugo (1914), the Victoria Tower and the splendid Priaulx Library (free).

Points of interest in the neighbourhood are the Foulon Cemetery, 1½ m. W., with the graves of British sailors torpedoed in St. Mailo Bay; and the Long-field Vineries, ½ m. N.W., with a huge vine-house 750 ft. long.

FROM ST. PETER PORT TO THE NORTH (motor-buses to L'Ancresse viâ St. Sampson or Vale, L'Islet, Grandes Rocques, or Cobo). Leaving the town by the Glategny Esplanade, we follow the rather dull coast road to (2 m.) St. Sampson, a little town with a harbour, in the heart of the granite-quarrying district. The church has a primitive saddle-backed tower, within which were found a latten crucifix, censer, and candlesticks of 15th cent. Norman workmanship (now in N. chapel). About 1 m. farther N. is La Hougue de Déhus, a remarkable chambered mound (key at Priaulx Library, St. Peter Port). We now strike W. across L'Ancresse Common (golf course; L'Ancresse Lodge, P. 9 gs.), and from the cross-roads visit the Autel des Vardes dolmen (near first tee). — From the cross-roads Lancresse Rd. leads S. to Vale Church, a fine early-Norman building, near the remains of a priory dependent on the abbey of Mont St. Michel in Normandy. The conspicuous

tower to the left is Vale Mill, fortified and heightened by the Germans. We follow the coast road W. past the bay of Grand Havre (Houmet du Nord, P. 9 gs.) and the village of L'Islet to (c. 6 m.) Cobo Bay (Grandes Rocques, P. 9 gs.), and thence return to (3½ m.) St. Peter Port by Cobo Rd. (St. George's Hotel, to the r.), passing Saumarez Park, the home of Adm. Lord de Saumarez (1757–1836), now a rest-home for the aged (adm. to hall and chapel, weekdays 2-6), with a fine park.

FROM ST. PETER FORT TO THE WEST (motor-buses to Pleinmont by several routes). Quitting the town by Grange Rd. we proceed to (2 m.) Catel Church, supposed to have been built on the site of an ancient fort named the 'Castel du Grand Sarazin.' The massive arcades and frescoes should be noticed; in the churchyard is a statue-menhir discovered under the original high altar. Thence the road leads to (4½ m.) the sandy expanse of Vazon Bay, and past the late 14th cent. Chapel of St. Apolline (fresco-remains; key at the house opposite) to (c. 6½ m.) Rocquaine Bay. Near L'Erée (L'Erée, P. 10 gs.; Fort Saumarez, P. 9 gs., both summer only), to the N. of this bay is a dolmen known as Le Creux ès Fées, covered with its original tumulus.

A causeway leads at low water hence to the island of Lihou, with the remains of an ancient priory.

The road skirting Rocquaine Bay leads S. to (c. 21 m.) Pleinmont Point (Imperial, P. 11 gs.), the extreme W. point of Guernsey, with rugged and striking cliff scenery and a huge German 'bunker' sunk in the cliff (lights essential). The Hanois Lighthouse rises 1 m. from the shore, and farther out. 20 m. distant, the Roches Douvres Lighthouse, described in Victor Hugo's 'Toilers of the Sea,' is visible in clear weather. From Pleinmont we proceed E. to (4 m.) Torteval Church (rebuilt 1816), with its conspicuous round tower. Hence we may return to St. Peter Port either by reversing the following excursion or by following a pleasant inland route (c. 6 m.) viå St. Peter's in the Wood, passing near the airport, and the monastery of Les Vauxbelets, with a Christian Brothers' school and a quaint little miniature Lourdes Chapel (adm. free), studded with shells and broken china, the work of a single Brother (1914-40). Farther on is St. Andrew's (St. Hélène, P. 10 gs.).

FROM ST. PETER PORT TO THE SOUTH (motor-bus to Jerbourg, Saints, or Torteval). The following points are reached by successive deviations from the road running more or less parallel with the coast; walkers may follow the good cliff-path from Petit Port to the Gouffre or farther. Hauteville (p. 111) is continued by George Rd. up the hill to Fort George (1775), the chief military station, overlooking the harbour. About \( \frac{1}{2} \) m.

farther, at Fermain (Les Hubits, P. 81 gs.), we diverge left for Fermain Bay (La Favorita, P. 10 gs.; Le Chalet, 12 gs.), with a pleasant beach beneath wooded cliffs. The next side road leads to Jerbourg (Jerbourg, P. 9 gs.) below which, to the W., is the sandy little Petit Port, a cove of Moulin Huet Bay (Bon Port, P. 84 gs., summer only), with its exquisite morsels of rocky scenery. Round the next point is the picturesque Saints' Bay. These last two bays are reached by narrow roads from La Fosse (Les Douvres, P. 94 gs.; Captain's, similar charges). Farther W. again, beyond Icart Point and Le Jaonnet Bay, is Petit Bot Bay (Manor, P. 101 gs.), approached from the N. by a very beautiful valley. Farther on are the Gouffre, a narrow rocky gorge, and the bold headland of Corbière. About 1 m. from the Corbière is the Creux Mahie, the largest cavern in Guernsey. approached by a rather awkward descent. We may return to St. Peter Port via Torteval Church, or via Forest Church and St. Martin's (Les Merriennes, P. 10 gs.; Bella Luce, P. 10 gs.; Forest, 104 gs.; La Villette, 10 gs.), where the church has a fine Norman porch and a \*Statue-menhir at the churchyard gate. later in date than that at Catel. The most interesting approach to town is via Ville au Roi, Government House, and the steep Mount Durand, with its quaint old-fashioned villas.

SARK or Sercq (3½ m. long, 1½ m. wide; 563 inhab.), the most picturesque of the Channel Islands, is reached from St. Peter Port by a steamer every weekday at 10 a.m., returning 5 p.m. (7 m. in 1 hr.; 5/6, return 9/, incl. landing tax), with additional services on Mon., Wed., & Sat. in summer, as well as day-excursions; from St. Helier on Mon. (8.45 a.m.), returning 5 p.m. (16/ return). The steamer rounds either the S. end of the island or the N. end according to the set of the tide. Sark consists of two parts, Great and Little Sark, connected by an extraordinary natural causeway, known as the 'Coupée,' which rises almost sheer for 300 ft. above the sea, and is traversed by a roadway 100 yds. long and only about 6 ft. wide (railings).

Few islands contain so much of beauty and romantic scenery in so small a compass, and Sark cannot adequately be explored in a single day. The wild scenery of the vertical wall of rock surrounding the islet is enhanced in effect by the caverns with which it is everywhere penetrated, and nowhere can the destructive power of the sea be better studied than on this torn and rugged coast. The geologist and marine naturalist will find subjects for studies of absorbing interest. The local guide-book (by Latrobe) is an excellent practical guide, particularly for the cliffs and caves, some of which are dangerous of access unless the correct pathways be followed.

In the reign of Edward II Sark belonged to the Norman family of Vernon, and from 1565 to 1715 to the De Carterets. The seigneurie is at present held by the 'Dame de Serk,' Mrs. R. W. Hathaway.

There is no village on Sark, but there are three HOTELS: Dixcart, Stock's. P. 11 gs., both in the beautiful Dixcart valley, and La Sablonnerie, P. 81-9 gs. - Wagonettes and Victorias meet the steamers (drive round the island, about 10/), but, by a rigidly enforced law, no carriage may be used on Sunday save for church-going. — To the visitor for the day (6 hrs. between steamers) the following route (about 2 hr.'s walk, and involving no climbing) is recommended.

From the new harbour (opened 1949 by Elizabeth II when princess) in Maseline Bay, on the E. side, or from the tiny old Creux Harbour, a little to the S., we pass through a tunnel to the steep road leading to the interior. From the top of Collinette Hill a road leads straight on to the Prison, a tiny building of two cells, seldom occupied. A few yards up the road to the right is the modern Church, containing some mural tablets to celebrities of Sark. Thence a road leads past the Boys' School (used also as the Court House) to the Seigneurie or Manor Grounds (open to visitors on Mon. only).

From the end of the terrace a path descends to the Port du Moulin. [When the grounds are not open, Port du Moulin may be reached by a \*Path beginning at a white gate immediately beyond the Seigneurie gates.] The path
leads to a platform on the edge of the cliff, commanding a magnificent view
of the coast. To the N. are the Autelets, a group of rocks off Saignle Bay
with its blow-hole. The road goes on beyond the Seigneurie to the bay of L'Eperquerie (\*View), and is continued by a footpath to the Bec du Nez, the N point of the island. On the W. side are the caves of Les Boutiques.

From the Prison we next follow the footpath leading S. to the \*Coupée (see above). As we return thence the second turning on the right is a shady lane leading to Dixcart Valley whence an easy path goes on to the beach (excellent bathingplace). On returning from the beach we cross the valley at Petit Dixcart to visit the Creux du Derrible, a remarkable natural funnel in the cliffs of Derrible Bay. Thence we make for La Peignerie, a group of cottages near La Collinette, our starting-point.

Those who wish to visit the \*Gouliot Caves proceed W., towards Beau Regard Farm, from La Vauroque, a group of cottages at the cross-roads about midway between the Seigneurie and the Coupée. From a white gate near the midway between the Seigneurie and the Coupée. From a white gate near the farm a path leads across the common to the cliffs and down to the caves (steady head required). The floors of the caves, which should be visited by boat at low water, are piled with immense boulders and every inch is covered with living corallines. The dangerous channel of Le Goullot separates Sark from the islet of Brecqhou. A little to the S. is the bay of Havre Gosselin. Just beyond its S. horn is Victor Hugo's Cave, and farther S. are the sandy beaches of the Grande Grève (steep descent; safe bathing).

The rock scenery of Little Sark, S. of the Coupée, is especially beautiful. From the Barracks we may scramble down the cliffs to the cove of Rouge Terrier. Other similar paths, near the S. extremity of the island, afford access to Venus's Bath, to Port Gorey, with a fine blow-hole and ruins of silvermine workings, and to the Pool of Adonts, below the end of the road. All these coves afford excellent bathing for good swimmers.

these coves afford excellent bathing for good swimmers.

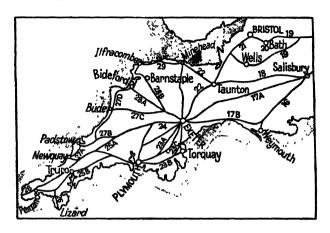
Herm (White House Hotel & Mermaid Inn, pens. 10-14 gs.), an islet 1½ m. long by ½ m. broad, 3 m. E. of Guernsey, is noted for its Shell Beach (at the N. end), beyond the 9-hole golf course, composed entirely of minute perfect shells and richer in species than the shores of all the rest of the British Isles. Over 40 genera, with 200 varieties, are recorded. Motor-boats (3/, 30 min.) and speed-boats (4/6, 15 min.) frequently in summer from St. Peter Port. — Herm was long leased to Prince Blücher von Wahlstett (d. 1915) in the name of a German company. It is now the property of the States of Guernsey and visitors may wander freely. From the tiny harbour a road winds up to the castellated mansion built round the ruins of an old priory, and there are some fine cliffs facing Sark on the S.E. side. At low tide landing is made at Le Rosier stairs, S. of the harbour. The islet of Jethou (1 m. round; private), lies to the S.

ALDERNEY (Blue Horizon, Belle Vue, above the harbour, at both P. 7-10 gs.; Harbour Lights, near the harbour; Rose & Crown, P. 6-8 gs.; Marais, in the town; Sea View, Braye Beach), an island 3½ m. long, 1½ m. broad (1321 inhab.), in French Aurigny, was the Roman Riduna. It lies 23 m. N.E. of Guernsey and is separated from the Cap de la Hague in France by the Race of Alderney, or Raz Blanchard, 8 m. broad. Although the island is the nearest to France, no French has been spoken by its people for many years. Steamers on Tues & Fri. from St. Peter Port to (2½ hrs.) Alderney (7/6, return 13/6), returning the same evening, allowing 4½ hrs. on shore. Air Service to Guernsey and to Jersey, see pp. 105, 102.

Passengers land on the N. coast, at the little port of *Braye*, protected by a huge breakwater, begun in 1847 as the first arm of a naval harbour designed as a post of observation upon Cherbourg, but never completed. About 1 m. inland is St. Anne, a quiet town with a *Church* (1847-50), by Sir Gilbert Scott, serving as a memorial of the Le Mesurier family, especially of Gen. John Le Mesurier (d. 1843), last hereditary governor of Alderney, who sold his rights to the Crown in 1825. The Norman tower of the old church is used as a clock-tower.

The finest cliff scenery is on the S. and W. coasts. The N. of the island is disfigured by quarries. On the S.W. are the Sisters (two huge pyramidal masses of porphyry). Off the W. coast, opposite the Trois Vaux valley, beyond the airport, are the rocks of Les Etacs. On the S.E. coast is Essex Castle, below which, and well seen from the Fort du Raz in Longy Bay to the E., is the Roche Pendante, or Hanging Rock, a striking isolated mass of sandstone above the sea. Numerous other abandoned forts testify to the former strength of Alderney, and these were supplemented during the war of 1939-45 by many German strong points and anti-tank obstacles, now dismantled. The best bathing-beaches are on the N., N.E., and S.E. coasts. — In 1942 a colony of gannets, the southernmost in the British Isles, settled on Les Etacs (see above) and on the islent mortal of the W. of Burhou island (bird-watcher's hut owned by the States; boat from Braye in 20 min.).

## II. SOUTH-WESTERN ENGLAND



## 16. FROM LONDON TO SALISBURY AND WEYMOUTH

ROAD, 131 m. To (46 m.) Basingstoke, see Rte. 12.—B 3400. 64 m. Andover.—A 343. 82 m. Salisbury [Or (better road, 82½ m.; A 30).—60 m. Sutton Scotney.—67½ m. Stockbridge.—82½ m. Salisbury].—A 354. 105 m. Blandford.—118 m. Puddletown.—A 35. 123 m. Dorchester.—A 354.

RAILWAY TO SALISBURY, 832 m. from Waterloo in 14-24 hrs. — Principal Stations: To (48 m.) Basingstoke, see Rts. 12. — 592 m. Whitchurch. — 662 m. Andover, junction for Stockbridge, and for Savernake and Mariborough. — 832 m. Salisbury.

To Weymouth. From Waterloo via Southampton, 143 m. in 3\frac{1}{2}4 hrs. See Rtes. 12, 14. — From Paddington, 154 m. in 3\frac{1}{2}4 hrs. Principal Stations. To (115\frac{1}{2} m.) Castle Cary, see Rte. 18. — 127 m. Yeovil (Pen Mill). — 130\frac{1}{2} m. Maiden Newton, junction for Bridport. - 1471 m. Dorchester. - 1541 m. Weymouth.

From London to (46 m.) Basingstoke, see Rte. 12B. — 49½ m. Oakley (Beach Arms, RB. 17/6). - 53 m. Overton, in the rolling chalk-hill country extolled by Cobbett. About 2½ m. to the left is Steventon, where Jane Austen (1775–1817) was born and spent her first 25 years. — 54½ m. Laverstoke is a model village where the paper for Bank of England notes is made. — At (57 m.) Whitchurch (White Hart, T.H., RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.), in the church of which is an inscribed Saxon headstone, we cross the Newbury-Winchester road. - 59 m. Hurstbourne Priors. At St. Mary Bourne, 31 m. N., is a Tournai marble font.

64 m. Andover (White Hart, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; Star & Garter, RB. 16/6; Central, RB. 17/6) is an agricultural town (14.661 inhab.) where in 994 King Olaf of Norway was baptized by St. Alphege. To the N. is *Enham*, the first 'village centre' for disabled ex-service men, renamed 'Enham-Alamein' in 1945.

The Devizes road leads N.W. to (8 m.) Ludgershall (Prince of Wales), an ancient little town lying 2½ m. E. of Tidworth, an important military camp; and to (12 m.) Everleigh (Crown, RB. 15/6, P. 7½ gs.), a good centre for the Vale of Pewsey and the N. part of Salisbury Plain. — The church of Grateley, 6 m. W. of Andover, contains fine fragments of 13th cent. stained glass from Salisbury Cathedral. — From Andover to Romsey and Southampton, see p. 84. — Amesbury (see below) is 15 m. W. on the Exeter road (A 303).

66 m. Abbot's Ann (r.) preserves in its church some paper chaplets ('virgin crants'; Hamlet, v. 1), formerly carried before the coffins of unmarried persons. — 71½ m. A little to the left is Nether Wallop, where the church has a fine 15th cent. painting of St. George and the dragon. — We enter Wiltshire and join the alternative road from Basingstoke. — At (75 m.) the Pheasant Inn (RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.), formerly 'The Hut,' about 2 m. N. of Winterslow, Hazlitt wrote the 'Winterslow Essays' and was frequently visited by Charles and Mary Lamb. On the right rises Figsbury Ring (N.T.), an Iron Age camp commanding a fine view of Salisbury.

Wiltshire, or Wilts, is an inland agricultural county, noted for its dairy farming (chiefly in the N.), its sheep, and its bacon. Three-fifths of its area is occupied by Salisbury Plain (including the Marlborough Downs on the N.), a spacious chalk upland, whose pastoral solitude has been invaded by military requirements. Wilts is the county of Stonehenge and Avebury, and none is richer in prehistoric remains (200 round barrows and 80 long barrows). The natives are nicknamed 'Moonrakers' from an old story of rustic sim-

plicity.

82 m. SALISBURY (32,910 inhab.), the county town of Wiltshire, is attractively situated among level meadows, mainly on the N. bank of the Avon, which is here joined by the Bourne and Nadder. It is partly laid out in squares known as 'chequers.' Mainly an agricultural centre, it is the headquarters of the 'Southern Command' of the British Army. Its prosperous but uneventful history begins in 1220, when the see of Old Sarum was transferred to it. Salisbury is the 'Melchester' of Hardy's Wessex novels.

Hotels. White Hart (C 4), T.H., St. John St., with some American associations, RB. 19/6, P. 9 gra; County (B 3), Bridge St., RB. 25/, P. 13 gs.; Old George (C 3; unlic.), High St., a fine timbered building, dating in part from 1320, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; Cathedral (B 4), Milford St., RB. 17/6, P. 9 gr.; King's Arms (C 4), St. John St., RB. 17/6, R 5gs.; Red Lion (B 4), Milford St., RB. 25/, P. 11 gs.; Crown (C 3), High St., RB. 17/6, P. 10 gs.; Rose & Crown Inn, East Harnham (E 3), RB. 21/, P. 11 gs.; Old Mill, West

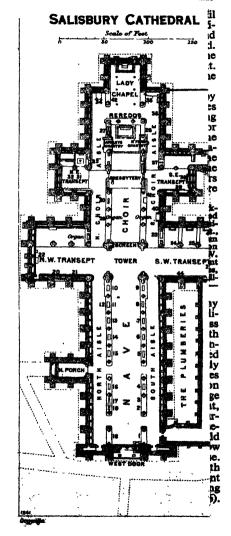
Harnham (beyond D 1), RB. 16/6, P. 7½ gs.; Mill Race, on the Avon (B 1), RB. 14/6, P. 6½ gs., unlic. Restaurant. Haunch of Ventson, Minster St. (B 3), a chop-house in a 14th cert building.

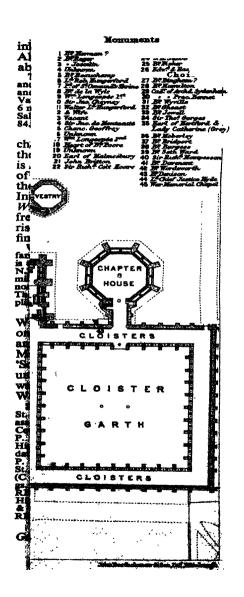
14th cent. building.
Post Office (B 3), Castle St.
Motor-Bus Station in Endless St.
(B 3).

Theatre. Playhouse, Fisherton St. Boats on the Avon (attractive) obtained at 91 Castle St.

Golf Courses, 13 m. S. and 23 m. N. of the Cathedral. — SWIMMING POOL, off Castle St. (A 3).

The most striking approach to the Cathedral is by St. Ann's Gate (C4), which admits to the North Walk of the precincts and





gives us our first complete view from the N.E. The tranquil \*Close, with its spacious greensward, noble trees, and dignified old houses, forms a charming setting for the cathedral and enables a really satisfactory view of the exterior to be obtained. The Avon marks the W. limit of the Cathedral precincts, the other three sides being bounded by a wall built in the 14th cent. of stone from Old Sarum (p. 117). At the S.W. angle is the Harnham Gate (E 3).

The \*Cathedral (D 3), dedicated to St. Mary, was begun by Bp. Poore and finished in 38 years (1220-58) under Bp. Giles de Bridport. It was built on a virgin site and, alone among English medieval cathedrals, is of uniform design (E.E.), for though the graceful \*Spire (the loftiest in England) was the daring addition of a century later (c. 1320), it is the consummation of the original pyramidal conception. The apex of the spire (404 ft.) is 2½ ft. out of the perpendicular. A local rhyme ascribes to the cathedral as many pillars, windows, and doors as the year has hours, days, and months. The Sun. services are at 8, 10, 30, 3, & 6,30, the weekday services at 8, 10, & 5,15.

Perfectly proportioned, restrained in ornament, of exquisitely precise workmanship, built of material so well-chosen that seven centuries have but added a little beauty of tint to the stone, Salisbury Cathedral is a classic of architecture. It expresses the renewal of national spirit realised in the 13th cent., and its square E. end, following the model of the later church at Old Sarum (one of the earliest instances of the departure from the Norman tradition of the apsidal end), became the norm for future English choirs. The W. front, contemporary with the spire, seems to have been intended to present a great drama of sculpture (comp. Exeter and Wells); its present sculptures, representing the Te Deum, are recent (1838-76). The old detached bell-tower, which stood about 200 ft. N. of the nave, was removed by Wyatt. — Salisbury Cathedral was the favodrite model of Mr. Pecksniff's pupils.

The \*Interior, in spite of its fine proportions and the harmony of the design, is scarcely so satisfying as the exterior. The chilliness of effect, due partly to the loss of the original stained glass and of the polychrome decoration designed to contrast with the dark Purbeck marble and the light freestone, has been enhanced by the ruthless way in which Wyatt (1788-89) removed screens and chapels and rearranged the monuments in tidy rows. Motley found Salisbury "too neat," and Henry James calls it "a blonde beauty among churches." The restoration begun by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1859 tried to minimise the damage done by Wyatt. The NAVE, perhaps rather narrow for its height, is divided into ten bays by clustered columns of polished Purbeck marble. The fine triforium has characteristic E.E. platetracery. In the W, triple lancet window is a patchwork of old glass (13-15th cent.; some from Dijon), and the 3rd window from the W. in the S. aisle contains a 13th cent. \*Tree of Jesse. At the W. end of the aisles and in the S.E. transept is some 13th cent. grisaille glass of lovely quality. The \*Clock Movement at the W. end of the N. aisle, probably the oldest surviving mechanism in Europe (1386), has been put in working order (1956). Among the monuments may be mentioned the following (beginning to the right of the entrance and following the S. aisle): 1. Oldest monument in the church, brought from Old Sarum (possibly Bp. Herman, d. 1078); 2. Bp. Roger (7) of Old Sarum (d. 142); 3. Bp. Jocelin of Old Sarum (f d. 1184); 5. Bp. Beauchamp (d. 1482); 6. Robert, Lord Hungerford (d. 1453); elaborate effigy); 7. Base of the 13th cent. Shrine of St. Osmund (see below; the holes are the foramina' into which the sick were thrust to be healed); 9. William Longespée (d. 1226), first Earl of Salisbury, son of Henry II and the Fair Rosamond (fine effigy, once brilliantly coloured). We now cross to the N. aisle. \*10. Sir John Cheney (d. 1509), a gigantic knight of the bodyguard of Henry VII, who fought at Bosworth; 11. Walter, Lord Hungerford (d. 1449), a hero of Agincourt; 14. Sir John de Montacute (d. 1390), a hero of Cressy, with elaborate gauntlets; 17. William Longespée, second Earl of Salisbury, killed by the Saracens near Cairo (1250); 18. Diminutive effigy of a 13th cent. bishop, long described as that of a boy bishop.

THE WEST TRANSEPTS resemble the nave; the Perp, arches at the crossing were inserted by Bp. Beauchamp (1450-81) to strengthen the original arches against the lateral thrust of the tower and spire. In the N.W. arm is a bust of Richard Jefferies (d. 1887); in the S.W. arm is a War Memorial chapel. — In general design the CHOIR and PRESBYTERY differ little from the nave; they suffered from the drastic clearing of Wyatt, bent on obtaining a vista from end to end of the church. The paintings on the vaulting are repaintings of defaced 13th cent. originals. The stalls have been freely restored. The throne and reredos are by Sir Gilbert Scott. In front of the altar are buried the Earls of Pembroke, and a diamond-shaped stone is inscribed "near this spot lies Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother." On the N. side of the second bay from E. is the Chantry of Bp. Audley (d. 1524; fine late-Perp.), and opposite it is the Hungerford Chantry (c. 1429), an important example of early iron work, — In the N.E. Transept are portions of the original screen (13th cent.) and the fine 14th cent, \*Brass of Bp. Wyvill (d. 1375). In the aisle, near Audley's chantry, is the cenotaph of Bp. Poore (d. 1237) or Bp. Bingham (d. 1246), and farther E. are the lavish monuments to Sir Thomas Gorges (d. 1610) and his wife, builders of Longford Castle, and that of Bp. Wordsworth (d. 1911), with a silver plague presented by the Abp. of Upsala; also a 16th cent. 'memento mori.' The LADY CHAPEL, to the E., is the earliest part of the building (1220-26); it is divided into nave and aisles by graceful clustered shafts and slender single pillars. In the centre stood the Shrine of St. Osmund (d. 1099), Bp. of Old Sarum; his grave-slab, on the S. side, marks the spot where his body was first reburied after the building of the cathedral. At the E. end of the S. aisle is the imposing monument of Edward, Earl of Hertford (d. 1621), and his wife, the unfortunate sister of Lady Jane Grey. Also in the S. choir aisle is the finely-sculptured tomb of Bp. Bridport (d. 1262); two windows here are by Morris, from cartoons by Burne-Jones, and in the S.E. transept is some 13th cent. grisaille glass. The tomb of Bp. Mitford (d. 1407), farther W., also has some delicate sculpture.

From the S.W. transept we enter the well-preserved \*CLOISTERS (c. 1270), unusually large for a non-monastic church, which are separated from the cathedral itself by a passage known as the Plumberies. Above the E. side is the LIBRARY (adm. free Mon. & Fri. 2-3.30), built in 1446 and devoted to its present purpose in 1559. It contains an Anglo-Saxon liturgy with finely drawn capitals, one of the four original copies of Magna Carta, and other interesting books and MSS. The octagonal \*CHAPTER HOUSE (52 ft. high), entered from the E. walk, was built a little after the cloisters. The sculptures (scenes from Genesis and Exodus) are notable examples of late 13th cent. work.

Many houses in the Close, old and new alike, merit attention. Among the finest, both in Choristers' Square (C 3), are the gabled 'Wardrobe' (mainly 15th cent.) and \*Mompesson House (1701; N.T.) with fine panelling and exquisite interior decoration (adm. 1), May-Sept., Tues. & Sat. 2.30-6). The Old Deanery and the late 14th cent. King's House in the West Walk, both now used by a diocesan training college, and the old Bishop's Palace, now the Cathedral School, to the S.E., are all notable.

Leaving the cathedral precincts by the High St. Gate, on the inner side of which is a figure of Edward VII, succeeding earlier figures of Henry III and James I or Charles I, we pass (r.) the Old George Hotel (C3; remarkable old roof-tree; room in which Pepys slept) and turn to the right into Silver St., which ends at the hexagonal Poultry Cross (B 3; 14th cent.). Adjacent is the large civic church of St. Thomas (B 3) of the 15th cent., with a carved roof and a fresco of the Last Judgment (restored) over the chancel arch. In the MARKET PLACE (B 3), to the E., stands a statue of Lord Herbert of Lea (1810-61; by Marochetti): another, of Professor Fawcett (1833-84), the blind statesman, faces Blue Boar Row, in which he was born. Oueen St. is prolonged to the S. by Catherine St. and St. John St., with the White Hart Hotel and the old King's Arms (C 4), where faithful Royalists arranged the escape of Charles II after the battle of Worcester. To the left (E.) diverges St. Ann's St., with the Museum (C4; free, 10-1, 2-4, exc. Sun. morn, and Fri.), with excellent Wiltshire archæological collections, a Roman mosaic pavement discovered at Downton in 1953, a model of Old Sarum (see below), and a giant figure formerly carried in the midsummer pageant. In the same street is the fine timbered front of the old Joiners' Hall (N.T.; 16th cent.). In Salt Lane (A, B 4) is the Shoemakers' Hall of similar date, now occupied by an inn and a tea-room. Henry Fielding (1707-54), who is said to have written part of 'Tom Jones' at Salisbury, occupied a house just S. of St. Ann's Gate. Exeter St. leads thence to the pleasant Riverside Walk.

Britford church, 1½ m. E. of the Avon bridge, has Saxon sculptures on the N.E. arch of the nave.

FROM SALEBURY TO STONEHENGE. Stonehenge, situated on Salisbury Piain c. 9½ m. N. of Salisbury, lies c. 2 m. W. of Amesbury, the nearest motorbus station. The best plan is to make the excursion by road, going via the pleasant Avon valley and returning by the direct road from Amesbury via Old Sarum (or vice-versā), a round of about 20 m. Leaving Salisbury by Castle St. (A 3) we reach (1½ m.) Stratford-under-the-Castle, with a manonhouse once occupied by the slder Pitt, who first entered Parliament in 1735 as member for Old Sarum, which rises E. of the village. — 4½ m. Woodford,

with Heale House, where Charles II hid after the battle of Worcester. — 6 m. Great Durnford has a Norman and E.E. church and adjoins the early earthwork known as Ogbury Camp. — Beyond (7½ m.) Wilsford (with a Norman church tower) we join the road from Amesbury. — 10 m. \*\*Stoneheage ('Stanhengist,' 'hanging stones') is a circular group of huge standing stones, forming the most elaborate and perhaps the latest monument of the kind in England (adm. 6d. daily; Sun. in winter from 2). The first view is apt to be disappointing.—Emerson thought that it 'looked like a group of brown dwarfs on the wide expanse''.—but a closer acquaintance reveals its mysterious dignity. When complete, it appears to have consisted of two circles and two ellipses or horseshoes of upright stones, concentric and environed by an earthen rampart (300 ft. in diameter) outside which stood a single upright stone. The so-called 'Aubrey Holes,' now marked by white patches inside the rampart, each apparently indicated a burial-site, or a ritual pit. The monument is approached on the N.E. by an avenue, flanked by earthworks; and air photographs have revealed two branches converging upon this, one from the nearest point on the course of the Avon, the other, to the N., from an earthwork (the Cursus), perhaps a racecourse.

The larger circle at Stonehenge, 108 ft. in diameter, consisted of a series of 30 huge monoliths bearing large lintel stones morticed to them, a form un-represented elsewbere in Western Europe. Of these, sixteen uprights and five imposts remain in position. The inner circle, c. 90 ft. in diameter, was formed of smaller and less perfectly hewn stones, eighteen of which remain. Inside this was a horseshoe of five huge trilithons formed by ten monoliths with their imposts (two still perfect), and within this again was a smaller ellipse of 19 stones. The larger circle and ellipse are made of sarsen sandstone, found in the neighbourhood (resembling the 'Grey Wethers' mentioned on p. 134); the smaller circle and ellipse consist of so-called 'foreign' or 'blue' stones, a kind of granite quarried in the Preseli Hills in Pembrokeshire, and brought hither overland or perhaps partly by water (comp. above).— In the centre lies a slab of micaceous sandstone (perhaps from Milford Haven) named the Altar Stone (15 ft. long), across which one of the huge uprights has faller. The largest standing trilithon is 21 ft. high (above ground) and extends 8½ ft. below ground. The isolated block of unhewn sarsen stone, outside the earthen circle, is known as the 'Sun Stone,' 'Hele Stone,' or 'Friar's Heel.' The so-called Slaughter Stone, a prostrate block at the N.E. opening of the circle, perhaps brought but not required for the outer circle of trilithons, does not appear to have been connected with the Hele Stone. - Although the purpose of Stonehenge is still doubtful, it is now believed that there were three successive monuments on the site: the oldest, of which the Hele Stone and Aubrey Holes are relics, dates from c. 1850 B.C.; the second, a circle of 60 'Blue Stones' (c. 1700 B.C.), was partially demolished and reset to form part of the third monument, c. 1500 B.C. Several of the sarsen stones bear incised drawings of axes and daggers (? of Minoan type) visible only with difficulty. The fact that the sun on mid-summer's day rises over the Friar's Heel, on the axis of the avenue, has long been used as an argument that Stonehenge was a temple of the sun, the slight deviation now noticeable being due to a change in the relative position of the earth. This, however, need not affect the belief that, like other stone circles, it was at least in part a sepulchral monument. The numerous barrows and tumuli scattered round it have doubtless some connection with it. It is differentiated from other British circles by having hewn stones, cap-stones, tenons, and sockets.

Stonehenge is on the S.E. verge of Salisbury Plain, an undulating expanse about 20 m. long by 10 m. wide, which has lost much of its former loneliness through the advance of tillage and the formation of many permanent military earnes. Among those are Bullord (artillery), Netheravon (R.A.F.), Upavon (P.A.F.), Longhill (see aire Bullord (artillery), Netheravon (R.A.F.), Upavon

tarough the advance of things and the formation of many permanent analycamps. Among these are Bullord (artillery), Netheravon (R.A.F.), Upavon (R.A.F.), Larkhill (artillery), and Tidworth.

Returning to Salisbury, we cross the Avon.—2 m. Amesbury (Avon, RB. 18/6, P. 8 gz.; George, RB. 19/6, P. 9 gz.) has a large abbey-church (Norman and E.E.), a relic of "the holy house at Almesbury" where the penitent Guinevere sought refuge. Here in 1292 died Eleanor of Provence. At Amesbury Abbey, then the seat of the Duke of Queensberry, Gay wrote the 'Beggar's Opera' (1727). To the N.W. are the prehistoric earthworks known as Vespalan's Camp, and at Durrington, 2 m. N., is Woodhenge, consisting of six

concentric rings originally marked by wooden posts (now replaced by concrete pillars), the whole encircled by a mound and ditch.

We strike S. by the direct road which passes the W. side of (5½ m.) the low hill (1½ m. from Salisbury) of \*Old Sarum (Old Castle Inn, opposite), the site successively of a British, and possibly a Roman, camp, of a Saxon town, and of a Norman town. About 1078 the bishopric of Sherborne was translated to Sarum. The cathedral begun by Bp. Herman c. 1067 and continued by St. Osmund (p. 114), whose 'Ordinal of Offices for the use of Sarum' became the ritual of all South England until 1550, was burned down four days after its completion in 1092, and a new church was built by Bp. Roger, Osmund's successor. Friction with the military authorities led to the transference of the see to Salisbury in the 13th cent., the cathedral at Sarum was razed in 1331 to provide materials for the Salisbury cathedral close, and the town gradually became deserted, though a chapel survived until the 16th cent., and the rotten borough of Old Sarum returned two members to Parliament and the folden borough of Old Salam Fetalities two Invalidations of the Norman town; almost no traces of Roman occupation have been found. To the N.W. of the central mound, on which stood the Norman castle (adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2), the foundations of the cathedral have been marked out. These show that Bp. Roger's church, which terminated in three E. apses, was extended in the so, Roger's cintral, which terminated in lines E. apses, was extended in the middle of the 12th cent, towards the E., where it was furnished with a square instead of an apsidal end. To the N. of the choir was the cloister, adjoined on the W. by a crypt.

About 24 m. E. of Salisbury are the ruins of Clarendon Palace, in which the 'Constitutions of Clarendon' were enacted in 1164. Excavations in 1934-37

resulted in the clearing of the dais of the great hall, and the discovery of a tile-kiln, the only medieval example in England outside monastic establish-

tile-kill, the only medieval example in England outside monastic establishments. — At Bemerton, 1½ m. W. of Salisbury, George Herbert (1993-1633) spent the last three years of his life in "the good and more pleasant than healthful parsonage" (tomb in old l4th cent. church).

From Salisbury to Bournemouth, 31 m. (railway in 1½-2 hrs.). 3 m. Longford Castle (Earl of Radnor) was built by John Thorpe in 1591 on a triangular design which can still be recognised in spite of much alteration. trangular design which can still be recognised in spite of much alterator. It contains one of the greatest private collections of pictures in England (open on Wed. 2-6.30, Apr.-Sept.; adm. 2/6), including a wonderful series of portraits by Holbein ("Erasmus) and works by Velazquez (J. de Pareja, the artist's slave), Murillo, Mabuse, Rubens, Van Dyck, Matsys ("Agidius), Gainsborough, and Reynolds. The so-called "Imperial Steel Chair (1574) was Gainsborough, and Reynolds. The so-called \*Imperial Steet Chair (13/4) was presented to Emperor Rudolph II by the city of Augsburg. — 6 m. Downton preserves a 'Moot' (no adm.), or mound, used for meetings of the Saxon hundred-moot. — At (9 m.) Breamore (pron. 'Bremmer') the 10-11th cent. \*Church retains a contemporary West Saxon inscription. Breamore House (adm. 2/6; Apr.—Sept. daily 2-6; Wed., Thurs., & Sat. only in winter; Rfints.), home of the Hulse family, dates from 1583. — 11 m. Fordingbridge (Albany, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; Greyhound, RB. 17/6, P. 7 gs., fishing), on the Avon, has an important church (13–15th cent.). — 17 m. Ringwood and thence to (31 m.) Rournemouth see Rts. 14 Bournemouth, see Rte. 14.

From Salisbury to Wilton, Bath, and Exeter, see Rte. 17; to Taunton, see Rte. 18.

The Weymouth road crosses Harnham Bridge (E 3) and turns r. (S.W.). At (85 m.) Combe Bissett we cross the Ebble, 5 m. up the valley of which is Broadchalke, where Maurice Hewlett (1861-1923) died. We enter Dorset and join the Roman road from Old Sarum to Dorchester 2 m. short of (94 m.) Handlev Hill.

Dersetshire, or Dorset, a hilly county partly occupied by chalk downs, is mainly pastoral and agricultural, noted for its dairy farms in the Vale of Blackmore and other fertile valleys, yielding the famous Dorset butter, though the stone quarries of Purbeck and Portland are also important. Its prehistoric and Roman remains are interesting. Dorset forms the main part of the Wessex of Thomas Hardy, though hardly of history. Its dialect may be studied in the poems of William Barnes,

Cranborne (Fleur-de-Lys), 4½ m. S.E., is a small town with a charming manor-house (Tudor, with Jacobean porches) of the Marquess of Salisbury, whose second title is Viscount Cranborne. Cranborne Chase, once an immense

whose second title is viscount Cranotine. Cranotine Crass, ones an immense tract of woodland, is now much restricted.

At Farnham, 7 m. farther on, N.W. of the main road, is the \*Pitt-Rivers Museum (10-4 or 7 exc. Mon. unless a Bank Holiday; adm. 1/), vistablished by Gen. Pitt-Rivers (d. 1900), and reorganised in 1934 to illustrate the development of human culture. It contains fine ethnographical collections, models of Gen. Pitt-Rivers's excavations in S.W. England, a matchless collection of agricultural implements from Roman times to the present day, prehistoric antiquities from Bokerley Dyke (an ancient embankment crossing Ctanborne Chase) and the adjacent British villages, etc.

118

Tarrant Hinton. To the left lies Crichel Down. notorious as the scene of one of the more arbitrary examples of land requisitioning by a Government department. - 105 m. Blandford (Crown, RB. 23/, P. 12 gs.; King's Arms, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.), a market town on the Stour (3663 inhab.), Hardy's 'Shottsford Forum,' was burned down four times between 1579 and 1731, and has some fine 18th cent, buildings, including the church and town hall. It was the birthplace of Alfred Stevens. the sculptor (1818-75).

Bryanston, 1 m. N.W., has a mansion built by Norman Shaw, now a boys' school. — Hod Hill, 3 m. N.W., is an important example of a prehistoric 'summit-fort.' — About 7 m. S.W. is Milton Abbas (Hambro Arms, RB. 12/6), a 'model' village dating from about 1786, when the old village was removed a model village dating from about 1760, when the old village was removed from beside Milton Abbey, an imposing mansion built for the first Earl of Dorchester by Sir Wm. Chambers on the site of an ancient Benedictine monastery. The stately Abbot's Hall (1498; no adm.) is incorporated in the house (now a school). The noble \*Abbey Church (no adm. during school services) consists of choir and transports (14th cent.) with a 15th cent. pinnacled tower (101 ft. high). Within are a rich altar-screen of 1492, an elaborate wooden tabernacle (15th cent.), two paintings referred to the reign of Edward IV, interesting tombs, and a brass (1565) of Sir John Tregonwell. — Tarrant Crawford, 3 m. S.E. of Blandford, has an unspoilt 13th cent. church, with "Wall Paintings (mainly 14th cent.) of the life of St. Margaret of Antioch, and the coffin slab of Bp. Poore (p. 113), a native.

118 m. Puddletown, where we join A 35 (p. 94), has an interesting Norman font in its church. Waterston Manor, 2 m. W., was Bathsheba's home ('Weatherbury') in 'Far from the Madding Crowd.'

123 m. Dorchester (Antelope, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs., with the Court Room of the 'Bloody Assize'; King's Arms, similar charges; Great Western, RB. 14/6; Bridge, unlic., RB.12/6), the pleasant county town (11,600 inhab.) of Dorset, was the Roman Durnovaria, the line of the old walls of which are now marked by the avenues known as 'The Walks'; a fragment of the W. wall is left. Excavations at Colliton Park during the building of the new County Hall revealed a wealth of Roman remains. In the 15th cent. church of St. Peter, with a S. doorway of 1206, near which is buried the Rev. John White (d. 1648), founder of Dorchester in Massachusetts, are a monument to Denzil Holles (d. 1680), two 14th cent. effigies (in the Hardy Chapel), and an effective 19th cent. reredos. Wm. Barnes (p. 122) is commemorated by a statue outside the church and a plaque on No. 40 South St., where he lived in 1847-62, after 10 years' residence in a house almost opposite. The 17th cent. almshouse here has been saved from demolition. In High West St. is the traditional lodging (now a café) of Judge Jeffreys during the 'Bloody Assize' of 1685, when 74 of Monmouth's adherents were here sentenced to death and 175 to transportation. The Dorset County Museum (adm. 1/, 10-1, 2-5), nearly opposite, contains. good collections of fossils, of natural history, and of British and Roman antiquities (mosaic pavements and a hoard of 22.000 silver coins). Here are also many relics of Thomas Hardy (1840-1928), including his reconstructed study, and the MS. of 'The Mayor of Casterbridge' (i.e. Dorchester). Hardy. commemorated by a statue (by Eric Kennington, 1931) at the top of the town, died at 'Max Gate,' a house built by himself. on the Wareham road. His heart is buried in the church of Stinsford ('Mellstock'), 2 m. N.E., in the parish of which he was born at the hamlet of Higher Bockhampton (cottage open Thurs... Sat., Sun. 2-6, 1/; closed Nov.-Jan.; N.T.).

To the S. of the town are Maumbury Rings (218 ft. long, 163 ft. wide), the largest and most perfect Roman amphitheatre in the country. To the N.W. is the British or Roman camp of *Poundbury*, and on a conspicuous hill (432 ft.), 2 m. S., is \*Maiden Castle, one of the finest prehistoric forts in England, covering 115 acres and at one point showing eight lines of defence. Excastions in 1934-38 have shown that the hill was first occupied in c. 2000 s.c. and again from 500 s.c. In the 1st cent. s.c. the majority of the great defence-works were built, only to be stormed by Vespasian in A.D. 43. The latest building was a Roman temple of the 4th cent. near the top of the hill. From Dorchester to Bournemouth and Southampton, see Rtc. 14; to Exeter,

see Rte. 17.

The Weymouth road ascends S. to the Ridgeway, with Maiden.

Castle on the r., then descends through (127 m.) Upwey.

131 m. WEYMOUTH, a pleasant and old-established watering-place (37,097 inhab.), is situated on both sides of the: Nothe, a promontory that divides the beautiful bay into Weymouth Bay (N.) and Portland Roads (S.).

Town, Railway Stations. London, etc.; Quay, for Channel Islands boat-trains, at the harbour mouth.

mouth.

Hetels. Gloucester, RB. 27/6, P.
13-15 gs.; Royal, RB. 25/, P. 11-15
gs.; Burdon, RB. 19/6, P. 9\frac{1}{2}-14
gs.; Victoria; all on the Esplanade;
Crowa, St. Thomas St., RB. 17/6,
P. 10 gs.; Clifton, commercial, near
the station, RB. 14/6, P. 7\frac{1}{2} gs.—
Riviera, at Bowleace, 2 m. N.E., a

'holiday hotel' with double rooms only.

Post Office, St. Thomas St.

Motor-Buses to Dorchester, Port-And Bill, Abbotsbury, Sherborne, Yeovil, Wareham, Corfe Castle, Swanage, Salisbury, Lulworth Cove (summer only), Bournemouth, Bridport, Lyme Regis, Exeter, etc.

Steamers to the Channel Islands, see Rtc. 15; to Lulworth Cove, etc., in summer. — Regatta of the Royal-Dorset Yacht Club in August. — CONCERTS at the Alexandra Gardens.

The old town of Weymouth, whence John Endicott sailed in 1628 to found the plantation of Salem, lies S. of the little river Wey; the newer town to the N., with the stations, late-Georgian esplanade, hotels, and principal shops, is Melcombe Regis, on a peninsula between Weymouth Bay and Radipole

Lake, an expansion of the Wey. Weymouth was a favourite resort of George III, who lived at Gloucester House (now a hotel); and a contemporary statue of him stands at the S. end of the Esplanade. - St. Mary's Church has an altarpiece by Sir James Thornhill (1675-1734), a native of Melcombe Regis. which he represented in Parliament for 12 years. Other distinguished natives are Thomas Love Peacock (1785-1866), and H. G. W. Moseley (1887-1915), the X-ray chemist (killed at Suvia Bay). A column commemorates the American assault force of 'D' day, 1944, launched mainly from Weymouth and Portland.

Portland.

The \*Isle of Portland (11,300 inhab.), a rocky limestone peninsula (44 m. long, 14 m. wide), called by Hardy "the Gibraltar of Wessex." is reached by the bus to (84 m.) Easton, in the centre of the island, viā (44 m.) Portland, at the S. end of the isthmus. The island is connected with the mainland by the Cheall Bank, a remarkable stretch of shingle about 30 ft. high and 200 yds. wide, which extends as far W. as (18 m.) Bridport. The pebbles gradually decrease in size from E. to W. The island, under the title of the 'Isle of Slingers,' is the scene of Hardy's 'The Well-Beloved.' It is famous for its building-stone (about 100 quarties) and for a breed of small black-faced sheep. Near the N. end is Portland Castle (adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2), built by Henry VIII in 1520. Portland Prison, on the E. coast farther S., is now a Borstal Institution. Portland Breakwater, about 6000 ft. in length, constructed by convict labour in 1849-72, encloses the largest artificial harbour in the kingdom (2107 acres), the chief S. base of the Home Fleet. An inner harbour, protected by 'Mulberry' prefabricated units, was constructed in 1947. At Wakeham, just S. of Easton, the 17th cent. Avice's Cottage houses a 'bygones' museum (weekdays 10.30-3 or 6, free). Pennsylvania Castle was built by James Wyatt about 1800 for John Penn, governor of the island and a grandson of the founder of Pennsylvania; it is now a hotel and the grounds. grandson of the founder of Pennsylvania; it is now a hotel and the grounds, with Rufus Castle (late 11th cent.), are shown on request. At the S. extremity of

with Rufus Castle (late 11th cent.), are shown on request. At the S. extremity of the island is Portland Bill, a fine mass of rock, with a lighthouse.

At Abbatsbury (lichester Arms, RB. 16/-19/, P. 84 gs.), 94 m. N.W. of Weymouth, are the ruins of a Benedictine abbey (noble 15th cent. barn) and the Earl of Ilchester's swannery (c. 800 birds; decoys; adm. 6d., 11-4.30 Mon., Wed., Thurs., & Sat.) and his fine sub-tropical gardens (adm. 1/,; same hours). On a height to the S. stands St. Catherine's Chapel (Perp.; adm. 3d.), with a singular stone roof.—About 34 m. N. is the manor house of Kingston Russell, where Adm. Sir Thomas Hardy (1769-1839) was born and John Lothrop Motley (1814-77) died (tablet). A monument (1844) to Adm. Hardy crowns Blackdown Hill (777 ft.), N.E. of Abbotsbury. From Weymouth to Bournemouth, see Rte. 14.

From Weymouth to Bournemouth, see Rte. 14.

# 17. FROM LONDON TO EXETER A. Via Salisbury and Yeovil

ROAD, 170 m. (A 4 and A 30). - To (82 m.) Salisbury, see Rtc. 16. - 102 m. Shaftesbury. — 118 m. Sherborne. — 123 m. Yeovil. — 132 m. Crewkerne. — 140 m. Chard. — 1531 m. Honiton. — 170 m. Exeter.

— 140 m. Chard. — 153; m. Hontton. — 170 m. Exster.

RAILWAY, 171; m. from Waterloo in c. 3-4; hrs. Through carriages by this route to Plymouth, Ilfracombe, Sidmouth, Padstow, etc. — Principal Stations: To (83; m.) Salisbury, see Rte. 16. — 86; m. Wilton. — 101; m. Semley (for Shaftesbury). — 105; m. Gillingham (for Mere). — 101; m. Templecombe, junction for Blandford and for Wincanton. — 118; m. Sherborne. — 123 m. Yeovil Junction, for Yeovil (Town Station; 1; m.). — 131; m. Crewkerne. — 139; m. Chard Junction, for Chard (3; m.). — 144; m. Availates junction for Lyme Reach (6; d.). Axminster, junction for Lyme Regis (6½ m.). — 148 m. Seaton Junction, for Seaton (4½ m.). — 155 m. Honiton. — 159½ m. Sidmouth Junction, for Sidmouth (8½ m.) and Budleigh Salterson. — 171½ m. Exeter. — For the alternative route via Taunton, see Rte. 18.

From London to (82 m.) Salisbury, see Rte. 16.—854 m. Wilton (Pembroke Arms, T.H., RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; Bell Inn, P.R.) is a carpet-making town (2857 inhab.) with a Church (by T. H. Wyatt: 1844), lavishly adorned with marble and mosaics. The chancel of the old 12th cent. church was restored by Robert Bingham (d. 1937), U.S. Ambassador, a collateral descendant of Bp. Bingham of Salisbury (d. 1246).

of Bp. Bingham of Salisbury (d. 1246).

To the S. of the town stands \*Wilton House (adm. 2/6, daily Apr.-mid-Oct., 11-6; Wed. & Sat. 10-4 in winter), the magnificent seat of the Earl of Pembroke, begun in the time of Elizabeth, provided with an Italian front on the advice of Charles I, restored (after a fire) by Inigo Jones and his son-in-law Webb, 'Gothicised' by James Wyatt (early 19th cent.), and purified by recent modifications. The porch, now used as a garden pavilion, is ascribed to Holbein. The 'Palladian Bridge' in the park was built by the 9th Earl (d. 1751). The art-treasures include portraits by Van Dyck, and pictures by many other great masters, including Rembrandt and Tintoretto. Sir Philip Sidney wrote such of his 'Arcadia' here. Shakespeare is believed to have acted in As You much of his 'Arcadia' here, Shakespeare is believed to have acted in 'As You

much of his 'Arcadia' here. Shakespeare is believed to have acted in 'As You Like It' in the great hall, and the names of Spenser, Ben Jonson, and Massinger are likewise associated with Wilton.

FROM WILTON TO BATH, 35½ m. (A 36), ascending the Vale of Wylye. — 11½ m. Codford has a Saxon cross-shaft in St. Peter's church. — At (13½ m.) Heytesbury (Angel) are an E.E. and Perp. church (restored), and a 15th cent. almahouse. — 17½ m. Warminzter (8236 inhab.; Old Bell, RB. 19/6, P. 10 gs.; Bath Arms, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.) has an early 14th cent. church, and the Missionary College of St. Boniface. Longleat (p. 135) lies 4 m. S.W. — Crossing the roads from Westbury and from Trowbridge to Frome (see Rt. 19), we soon after reach the Avon valley. — Thence to (35½ m.) Bath, see Rte. 20. From Wilton to Wincanton and Taunton. see Rte. 18.

From Wilton to Wincanton and Taunton, see Rte. 18.

874 m. Burcombe has a church with Saxon work at its E. end. - At (92½ m.) Fovant the chalk downs are carved with the emblems of the troops quartered there in 1914-18. — 102 m. Shaftesbury (Grosvenor, with the 'Chevy Chase' sideboard, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; Royal, RB. 17/6, P. 7-10 gs.; Mitre Inn, RB. 15/6, P. 71 gs.; King Alfred's Kitchen, unlic., RB. 15/6), an ancient town with 3297 inhab., strikingly situated on a spur (700 ft.) 21 m. S. of Semley station (bus), is traditionally one of the oldest towns in England ('Palladour'). In 880 Alfred founded here an important house for Benedictine nuns, of which little remains. The Abbey Ruins (open Easter-Oct. 10-12.30, 2-6, Sun. 2-6, 1/; closed Mon.; guide book), however, are beautifully laid out; the ground plan of the large church has been revealed by excavation; and there is an interesting little museum. The empty tomb of Edward the Martyr (d. 978) was found in 1861 on the N. side of the altar, and in 1931 a casket was unearthed near by containing bones which may be those of the Martyr. King Canute died here in 1035. St. Peter's church has a good 15th cent. N. parapet and 16th cent. W. porch. A cottage Museum (adm. 6d.; Wed. aft.), at the top of the steep Gold Hill, contains a selection of buttons (once the town's chief manufacture) and a 14th cent. Nottingham alabaster (Burial of St. Catherine). A good description of Shaftesbury under its old name of 'Shaston' is found in Hardy's 'Jude the Obscure.' - At (112 m.) Henstridge a maid, alarmed by the smoke from his pipe, threw a tankard over Sir Walter

Raleigh as he sat outside the Virginia Tavern.

Kaleign as he sat Outside the Virginia lavern.

Templecombe, an important railway junction, lies 3 m. N. To the S. extends the Blackmore Vale, with centres at Stalbridge (3½ m. S.), with a tall market-cross, Surminster Newton (8½ m. S.), the chief cattle-market, and-Marnhull (Crown), 3 m. N. of Sturminster. William Barnes (1801-86), the Dorset poet, was born at Rushay between Sturminster Newton and Stalbridge.

The church of (115 m.) Milborne Port is notable for its 10th

cent, chancel arch and other details.

118 m. Sherborne (Digby, RB. 25/, P. 12 gs.; Half Moon, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.; Crown, P.R., RB. 16/6, P. 71 gs.; Antelope. RB. 15/; Britannia Inn, P.R.) is a lively stone-built town (5987 inhab.), with ancient houses. In 705 it became the seat of a bishopric, removed in 1078 to Old Sarum. As a hunting centre it has been called the Melton Mowbray of the South. It is the Sherton Abbas of the Wessex Novels. The \*Abbey Church, originally a Norman building, was entirely recast in the 15th cent., and is now one of the finest extant examples of the Perp. style, though retaining certain Norman characteristics. The details of the external ornamentation are admirable and the design of the choir approaches perfection. The effect of the interior, with its magnificent fan-vaulting, is of great richness; and there are 15th cent, stalls and some good 16th cent, tombs. The poet Sir Thos. Wyatt (d. 1542) is interred in the church (no monument). The Lady Chapel (13th cent.), and the Bow Chapel (15th cent.) were restored in 1921-26. Sherborne School, an important public school (540 boys), refounded by Edward VI in 1550, incorporates the 15th cent. Abbot's Hall and other monastic buildings. The Hospital of SS. John the Baptist and the Evangelist (1437) is a fine two-storied medieval hospital.

On the S. side of the Yeo are the ruins of the bishops' Castle (c. 1100), with a Norman gatehouse and keep (no adm. at present), and the present Sherborne Castle (Major Wingfield Digby), a picturesque structure, part of which was built by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1994. The park is crossed by a public footpath (views). — At Trent manor house, 3½ m. N.W., Charles II lay hidden for a fortnight after the battle of Worcester. — Cerne Abbas (New Inn., RB. 15), P. 7 ga.), 11 m. S. on the Dorchester road, has the interesting gatehouse of a Benedictine abbey founded in the 10th century. Above it is the Cerne Giant

(N.T.), a figure 180 ft. long, cut in the chalk.

Leaving on the left the road to Bradford Abbas, with its fine 14th cent. church tower (90 ft.), we cross the Yeo and enter (123 m.) Yeovil (Manor, RB. 22/6, P. 12 gs.; Mermaid, RB. 21/6, P. 10 gs.; Three Choughs, RB. 19/6, P. 10 gs; Kingston, unlic., RB. 17/6, P. 7½ gs.), an old town (23,350 inhab.) amid pleasant surroundings, with glove, sailcloth, and milk and cheese factories. The beautiful Perp. \*Church is "one grand harmonious whole, truly the work of real artistic genius" (Freeman). The George is an interesting old inn. William Dampier (1652-

1715), the navigator, was born at East Coker, 3 m. S.S.W.

FROM YBOVIL TO TAUNTON (A 358), 26 m. (railway from Town station in 1 hr.). 4½ m. Montacute has a church (Norman to Perp.) showing interesting details, and a fine Elizabethan \*Mansion built by Sir Edward Phelips in

1580-1601, and now containing a good collection of furniture (N.T.; 11-4 or 6, closed Tues.; adm. to grounds 1/, house 2/6). — Beyond (5½ m.) Stoke-under-Ham, a charming village with a church of outstanding interest (beneath Ham Hill with its famous limestone quarries), we join the Wincanton-Exeter road and follow it through (14 m.) Ilminster, turning right beyond the

123

Exerter road and follow it through (15 m.) timinster, turning right beyond the station. — 26 m. Taunton, see Rte. 18.

FROM YBOVIL TO DORCHESTER (A 37), 21½ m. (railway from Pen Mill station in ½ hr.). — 8 m. Melbury House (mainly of 1547), to the right, is the seat of the Earl of lichester. — The church at Cattistock, 1 m. N. of (13½ m.) Maiden Newton, has a carillon of 35 bells cast at Louvain in 1882. — 21½ m. Dorchester, see Rte. 16.

132 m. Crewkerne (George, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; Red Lion, RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.), a market town (3838 inhab.) 1 m. N.W. of its station, has a richly decorated 15th cent, church and a grammar school founded in 1499. Hinton St. George, 3 m. N.W., with a 14th cent. market cross, has Poulett monuments in its church.

From Crewkerne a motor-bus runs in 50 min. to (12 m.) Bridport (Rte. 17B) From Crewkerne a motor-bus runs in 50 min. to (12 m.) Bridport (Rte. 17s) viâ (6 m.) Beaminster (pron. 'Bemminster': White Hart, RB. 15/6, P. 8 gs.), the 15th cent. church of which has a stately Perp. tower, adorned with sculptures, and is adjoined by the curious 'Mort House.' Thomas Hollis, the patriot and benefactor of Harvard University (1720-74), lived and died at Corscombe, 3 m. N.E.; and Thomas Fuller, the divine (1608-61), was rector of Broadwindsor, 3 m. N.W. To the W. of Beaminster rise Lewesdon Hill (834 ft.) and Pillesdon Pen (907 ft.), the highest hill in Dorset, with a British fort ("View); Wordsworth lived in 1795-97 at Racedown Lodge, on the Crewkerne-Lyme Regis road, below the latter hill. Parnham, \(\frac{1}{2}\) m. S., on the Bridport road, and Mapperton (2 m. S.E.) are fine Tudor mansions.—Prominent on the Crewkerne-Dorchester road is the Wessex Division War Memorial (1052). (1952).

A 30 climbs Windwhistle Hill (733 ft.; view) and descends into (140 m.) Chard (George, RB. 14/6, P. 7 gs.), a lace-making town (5218 inhab.) with many interesting old buildings, including the former Court House (1590; opposite the Town Hall), where Jeffreys sat at the 'Bloody Assize.' Margaret Bondfield (1873-1953), the first woman cabinet minister, was born at Chard; Lucien Pissarro (1863-1944), the painter, died at South Chard, near Chard Junction station.

died at South Chard, near Chard Junction station.

In the rich green valley of the Axe, 3½ m. S.L., is \*Forde Abbey, a mansion incorporating the beautiful remains of a Cistercian monastery, built in 1138, reconstructed in 1528, and altered by Inigo Jones c. 1658 (adm. on special occasions only). It was rented in 1814-17 by Jeremy Bentham. In the large saloon hang the famous Mortlake tapestries after Raphael's Cartoons.

Axminister (George, RB. 16/6, P. 7½ gs.; Old Bell, RB. 15/, P. 6 gs.; Hunters Lodge, 2 m. S.E., RB. 17/6), a pleasantly situated town (2650 inhab.), 7 m. S. of Chard, has lost its once famous carpet-industry. For the road to Charmouth and to Honiton, see Rte. 178. — Probably Great Trill and not Ashe House, near Musbury, 2 m. S.W., was the birthplace of the Duke of Marborough (1650-1722). In Musbury church is the \*Drake Monument with three pairs of polychrome stone figures (1558-1636), including the grand-parents of the Duke of Mariborough. parents of the Duke of Mariborough.

The Exeter road becomes very hilly and picturesque, climbing Snowdon Hill to 733 ft. Entering Devon, we cross the Yarty valley and climb past (1461 m.) Yarcombe (Inn) to 870 ft. before joining the road from Ilminster. — 1531 m. Honiton (Deer Park, 2 m. W., first class, RB. 25/, P. 12-15 gs., with trout fishing; Angel, High St., RB. 14/6, P. 71 gs.; Monkton Court, unlic., RB, 20/, P, 8 gs.) is an attractive town (4614 inhab.) with an interesting old church. Honiton lace is now made chiefly in the neighbouring villages. — Beyond Honiton A 375 diverges on the left for Sidmouth (Rte. 17a) — 159 m.

Fairmile Inn (P.R.).

Just over 1 m. S. is Ottery St. Mary (London, RB. 15/6, P. 5-8 a.; Salston, 1 m. S.W., RB. 17/6, P. 7-8½ gs.), a town of 4000 inhab., has a netable E.E. and Dec. \*Church, of which the transcriat lowers and other features are copied by Bp. Grandison from Exeter Cathedral. The Dorset aisle (1504-30) has fine fan-vaulting, and the \*Clock retains its original works of Elizabethan date. The stocks still stand in the churchyard. Ottery was the birthplace of S. T. Coleridge (1772-1834), and it is the 'Clavering St. Mary' ('Pendennis') of Thackeray, who used to spend his Charterhouse holidays in the neighbourhood.

164 m. Honiton Clyst, with the Exeter airport. — 170 m. Exeter. see Rtc. 17B.

### B. Viâ Dorchester

ROAD, 176 m. To (123 m.) Dorchester, see Rte. 16. — A 35. 138½ m. Bridport. — 148 m. Lyme Regis. — 163 m. Sidford. — 177 m. Exeter.

From London to (123 m.) Dorchester, see Rte. 16. A 35 runs due W. across the Dorset Downs, with fine views. -138½ m. Bridport (Bull, RB. 21/, P. 11 gs.; George, RB. 17/6; Bridport Arms, West Bay, RB. 21/, P. 101 gs.; Greyhound, RB. 16/; Port Bredy, small, unlic.), the 'Port Bredy' of Hardy's Wessex novels, is an agreeable small town (6250 inhab.), 1½ m. N. of its tiny harbour and bathing-beach at West Bay Noted for its ancient manufactures of ropes, twines, nets, etc. (a 'Bridport dagger' is a hangman's halter), the town has an attractive main street with an 18th cent. town hall; near the church (mainly Perp.), in South St., is a 16th cent, stone house, now a museum. — The road becomes very hilly, with some gradients of 1 in 5. — 141½ m. Chideock (Chideock House, unlic., RB. 17/6, P. 6-10 gs.) is a charming village affording access to fine cliff scenery. — 145½ m. Charmouth (Coach & Horses, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; Charmouth House, P. 8-14 gs.; Queen's Arms, unlic., P. 7-9 gs.) is a pleasant little seaside resort, with a steep street. Both here and at Bridport Charles II was nearly taken by the Parliament men on his flight from Worcester.

The church (Norman to Perp.) of Whitchurch Canonicorum, 24 m. N.E., contains the little shrine of St. Candida, the only one in England (save that of Edward the Confessor at Westminster) to survive the Reformation un-

plundered of its relics.

148 m. Lyme Regis (Alexandra, RB. 21/, P. 8-12 gs.; Three Cups, RB. 21/, P. 7-11 gs.; Royal Lion, RB. 17/6, P. 7-10 gs.; Victoria, near the station, RB. 16/6. — Unlic.: High Cliff, RB. 21/, P. 9½-14 gs.; St. Michael's, RB. 17/6, P. 7½-10 gs.; Apr.—Oct.; Bay, on the front, RB. 17/, P. 7-10 gs.; Tudor House, RB. 15/, P. 6-8 gs.—At Uplyme, 1 m. N.W., Devon, Talbot Arms, RB. 17/6, P. 8-11 gs.) is a charming old fishing town (3200 inhab.) and bathing-resort with steep streets. It withstood a siege of two months by the Royalists in 1644. The stone pier,

known as the 'Cobb,' on which the Duke of Monmouth landed in 1685, is perhaps better known as the scene of Louisa Musgrove's accident in Jane Austen's 'Persuasion.' The church contains a 16th cent. tapestry, commemorating the marriage of Prince Arthur and Catherine of Aragon. Sir George Somers (1554-1610), who first settled the Bermudas ('Somers Islands'), and Capt. Coram (1668-1751), founder of the London Foundling Hospital, were natives of Lyme Regis.

The blue lias cliffs of the neighbourhood abound in fossils, and here Mary Anning (1799-1847) discovered the ichthyosaurus in 1811. About 3½ m. W. is the \*Dowlands Landslip (adm. 6d.), where 40 acres of ground slipped down from the cliff in 1839. There is a good golf course on the Charmouth road.

155 m. Colyford is 13 m. N. of Seaton (see below) and 1 m. S. of Colyton (Colcombe Castle, RB. 15/, P. 8 gs.) which has a fine church with a 15th cent, octagonal lantern, notable monu-

ments, and an early 10th cent, cross.

Seaton (Royal Clarence, RB. 17/6, P. 8-12 gs.; Pole Arms, RB. 14/6, P. 8 gs.; Westleigh, unlic., similar charges), a breezy little bathing-resort with a shingle beach (2900 inhab.) at the mouth of the Axe, is best approached along the E. beach (2900 inhab.) at the mouth of the Axe, is best approached along the E. bank of the river via the village of Axmouth (Stepps, RB. 21/, P. 10 ga.). Delightful walks lead along the coast E. to the Landslip (see above) and W. viå (1½ m.) Beer (Dolphin, RB. 18/, P. 9 gs.), a fishing-village with old quarries, and (3½ m.) Brans-combe Mouth, to (8½ m.) Sidmouth (see below). The good church of the romantic village of Branscombe lies 1½ m. from the sea.

159 m. Three Horseshoes Inn (RB. 20/, P. 11 gs.). — At (163 m.) Sidford (Applegarth) we cross the Honiton-Sidmouth road, 11 m. S. of the pleasant village of Sidbury (Sidbury House, P. 7-9 gs., open Easter-mid-Oct.) and c. 2 m. N. of Sidmouth.

P. 7-9 gs., open Éaster-mid-Oct.) and c. 2 m. N. of Sidmouth. Sidmouth (Victoria, RB. 29/-39), P. 13-18 gs.; Belmont, similar charges; Rnowle, with large grounds, RB. 27/6, P. 13-16 gs.; Fortfield, RB. 21/, P. 12-17 gs.; Riviera, unlic., RB. 22/6-30/, P. 11-16 gs.; Royal York, RB. 18/6, P. 7-13 gs.; Salcombe Hill House, unlic., similar charges; Royal London, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.; Torbay, Faulkner, RB. 15/6, P. 8-12 gs. at these and many other unlic. houses), a dignified seaside resort (10,400 inhab.) with a shingle beach and a golf course, is delightfully situated between fine reddish cliffs; protected on the N. by a circle of hills, it is apt to be sultry in summer. The Norman Lockyer Observatory (1912) was attached to the University College of South-West England in 1948.

A pleasant road leads S.W. from Sidmouth to (4 m.) Otterton, near the favourite bathing-beach of Ladram Bay, (4½ m.) East Budleigh, and (6½ m.) Budleigh Salterton (Rosemullton, RB. 30/, P. 11-18 gs.; Rolle, RB. 25/-35/, P. 11-16 gs.; Otterbourne, RB. 17/6-27/6, P. 8-12 gs.), at the mouth of the Otter, an attractive bathing resort (3950 inhab.), with golf links. Near East Budleigh are Bicton Park (1 m. N.), with Lord Clinton's fine gardens and arboretum, and (1 m. W.) Hayes Barton (adm. 1/; weekdays 10.30-1, 2-6.30 June-Sept.), the birtiplace of Sir Walter Raleigh (1552-1618).

A 35 crosses the Otter at (166 m.) Newton Pappleford: beyond

A 35 crosses the Otter at (166 m.) Newton Poppleford; beyond the river A 376 leads 1, for Budleigh Salterton (41 m.; see above).

177 m. EXETER (75,500 inhab.), the county town of Devon, is an interesting and historic city, with a beautiful cathedral. It lies on rising ground on the left (N.E.) bank of the Exe, and is connected also with the tidal estuary of that river at Topsham by a ship canal (5 m. long), begun in 1564. The irregular orientation of many of the old churches is evidently determined by the lines of the old streets.

Railway Stations (Rfmts. at the first two), St. David's (A 1; W.R. & S.R.), N.W. of the city, nearly 1 m. from the cathedral; Central (B 4; S.R.), near the Castle and ½ m. from St. David's; St. Thomas's (F 2; W.R.), for local (S. Devon) trains.

Airport at Honiton Clyst, 6 m. E.

Hotels. Royal Clarence (C 4, 5), a quiet house near the cathedral, RB. from 27/6, P. 14 gs.; Imperial (A 2), St. David's Hill, with garden, RB. 21/, P. 10½ gs.; Great Western (A 1), T.H., St. David's, RB. 18/6; White Hart (E 4), South St., RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; Beech Hill, unlic., St. David's Hill, RB. 17/6, P. 7 gs.; Bystock, near Clock Tower (A 3),

RB. 17/6; Queen's (C 4), RB. 17/; Rougemont. — Buckerell Lodge, unlic., Topsham Rd. (beyond F 6), with gardens, RB. 15/6 P. 7 gs.; Gipsy Hill, at Pinhoe, with grounds, RB. 18/6, P. 10-14 gs.

Restructs Character Toward Form

Restaurant. Chevalier Tavern, Fore

Post Office (C 4), Queen St. — INFORMATION BUREAU, 18 Queen St. Motor-Bus Station (C 4), Paul St., for services to all destinations.

Amusements. Theatre Royal (B 6), Longbrook St. — GOLF COURS, on the Topsham road. — Swimming Baths, Heavitree Rd. — RACE MEETINGS at Haldon, c. 6½ m. S., Aug. and Sept. — Boats at Exe Bridge (F 2) and The Quay (F 4).

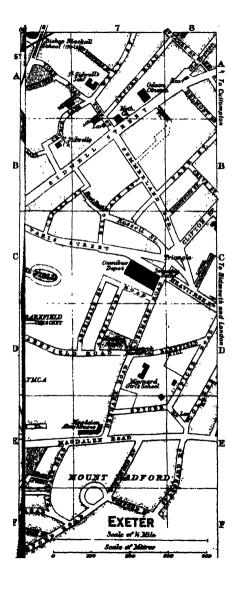
History. For Exeter, the Isca Dumnoniorum of the Romans, and the Escancestre of the Saxons, Professor Freeman claims that no other English city "can trace up a life so unbroken to so remote a past." When the Romans, of whose occupation a few vestiges remain, retired in the 5th cent., the whole of Devon was occupied by the Saxons between 660 and 710, and a monastry with a Saxon abbot was in existence at Exeter by 680. The town was stormed by the Danes in 876, and, though walls were built by Athelstan c. 932, it was again plundered in 1003. In 1050, however, the bishopric of Devon and Cornwall was transferred from Crediton, for its greater security, to Exeter. In 1068 the town submitted to William the Conqueror, and the castle was begun. The first mayor was appointed in 1205. Exeter has frequently been besieged. Though occupied by Parliament at the outset of the Civil War, it was later held for the King until 1646. Princess Henrietta (1644-70), daughter of Charles I and wife of Philippe d'Orleans, was born at Exeter. William III was proclaimed here in 1688. The city was wantonly attacked by German aircraft in 1942, when 40 acres, including many ancient buildings, were destroyed. — Sir Thomas Bodley (1545-1613), Abp. William Temple (1881-1944), and probably Nicholas Hilliard (1537-1619), were born here. The University of Exeter, founded in 1865 and incorporated as the University College of South-West England in 1922, received its charter in 1955. It has faculties of arts, law, science, and social studies.

HIGH STREET (C 4, 5), largely rebuilt in an undistinguished style since the German bombing, still retains several old houses; it is continued by Fore St. down to the *Exe Bridge* (F 2; 1905). Broadgate, on the left beyond the Guildhall (see below), is the best approach to the cathedral.

The \*Cathedral (D 4, 5), dedicated to St. Peter, is a comparatively small but admirable building of the Geometrical Decorated period, with Norman towers. Daily services at 7.45, 9.30, &

5.30 (3 on Sat.); on Sun. at 8, 10, 11, 3, & 6.30.

HISTORY. The conventual church founded by Athelstan c. 932, which probably served as the earliest cathedral, was superseded by a Norman edifice built in 1112-1206. Of this the only important remains are the massive transeptal towers (to which the battlements and turrets were added in the 15th cent.), the only transeptal towers in England, except those copied from them at Ottery St. Mary. The transformation of the Norman church was begun (from the E. end) c. 1270 by Bp. Bronescombe (d. 1280) and was continued by Bps. Quivil (d. 1291), Bitton (d. 1397), Stapledon (d. 1369), and Grandison (d. 1369). The W. façade is decorated with sculptured figures forming a well-ordered scheme, the central subject being the Enthronement, flanked in the upper tier by Apostles, Evangelists, Patriarchs, and Prophetic



while in the lower tier are the chief persons of the royal line of Judah. The lower figures appear to belong to the time of Bp. Grandison, the upper figures are much later (possibly late 15th cent.). The numerous flying buttresses contrast agreeably with the solid Norman towers. The curfew is rung from the North Tower on 'Great Peter', a bell of over 6 tons.

\*Interior. The most striking characteristic is the uniformity of design, each detail marked by purity of style (Dec.) and answering to its counterpart with unfailing symmetry. The unbroken stretch of vaulted roof, over 300 ft. in length, is most impressive. There is a lofty clerestory, but the triforium is represented by a small blank arcade. At the W. end of the N. aisle is the Chapel of St. Edmund, dedicated to the Devonshire Regiment, adjoined by a tablet to Richard Blackmore (1825–1900). To the S. of the central door, in the thickness of the W. wall, is the Chapel of St. Radegunde, converted into a chantry by Bb. Grandison.

The most notable single feature of the NAVE, with its fine Purbeck marble pillars, is the \*Minstrels' Gallery (by Bp. Grandison) on the N. side, with angels playing on various musical instruments. Near the W. end of the S. wall is the sledging flag of Captain Scott (1868–1912), given by his mother in 1922.

The Transepts, with their beautiful window-tracery and exquisite triforium gallery, were reconstructed by Bps. Bronescombe and Quivil under the Norman towers. In the N. transept are the Sylke Chantry, founded in 1508, a 15th cent. wall-painting of the Resurrection, an interesting \*Clock of 1423, and a statue of Northcote, the painter (1746-1831), by Chantrey. The S. transept contains the tomb of Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon (d. 1377), and his wife. In the S.W. corner is the entrance to the Chaptel of the Holy Ghost (now a vestry), to the S. of which stands the Chapter House (E.E. & Perp.; ceiling of 1465-78), shown by a verger.

The CHOIR is separated from the nave by a triple-arched screen erected by Bp. Stapledon (d. 1326), with paintings of the 17th century. Henry de Bracton (p. 206) was buried near here in 1268. — Noteworthy monuments are those of Bp. Marshall (d. 1206) and Bp. Stapledon (both on the N. side; Pl. 5 & 7). The Stalls and Reredos are of the 19th cent., but the former have E.E. misericords, and the oaken \*Bishop's Throne and stone Sedilia are exquisite works of the early 14th century. The E. window (Perp.) contains glass of the 14th century. Three of the small chapels opening off the choir-aisles are closed by early 15th cent. stone screens; the others have 16th cent. screens. St. James's Chapel (S.), destroyed by a German bomb in May, 1942, has been beautifully rebuilt; note the corbels which are topical, in emulation of the medieval spirit. St. Andrew's Chapel (N.) has a memorial window (1948) to the men of H.M.S. Exeter, sunk in the Java Sea in 1942. Bp. Oldham's Chantry (1519), in the S.E. corner, is decorated with

owls, in punning reference to the founder's name. At the S. side of the Lady Chapel entrance is a \*Wall-painting of the Assumption and Coronation of the Virgin (c. 1300). — The LADY CHAPEL is mainly the work of Bp. Bronescombe, with four interesting episcopal tombs, notably that of Bronescombe himself (1329), intricately decorated, with the gilding and colour well restored.

On the S. side part of the Cloister has been rebuilt in the original (Dec.) style. — A wing of the Bishop's Palace (rebuilt) is occupied by the CATHEDRAL LEBRARY (open on Tues., Wed., & Fri., 10-1, 230-430; entrance Palace Gate, which includes some Saxon MSS., the Exeter Domesday MS., and the 'Codex Exoniensis' (10th cent.), a Tamous collection of early Angio-Saxon poetry. The former palace chapel (partly 13th cent.) is being reconstructed as vestried.

In the CATHEDRAL CLOSE are several interesting old houses: next St. Martin's Church (15th and 17th cent.), in the N. corner, is Mol's Coffee House (1596; now an art-shop), in which a fine oak-panelled room is shown; No. 5 has 15th cent. hall (adm. free); the Law Library (No. 8) occupies a 14th cent. hall (adm. 10-1 on application); and farther on a stone archway, with a Jacobean oak door, admits to a charming little quadrangle. To the N. of the cathedral is a statue of Richard Hooker (1554-1600), a native of Heavitree (the E. suburb), by Alfred Drury.

We return to High St., leaving on the left the small church of St. Petrock (D 5), part of which probably dates back to pre-Norman days; the original chancel is now the N. aisle. The \*Guildhall\* (C 4), dating from 1330, is conspicuous by reason of its pillared façade (added in 1593) projecting over the pavement. The Hall (open to visitors) has a fine roof (1464), with corbels showing the 'bear and ragged staff' of Warwick the Kingmaker, and panelled walls (1594) ornamented with the arms of the trade-guilds, mayors, etc. It contains several portraits: Princess Henrietta, and General Monk, both by Lely, Chief Justice Pratt, by Hudson. From the roof hangs the ensign of H.M.S. Exeter, flown at the River Plate (1939). The city regalia is shown on request.

In Waterbeer St., which may be reached by the narrow alley called Parliament 'Street' (S. of the Guildhall), is the *Police Court* (C 4), believed to occupy the site of the Roman Pratorium and retaining a tessellated pavement. Close by is St. Pancras Church (C 4), with a Norman font, an E.E. chancel and piscina, and a holy water stoup.

Farther up High St. is St. Stephen's (r.; C 5) rebuilt c. 1665 with an elevated chancel on an old arch called 'Stephen's Bow,' behind which is a quiet little square. Hence Bedford St. leads to Southernhay, a charming street with Georgian houses. On the W. side (1.) of Southernhay a fine section of the City Wall, revealed by bombing, can be well seen from the adjoining car park, embellished with flower-beds.

Traversing the area within the wall which was devastated in 1942 is Princesshay, a new footway which leads back to the top of High St. In Eastgate (r.; C 5) is the entrance to the medieval *Underground Passages* (adm. 6d.; 2-5 in summer) of unknown origin and uncertain purpose.

In Castle St. (B, C 5), diverging right from High St., are Rougemont House, containing Roman antiquities (adm. on application to museum, see below), and the beautiful Rouge-

mont Gardens, which contain the scanty remains of Rougemont Castle, erected by William the Conqueror and mentioned by Shakespeare in 'Richard III' (iv. 2). Beyond Castle Yard, in which stands the County Assize Court (B 5; 1774), extends another attractive park, Northernhay (B 4, 5), in which part of the old City Wall is visible.

The W. portion of the wall may be reached via Northernhay St. and Bartholomew St. (D 3), which brings us to a footpath on top of the wall, above the Old Cemetery (opened in 1637); thence Bartholomew St. leads to Fore St. (see below).

From the W. exit from Northernhay Queen St. leads to the left to High St., passing the ROYAL ALBERT MEMORIAL (B, C 4). a group of buildings including a Museum (natural history and antiquities); a small Picture Gallery (works by Reynolds, Turner, Opie, etc.; weekdays, 10-5.30); and part of the University (c. 1000 students), the main buildings of which lie to the

N.W. (beyond A 3) in a fine estate.

We descend High St. to Fore St., off which, on the r., is the church of St. Mary Arches (D 3), with a Norman nave and Jacobean woodwork. St. Olave's (D 3), in Fore St., is an ancient edifice singularly unorthodox in plan. In the Mint, diverging right, is the Benedictine \*Priory of St. Nicholas (D 3; weekdays 10-1 and 2-4 or 5.30, Sat. 10-1; adm. 6d.: closed Sun.). Visitors are shown the Norman Undercroft (c. 1100), Kitchen (13th and 15th cent.), Tudor Room with plaster ceiling, Guest Hall and Tower (15th cent.), with the Prior's Solar and Cell. In the garden is a 7th cent. Celtic cross, attached for 200 years to a pier of the Exe bridge. The Mint takes its name from the small assay-furnaces formerly in the Undercroft. — Lower down (r.) is Tuckers' Hall (E 3), the guildhouse of the 'weavers, fullers, and shearmen,' with fine roof (1471) and oak panelling (1634). It is open in summer 2.30-4.30 Tues., Thurs., & Fri.; in winter 11-1 on Fri.; gratuity.

We descend the steep West St. (E 3, 4), on the 1., to visit the interesting church of St. Mary Steps (E 3), with its Norman font, fine rood screen, and curious clock (c. 1656). Next door are some 16th cent. houses. Opposite the church stood the West Gate and a little farther on was the Water Gate (S.E. angle). Hence the wall runs N.E. to the South Gate (removed in 1819) and along Southernhay (comp. p. 128) where some bastions may be seen. — In Magdalen

Southermay (comp. p. 128) where some bastions may be seen. — in Magdalen St. is Wynard's Hospital (E 3), founded c. 1430, with a chapel, much restored, containing an arch and window of the 15th century.

About \( \frac{1}{2} m.\) n. of the Cullompton road, near (\( \frac{1}{2} m.\)) Polsice Bridge Halt, are the 13th cent. remains of Polsice Priory, now used as a store.

FROM EXETER TO EXMOUTH, 10\( \frac{1}{2} m.\) (railway from Central Sta.). Leaving by South St. (D 4) we cross the by-pass just above the 16th cent. Counters Wear Bridge over the Exe (widened 1937).—4 m. Topsham (Passage Inn, RB. 12/6; Tudor, unlic., P. 7\( \frac{1}{2} g.\); (Globo), formerly the port of Exeter and now a lively yachting centre, has several Dutch style houses, in the charming Strand. built of Dutch bricks (formy for Exminster and Turch.—54 m. Clust Strand, built of Dutch bricks (ferry for Exminster and Turf). - 51 m. Clyst

RB. 19/6-25/, P. 9-13 ga.; Maer Bay, RB. 21/, P. 10-14 gs.; Devoncourt, similar charges, all with gardens; Royal Beacon, Manor, Seaguil, P. 7-10 gs.;

Cranford, at Littleham, 1½ m. E., RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs. — Unlic. Pencarwick, P. 8-11 gs.; Bow House, Summers, P. 7-10 gs.; and many others) is a popular seaside resort (17,232 inhab.) enjoying a fine view across the mouth of the Exe, with a sandy beach, esplanade, and golf links. Steam-ferry to Starross (1/3, ret. 2/); excursion-steamers in summer. The road goes on to Budleigh

From Exeter to Barnstaple and the N.W., see Rte. 28: to Taunton and Bristol, see Rte. 22; to Tiverton and Exmoor, see p. 206; to Torquay. Ply-

mouth, and the W., see Rte. 23.

## 18. FROM LONDON TO TAUNTON

Road, 1444 m.— From London to (85½ m.) Wilton, see Rtes. 16, 17.— B 3089. 100 m. Willoughby Hedge.— A 303. 111 m. Wincanton.— 116 m. Sparkford.— A 372. 130½ m. Langport.—144½ m. Taunton.
RAILWAY, 143 m. from Paddington in 2½-3 hrs. Principal Stations: To (36 m.) Reading, see Rte. 19.—53 m. Newbury.—61½ m. Hungerford.—70½ m. Savernake, junction for Marlborough (5 m.).—75½ m. Pewsey.—81 m. Patney & Chirton, junction for Devizes (4½ m.).—95½ m. Westbury, junction for Trowbridge (4 m.) and for Warminster (4½ m.).—101½ m. Frome, junction for Bristol viâ Radstock (8½ m.).—106½ m. Witham, junction for Shepton Mallet and Wells (14½ m.).—111½ m. Bruton.—115½ m. Castle Cary, junction for Yeovil, Dorchester, and Weymouth.—125½ m. Somerton.—130 m. Langport East.—135 m. Athelney.—143 m. Taunton. Through trains go on viâ (150 m.) Wellington, (158½ m.) Tiverton Junction Through trains go on viâ (150 m.) Wellington, (1582 m.) Tiverton Junction (for Tiverton, 42 m.), and (161 m.) Cullompton, to (1732 m.) Exeter (3-32 hrs. from London).

From London viâ Salisbury to (85½ m.) Wilton, see Rtes. 16, 17. Leaving A 30 on the left, we ascend the Nadder valley on B 3089. — At (92 m.) Dinton, Hyde's House (1725), next the church, is on the probable site of the birthplace of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, the historian (1609-74). Dinton Park (N.T.), built by Wyatville in 1815, is now a Y.W.C.A. resthome (adm. Wed. 2-5 or 7; 1/). Little Clarendon (N.T.), a late 15th cent, house with a collection of furniture, is shown on application. The adjoining cottage (no adm.) was the birthplace of Henry Lawes (1596-1662), the composer, Milton's friend. — 96 m. Fonthill Bishop. To the left are the remains of Fonthill Abbey, the fairy palace built by Wm. Beckford (1759-1844), author of 'Vathek.'

Tisbury, 2 m. S., has a large church with Arundell monuments. At Place House, an ancient abbey grange, is a huge 15th cent. tithe-barn (188 ft. long). Old Wardour Castle (1392), 2½ m. S.W., blown up after a siege in 1643, is open to the public (not Sat. aft. or Sun.; adm. 6d.). The present castle (1776; no adm.) has a noted collection of paintings and other works of art.

At (100 m.) Willoughby Hedge we join an alternative road from Andover via Amesbury, and then descend to (103½ m.) Mere (Old Ship, RB. 20/, P. 91 gs.; Talbot) where William Barnes, the Dorset poet, kept school for 12 years. — 106 m. Zeals.

To the N. (2 m.) is Stourton (Spread Eagle, P.R.) with the 18th cent. mansion of Stourhead, presented to the Nat. Trust by Sir Henry Hoare in 1947 (adm. of Stournead, presented to the Nat. I rust by Sir Iremy Floate in 17-7 (aun. 2), Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun., & BH. exc. Boxing Day, 2.30-dusk or 6). It \*Pleasure-grounds (adm. 2), 11-dusk or 7, Sun. & Fri. from 2; Oct.-Mar, closed Tues. & Fri.) contain a lake, the six sources of the Stour, and the old High Cross of Bristol, brought hither in 1766. In the house are notable paintings and furniture. To the W. of the park is Alfred's Tower (800 ft.), damaged by an aircraft in 1944. — Gillingham (Phoenix, RB. 15/-21/, P. 22/6-30/), 3½ m. S. of Mere or Zeals, is a busy little town, with the National Stud (removed from Kildare, Ireland, in 1944) at Sandley, 2½ m. W.

111 m. Wincanton (Dolphin, RB. 15/-21/, P. 7-9 gs.; Greyhound; White Horse, RB. 16/, P. 7 gs.; Bear; Holbrook House, 1½ m. W., RB. 19/6-25/, P. 8-13 gs.), an old coaching town (2550 inhab.), is at the head of the broad Blackmore Vale, with its rich pasture-lands. In the church porch is a curious relief of the legend of St. Eligius, the patron saint of smiths.

In the church of *Maperton*, 4 m. S.W., is a memorial to Brigadier Nicholson (d. 1943), the defender of Calais in 1940, who lived in the manor house.

The Taunton road runs S.W. and at 113 m. passes between North Cadbury (r.), with a fine church and manor house, and Cadbury Castle (l.), a British hill-fort 30 acres in area, one of the claimants to be the Camelot of the Arthurian legend. — 116 m. Sparkford (Sparkford Inn, P.R.), at the junction of the road from Frome via Bruton (see Rte. 19). Queen Camel, 1½ m. S.W., has another fine church.

FROM SPARRFORD TO EXETER, 51½ m. Following the Taunton road for 3 m. we then bear left, and soon join the Fosse Way (see p. 135). — 5½ m. Hichseter (Ivelchester, RB. 17/6, P. 7 gs.) was the birthplace of Roger Bacon (1214-94). — We pass S. of the attractive little towns of Martock (White Hart, RB. 12/6, P. 5 gs.) and South Petherton, both with good 14th cent. churches, and quit the Fosse Way. — At (18 m.) Ilminster (Shrubbery, RB. 17/6, P. 6 gs.; George, RB. 17/6, P. 65 gs.) the church has a noble Perp. central tower and contains the tomb of Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham (d. 1609 and 1618), founders of Wadham College, Oxford. The picturesque grammar school dates from 1586. \*Barrington Court (N.T.), 5 m. N.E., is a Tudor mansion (Wed. 10.15–12.15, 2–5; 1/). — We approach hilly country and enter Devon, soon after (30 m.) joining A 30. Thence to (51½ m.) Exeter, see Rte. 17a.

We cross the Fosse Way, and, beyond (126½ m.) Long Sutton, with an interesting church and court-house, reach (129 m.) Huish Episcopi, with one of the finest church towers in Somerset. — 130½ m. Langport (Langport Arms, T.H., RB. 18/, P. 8½ gs.), overlooking the marshes of the Parrett, has a fine Perp. church, and was the birthplace of Walter Bagehot (1826-77).

The so-called 'Hanging Chapel,' an ancient Perp. chapel above an archway near the church, is now a masonic temple. About 1 m. S. is Muchelney, with a 14th cent. priest's house (N.T.) and the mainly 15th cent. remains of an abbey of Saxon foundation (adm. 6d., closed Sun. till 2).—Low Ham and High Ham, 1\frac{3}{2} and 3 m. N. of Langport, both have notable churches, the one a 17th cent. Gothic work with many strange features, the other containing splendid woodwork.

We ascend to a ridge overlooking the marshes. On the right is the *Parkfield Monument*, 140 ft. high, erected by the Earl of Chatham to Sir Wm. Pynsent who bequeathed to him the neighbouring mansion of *Burton Pynsent*.

In the drained marshes on the right are Burrow Mump (N.T.) and the Isle of Athelney, where King Alfred gathered his forces for the final struggle with the Danes in 878 (memorial pillar). The scene of the burned cakes is laid here, and Alfred's Jewel (now at Oxford) was found in the vicinity.

1441 m. Taunton, see Rte. 22.

## 19. FROM LONDON TO BATH AND BRISTOL

Road, 118 m. A 4. From London by the Great West Rd. to (204 m.) Slough, see the Blue Guide to London. — 264 m. Maidenhead. — 384 m. Reading. — 56 m. Newbury. — 744 m. Marlborough. — 93 m. Chippenham. —

106 m. Bath. - 118 m. Bristol.

RAILWAY, 1181 m. from Paddington in 13-31 hrs.; to Bath, 20 min. less, except by the Bristolian which does not stop. Principal Stations: To (53½ m.) Didcot, see Rte. 31.—77½ m. Swindon.—87½ m. Dauntsey.—94 m. Chippenham, junction for Calne (5½ m.) and Trowbridge (11½ m.).—98½ m. Corsham. - 1062 m. Bath. - 1182 m. Bristol.

From London to (38\frac{1}{2} m.) Reading, see Rte. 31B. We guit the Thames valley and ascend the tributary vale of the Kennet. -421 m. Theale. About 31 m. N.W., beyond Englefield, the last home and burial-place of the fifth Marquess of Winchester (d. 1675), is Bradfield College (St. Andrew's College; founded in 1850), a public school noted for the Greek plays performed by the boys every third year in an open-air 'Greek' theatre in an old chalk-pit. — 47 m. Aldermaston station (Hare & Hounds. P.R.), with a wharf on the disused Kennet and Avon canal.

A by-road on the left leads to (1½ m.) Padworth, with a small Norman church, ½ m. E. of which is Ufton Court, an Elizabethan mansion, once the home of Arabella Fermor, the lovely heroine of 'The Rape of the Lock.'—
Aldermaston (Hind's Head), 1½ m. S.W. of its station, has a 14th cent. wallpainting in its church. Research into atomic weapons is carried out on the former airfield.

From (481 m.) Woolhampton (Angel Inn: Falmouth Arms) a road ascends N. to Douai Abbey, a Benedictine house (1903) with a boys' school transferred from Douai in France, and to (3 m.)

Bucklebury Common, an open sandy heath.

56 m. Newbury (Chequers, T.H., RB. 19/6, P. 9 gs.; Bacon Arms, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs., both on A 4; Queen's, RB. 16/-25/; Hatchet, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs., Market Place) is a thriving town (17,783 inhab.), once a centre of the cloth trade. The Jacobean Cloth Hall is now a museum (adm. 10-12.30, 1.30-5, exc. Wed. aft.) containing Civil War relics; its curious galleried extension, known as the Granary, now serves as part of the bus-station. 'Jack of Newbury' (John Smallwood, afterwards Winchcombe; d. 1520) was a patriotic clothier, who led 150 men to Flodden in 1513, and his brass is to be seen in the church of St. Nicholas, which he rebuilt. Benj. Woodridge, the first graduate of Harvard, was rector of Newbury.

The N. end of Newbury, on the main road, called Speenhamland, has given its name to the 'Act' of the Berkshire magistrates who here, in 1795, first applied the allowance system of poor relief to supplement low wages.

During the Civil War two indecisive battles were fought near Newbury: the first in 1643, at which the "blameless and the brave" Lord Falkland was killed (monument 1 m. S.W. of the town); the second in 1644, near the 14th cent. gatehouse of Donnington Castle (adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2), 1 m.

B 4000 leads N.W. from Newbury up the beautiful valley of the Lambourn. — At (7½ m.) East Shefford John Prince, founder of Princeton University of the Lambourn. — At (7½ m.) East Shefford John Prince, founder of Princeton University of the Lambourn (Parkeys) (Parkey versity, was appointed rector in 1619.—11 m. Lambourn (Red Lion, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.) is an old town with a late-Norman church and important training-stables, separated by the Lambourn Downs from the Vale of the White Horse.—15 m. Ashdown House (1, N.T.) is a tall late-17th cent. building of unusual design.—At (20 m.) Shrivenham we join A 420 (p. 208).

FROM NEWBURY TO OXFORD, 25 m. (A 34).— Beyond (9 m.) East Ilsley (Swan, RB. 14/6), once an important sheep-market, we descend into the Vale of the White Horse and cross the main Gloucester road.—15½ m. Steventon is a quaint old village with pargetted houses.—19 m. Abingdon and thence to Oxford, see Rte. 318.

From Newbury to Whitchurch and Winchester, see p. 79.

57 m. Speen (Hotel, RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs.) stands on the site of the Roman station of Spinæ. — 64 m. Hungerford (Bear, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.; Three Swans, similar charges; Elcot Park, 4 m. E., RB. 18/6, P. 8-15 gs.), on the Kennet, is an angling resort. Walbury Hill (975 ft.), to the S., is the loftiest chalk-down in England.

Ramsbury (Bell, RB. 25/), 5 m. N.W. on the Kennet, once a market town, with an unusually large 13th cent. church, shows little trace of its importance in the 10th cent., when it was the seat of the bishops of Wiltshire, except some remarkable monuments of the period. The by-road up the valley goes on to (11½ m.) Marlborough viå (10 m.) Mildenhall (pron. 'Minall'), the Roman Cunetio, where the church, with Saxon and Norman details, is notable for its late-18th cent. woodwork.

We skirt the N. edge of Savernake Forest, a beautiful sylvan tract of oaks and beeches (16 m. round). The domain of the Marquess of Ailesbury, it is the only English forest not belonging to the Crown.

74½ m. Marlborough (Castle & Ball, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.; Ailesbury Arms, RB. 19/6, P. 30/; Royal Oak RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.) is a pleasant town (4550 inhab.) with a spacious High Street. The old Castle Inn here, originally built (probably by Webb) as a mansion for the royalist Lord Seymour (d. 1664), was for a century a famous coaching-inn (comp. Stanley Weyman's 'The Castle Inn'); in this house the poet Thomson, while the guest of the Countess of Hertford, wrote part of his 'Spring.' It is now, little altered, part of Marlborough College, one of the leading English public schools, founded in 1843, where William Morris was a pupil. Merlin is said to be buried beneath the Castle Mound.

A road (A 346) leads S. to (5½ m.) Burbage (Forest, RB. 17/6), where, at Wolf Hall, Jane Seymour lived and celebrated her marriage feast with Henry VIII, and across Salisbury Plain to Andover.—Another via (7 m.) Pewsey (Royal Oak) leads to Amesbury. Along the N. side of the downs between Marlborough and Pewsey runs the Wansdyke, a Roman or Roman-British border-entrenchment, stretching for 30 m. from beyond Savernake Forest to Dundry Hill, S. of Bristol.

At (80 m.) West Kennett B 4003 (r.) leads in 1 m. to Avebury and we approach one of the most remarkable groups of prehistoric antiquities in England. — 80½ m. Silbury Hill (130 ft. high) is the largest artificial mound in Europe, the purpose of which is still uncertain. — 81½ m. Beckhampton stands at the junction of the Bath road with the Swindon-Devizes road.

Just to the N. (6 m. from Mariborough) is the village of Avebury (Red Lion, RB. 14/6) situated in the centre of \*Avebury Circle (N.T., with 900 acres),

a prehistoric monument "as much surpassing Stonehenge," says Aubrey, "as a cathedral doth a parish church." An attractive route for walkers from Marlborough leads via Manton, famous for its training-stables, and (3 m.) the great dolmen known as the Devil's Den and thence over the downs, sprinkled with Grey Wethers or 'sarsen stones,' curious boulders left isolated by the denudation of softer strata. — The remains at Avebury consist mainly of a massive circular earthwork, \(\frac{1}{2}\) m. round and about 15 ft. high, with a fosse (originally 30 ft. deep) on its inner side, thus suggesting a religious rather than a defensive object for the entrenchment. Fringing the inner edge of the fosse once stood a gigantic circle of unhewn megaliths and in the centre of the enclosed area were two smaller concentric circles. The largest stones weigh about 60 tons. From the circle an avenue of stones (many recently re-erected) led S.E., beyond West Kennett, to a group of small stone and timber circles, called the Sanctuary, long since vanished, and now marked out on the ground. To the S. of the river is a long barrow, and 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) m. N.W., on Windmill Hill (N.T.), is a Neolithic camp. — Avebury church preserves a fine Norman door and tub-font, and a rood-loft of 1460. At the gates of the late 16th cent. Manor House (adm. May-Aug., daily 2-6 exc. Mon & Tues., BH. 10-6; 2/6), with good panelling and plasterwork, is a Museum of relics from Avebury and Windmill Hill (adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2).

FROM BECKHAMPTON TO WELLS, 44 m. (A 361). 8 m. Devizes (Bear, RB. 17/6, P. 7 gs.; Castle, similar charges; Black Swan, RB. 16/6), formerly called Ad Divisas ('on the borders'), was once an important cloth-making town and is now a large corn-market and the chief town of North Wilts (7890 inhab.). The old castle has disappeared. \*St. John's and St. Mary's are interesting churches (Norman and Perp.). The inscription on the market cross (1814) should be noted.

The museum of the Wiltshire Archæological Society contains the important Stourhead collection of antiquities from the Wiltshire barrows. Sir Thomas Lawrence, the painter, spent his boyhood at the Bear, where his father was landlord. To the W. of the town (1-2 m.) the Kennet and Avon canal descends by a flight of 29 locks. — At Potterne, 2 m. S., are a good E.E. church and the 15th cent. Porch House.

19 m. Trowbridge (George, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; Roundstone RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.) is a cloth-making town (13,850 inhab.) in which are situated the County Offices for Wiltshire. It has a fine Perp. church (1526), of which George Crabbe was rector from 1813 till his death in 1832 (tomb in the chancel). He wrote the 'Tales of the Hall' in the picturesque gabled rectory. Bradford-on-Avon (p. 151) is 3 m. N.W.

At Edington, 6 m. S.E., probably the former Ethandune, site of Alfred's victory of c. 878, the 14th cent. \*Priory Church is a beautiful example of the transition from Dec. to Perp. (good monuments). On Bratton Down to the W. is the White Horse of Westbury. Its present outline dates from 1873; but a

cruder figure, of doubtful antiquity, existed earlier.

Beyond Trowbridge we enter Somerset, one of the larger English counties, where the coast-line of the Bristol Channel is of less interest than the inland districts of Exmoor Forest, the Mendips, and the Quantocks. It is predominantly agricultural, with a well-marked dialect of its own ("Zummerzetsheer"), and produces excellent cheese (cheddar) and cider. It contains some of the most historically interesting towns in the country, and it is noted for its beautiful Perp. church towers.

27 m. Frome (pron. 'Froom'; George, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; Portway House, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.) is a cloth-making town

(11,100 inhab.), with steep and narrow streets and a spacious market-place. The parish church, of the 13th and late 14th cent., was elaborately restored c. 1880. Outside the E. end is the tomb of the outspoken Bp. Ken (1637-1711), who died at

Longleat.

About 41 m. S.E. of Frome is \*Longleat (adm. 2/6 daily exc. Christmas Dav. About 4½ m. S.E. of Frome is "Longiest (adm. 2/0 daily exc. Christinas Day, 10-4 or 6), the seat of the Marquess of Bath, one of the most splendid country houses in England, erected in 1559-80 by Sir John Thynne. The grounds are an outstanding example of Capability Brown's landscape gardening. The Stable Court (1801-11) was added by Waytville, who also transformed much of the interior and designed the main staircase. The Old Library, where Bp. Ken wrote the Divine Poems, is not shown, but superb copies of the first folio Shakespeare and the 1462 Fust & Schoeffer Bible are on view, as well as MS. letters of Elizabeth I and a charter granted to Glastonbury Abbey in 681. A smaller library contains an important collection of books on Revolutionary France, and among other precious relics is Talieyrand's desk, on which the Treaty of Vienna was signed in 1815. Most notable of many fine paintings are the portraits, and a series of sporting scenes by Wootton (mid-18th cent.), and a Holy Family by Titian. — At Horningsham, 1 m. S., the Presbyterian Chapel, built (1566) by Thynne for his Scottish masons, is the oldest Dissenting place of worship in England.

Other excursions may be made to (1 m.) Vallis, a romantic glen; to the noteworthy church of (2\frac{1}{2} m. N.) Lullington, with a Norman font and N. doorway, and to (3\frac{1}{2} m. W.) the attractive village of Mells, with a beautiful 15th cent. church (containing remarkable memorials by Burne-Jones and Sir A. Munnings). The stately late-Perp, manor house belongs to the Horner family, of which 'Little Jack Horner' is said to have been a member.— Witham, 5 m. S., was the site of one of the first Carthusian monasteries in England (1178-79; founded by Henry II in expiation of Becket's murder).

of which the sole relic is the simple church.

of which the sole relic is the simple church.

FROM FROME TO TAUNTON, 44 m. —We follow A 359, B 3153 to (11 m.)

Bruton (Blue Ball, RB. 14/6, P. 64 gs.), a charming old town which has a Perp. church with an 18th cent. chancel, a Grammar School dating from 1519, and a packhorse bridge (Bruton Bow). Sexey's Hospital (1638) adjoins the Court House (1684), now a school. — We bear right and pass 3 m. S. of Evercreech, which has one of the best church towers in Somerset, and of Ditcheat (Manor House Inn) with another fine church, to (14½ m.) Castle Cary (George, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.). — 16½ m. Alford has a beautiful Perp. church, with good glass. — We cross the Fosse Way before (21 m.) Keinton Mandeville, birth-place of Sir Henry Irving (Henry Brodribb); 1838–1905). From Barton St. David, 1 m. N., the first member of the presidential family of Adams emigrated to the United States (tablet in the church). — 26 m. Somerton (Unicon, RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.; White Hart), an old-fashioned little town with 4 fine Dec. RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.; White Hart), an old-fashioned little town with a fine Dech, church and a 17th cent. market cross, was once the capital of Somerset and the residence of the West Saxon kings. —Lytes Cary (N.T.; adm. 1/; Thurs. & Sat. 2-6), 3 m. S.E., is a notable 14-15th cent. mansion, well restored. — 31 m. Langport, and thence to Taunton, see Rte. 18.

The Wells road passes (30 m.) Nunney, with a moated castle of 1373 (adm. 3d. daily; Sun. from 2). - 38 m. Shepton Mallet (Hare & Hounds, RB. 15/), with 5131 inhab., has a market cross of 1500, and a good panelled wagon roof in the church.

FROM SHEPTON MALLET TO BATH, 18 m. By A 37 we ascend the Mendip Hills to a height of 889 feet. To the left, at the summit, is Masbury Castle (938 ft.), a British camp of 6 acres, but we bear right on A 367 which, soon afterwards, follows the Roman and pre-Roman Fosse Way. — At (5½ m.) Stratton-on-the-Fosse a community, expelled from Douai in 1793, founded in 1814 the Benedictine abbey of Downside. The buildings include a beautiful church (1874-1935), with the shrine of the Blessed Oliver Plunket, and a well-known boys' school. — 9 m. Radstock (4950 inhab.), with the adjoining town of Midsomer Norton (5400 inhab.), is the chief mining town of the Somerset coalfield. — 18 m. Bath, see Re. 20. coalfield. - 18 m. Bath, see Rte. 20.

401 m. Croscombe has fine Jacobean woodwork in its church. - 44 m. Wells, see Rte. 21.

The BATH ROAD beyond Beckhampton ascends over the downs. - 871 m. Calne (5550 inhab.; Lansdowne Arms, T.H., R.B. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.), noted for Wiltshire bacon, has a 12th cent. church much altered. Dr. Priestley lived here in 1770-80, S. T. Coleridge in 1814-16. — 93 m. Chippenham (Angel, RB. 19/6, P. 10 gs.; Bear, RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs.) is a busy country town (11.850 inhab.) on the Avon.

About 3½ m. S.E. (2 m. S.W. of Calne) is Bowood Park (no adm.). the seat

About 3½ m. S.E. (2 m. S.W. of Calne) is Bowood Park (no adm.), the seat of the Marquess of Lansdowne, with the Diocletian wing designed by the brothers Adam. At Sloperton Cottage, near Bromham (Greyhound, P.R.), 3 m. S. of Bowood, the poet Thomas Moore (1779-1852) passed most of the last 35 years of his life; a Celtic cross marks his grave in the churchyard.—About 2½ m. N.W., at Kington St. Michael, John Aubrey was born. Farther W. (6 m.) lies Casile Combe with a 13th cent. market cross.

FROM CHIPFENHAM TO SHAFTESURY, 33 m. (A 350).—3½ m. Lacock (Red Lion, P.R., RB. 12/6, P. 5 gs.; Angel, private, RB. 16/6, P. 30/) is a very attractive village. On the Avon is \*Lacock Abbey (N.T.; adm. 1/6, in summer daily exc. Frl., 2-6; in winter, Mon. & Wed. only, 2-dusk), founded for Augustinian canonesses in 1232, and presenting one of the most perfect remaining examples of conventual arrangements. The private residence remaining examples of conventual arrangements. The private residence built round it in 1540 (altered 1753 and 1828) was the scene of William Fox built round it in 1540 (altered 1753 and 1828) was the scene of William Fox Talbot's early experiments in photography (c. 1835; adm. 1/6 on Wed. & BH. In summer, 2-6). — 7 m. Melksham (King's Arms, RB. 17/, P. 7 gs.; Sandridge Park, RB. 21/, P. from 8 gs.) is an agricultural town (6727 inhab.), with a restored church, originally Norman. — 16 m. Westbury (Lopes Arms, P.R., RB. 17/), an old town (5250 inhab.), with a handsome Perp. church, is an important railway junction. The White Horse of Westbury (see above) is seen on the downs to the E. — 20 m. Wamisster, see, 1.21. — 27½ m. East Knoyle (Seymour Arms) was the birthplace of Sir Christopher Wren (1632–1723). — 33 m. Shaftesbury, see Rte. 17.
From Chippenham to Faringdon (Oxford), see Rte. 30A. — An alternative routs direct to (22 m.) Bristol (A 430) runs W. over the Cotswolds, viå (9 m.) the high-lying town of Marshifeld (633 ft.).

the high-lying town of Marshfield (633 ft.).

At (97 m.) Corsham (Methuen Arms, RB, 17/, P. 8 gs) are a handsome church and Corsham Court, the Elizabethan seat of Lord Methuen, containing a fine picture-gallery (adm. 2/6, Sun., Wed., Thurs., Apr.-Oct., 11-6, Sun. only in winter 11-4.30; closed 12.30-2; state rooms daily exc. Mon., mid-July-mid-Sept.). - A long hill leads down to (100 m.) Box, with subterranean quarries of 'Bath stone' used in 1939-45 both as an aircraft factory and to house many treasures from the national museums. Colerne (Vineyard rest., good), 2 m. N., has a Perp. church.

106 m. Bath, see Rte. 20. We cross the Avon. — At (113 m.) Keynsham is Somerdale, with Messrs. J. S. Fry & Sons' cocoa and chocolate factory. Opposite the entrance-lodge are important remains of a Roman villa, which can be seen on previous written application to Messrs. Fry's Visitors' Dept. - An alternative road on the N. bank of the Avon passes (112½ m.)

Bitton, with a notable church.

118 m. BRISTOL (442,300 inhab.), a famous old city, an important manufacturing town and seaport, and the see of a bishop, is situated on the Avon, about 7 m. from the Bristol Channel. The city lies mainly in Gloucestershire (here separated from Somerset by the Avon) but forms a county in itself. In the 17th and 18th centuries Bristol was especially noted for its trade with the Americas (comp. Thackeray's 'Virginians') and still does a large Atlantic trade, importing grain, provisions, mineral oils, tobacco leaf, etc. Though its sugar-boiling is now a thing of the past the manufacture of tobacco still ranks high among its varied and important industries.

Railway Stations, Temple Meads (E7; Rfmts.) the principal station. Stapleton Road (beyond A7), for through trains from London via Bath to S. Wales, etc.

to S. Wales, etc.
Airport at Whitchurch, on the Wells road, 3½ m. S.
Hotels. In Bristol: Royal (D 3), College Green, RB. 25/-35/, P. 13 gs.: Grand (B 4, 5), Broad St., RB. 26/6, P. 13½ gs.—Commercial: Grosvenor (E 6), RB. 24/, P. 11½ gs.; George & Railway (E 6), both near Temple Meads Station; Greyhound (B 5), Broad Mead (rebuilding 1956). At Clifton: Grand Spa, with splendid view, RB. 27/6-35/, P. 16 gs., St. Vincent's Rocks, RB. 19/6, P. 9 gs., both near Suspension Bridge; College Close, College Rd., RB. 20/, P. 9 gs.; and several unlic. houses, Restaurants.

St. Stephen's, Stephen's, Restaurants. St.

Marco's, Dunlop's, all in Baldwin St.; Hort's, Guildhall Tavern, both in Broad St.; Mauretania, Park St.

Post Office (C 4), Small St.; at Clifton, Regent St. (beyond C 1). U.S. Consulate, 18 Baldwin Street (C 4).

Motor-Buses traverse the and suburbs and run also: from the Centre (C4) to Avonmouth, Bath. Weston-super-Mare, Berkeley, Bain, Weston-super-mare, Berkere, Gloucester, Chelienham, Malmesbury, and Cirencester; from Prince St. (D 4) to Bridgwater, Cheddar, Wells, and Glastonbury; from Old Market (B T) to Chippenham; etc.—MOTOR COACH STATION in Prince St.

Steamers in summer from Bristol Bridge (C 5) to Keynsham and Hanham, and from the Hotwells (beyond D 1) to Clevedon, Westensuper-Mare, Penarth, Lynmouth, and Ilfracombe.

Theatres. Royal (D 4), King St.; Little, Colston St. (C 3), repertory.
— CONCERTS in the Colston Hall.

History. Of probably late-Saxon foundation, Bristol was the centre of the pre-Conquest trade in English slaves, as it was to become, in the 18th cent., the chief centre of the African slave-trade. At the time of the Domesday Survey it already ranked next after London, York, and Winchester. In the 12th cent. the town is described by William of Malmesbury as full of ships from every part of Europe, which ascended the tidal Avon to the very doors of the merchants. The castle, at the junction of the Avon and Frome, was rebuilt in 1126 by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, and here King Stephen was held prisoner for nine months in 1141. The summary execution of Richard II's followers before the castle was to give Bristol its only scene in Shakespeare. The borough received county status in 1373 by a charter of Edward III.

The growing trade in cloth and wine favoured maritime daring and led to The growing trade in cloth and wine favoured maritime daring and led to the founding of the 'Merchant Venturers' society. On June 24th, 1497, John Cabot and his son Sebastian, who had sailed from Bristol in the 'Matthew,' discovered the mainland of America, and in the following year Sebastian Cabot explored the American coast from Newfoundland to Florida. During the Civil War, Bristol was captured by Prince Rupert in 1643 and became the chief Royalist stronghold in the West; but in 1645 it was stormed by the Parliamentarians under Fairfax and in 1655 its castle was 'slighted' by order of Cromwell. During the Reform riots of 1831 two sides of Queen Sq., with the Mansion House custom-bours bishord space and son was bursted. the Mansion House, custom-house, bishop's palace, and gaol, were burned. In 1838 the 'Great Western,' pioneer of the transatlantic steam traffic, was launched at Bristol. In 1940-41 Bristol was heavily attacked by German aircraft, with great loss of life and property. - Defoe is believed to have met

Alexander Selkirk (or, at any rate, to have heard his story) at Bristol. Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A. (1769–1830), was the son of a Bristol innkeeper (birthplace No. 6 Redcross St.; B 7). 'Perdita' Robinson (1751–1800) was born in a house adjoining the cathedral, Robert Southey (1774–1843), the son of a mercer, was born at No. 9 Wine St., John Addington Symonds (1840–93) was born at 7 Berkeley Sq., W. G. Grace (1848–1915) was born at Downend, near Mangotsfield, 3 m. N.E., and lived at 15 Victoria Sq., and W. Friese-Greene (1855–1921), pioneer of the cinema, was born at 12 (formerly 69) College St.

The focus of movement in present-day Bristol is the Centre (C 4), at the S. end of Colston Av., an ornamental open space formed in 1893 by covering over part of an arm of the Floating Harbour (see below) and now adorned with gardens, a War Memorial, and statues of Edmund Burke (by Hayard Thomas: replica in Washington), M.P. for Bristol in 1774-80, and Edward Colston (by J. Cassidy). To the S. is a similar space, St. Augustine's Parade, covering in a further portion of the Harbour, Baldwin St. leads E. direct to Bristol Bridge, but we turn S. and traverse a Georgian quarter, bounded on three sides by the Floating Harbour. In King St. are the Merchant Venturers' Almshouses (1699), partly ruined by the bomb which destroyed the adjoining Hall. The Society is traceable back to the reign of Henry II. Also in this street are the former City Free Library, founded in 1613 but removed to the Central Library in 1906; the \*Theatre Royal (D 4), a unique 18th cent. building, opened in 1766 and reopened as a State-owned theatre in 1943; Coopers' Hall, with a Corinthian front: and the picturesque St. Nicholas Almshouse. A new thoroughfare runs diagonally across Queen Sq. (D 4), scene of the riots of 1831, past an equestrian statue of William III by Rysbrack. At No. 16 David Hume was a merchant's clerk in 1734.

By a new bridge across the Floating Harbour we approach \*St. Mary Redcliff (E 5), described by Queen Elizabeth as "the fairest, the goodliest, and most famous parish church in England." The present magnificent and harmonious Perp. structure replaces an earlier church of the 13th cent., and is mainly due to the munificence of Wm. Canynges the elder (d. 1396) and his grandson Wm. Canynges the younger (1399?—1474), two famous mayors of Bristol. The whole was extensively restored in 1930—33. The chief features of the exterior are the massive Tower (13th cent.), with its rich decoration of pinnacles and ball-flower ornamentation, and a spire 285 ft. high (upper portion recent); and the hexagonal \*North Porch (late 13th cent.), most unusual in ground-plan and execution, with an elaborately carved door and an inner porch of 1180. The South Porch dates from 1320.

The Interior, 240 ft. in length and 117 ft. wide across the transepts, with elaborate vaulting, large stained-glass windows, and stellate tomb-recesses, produces a general impression of lightness and loftiness, richness of decoration, and harmony of

proportions. There is no triforium, and the want of a horizontal string-course is noticeable. The aisled transepts are a feature unusual in parish churches and rare even in cathedrals. The chapel under the tower (N.W.) has a fine grille (1710) and contains the so-called rib of the dun cow slain by Guy of Warwick (really a whale-bone, said to have been presented to the church by Cabot in 1497). In the S. transept are the monuments of Canynges the younger and his wife, and another of Canynges, as Dean of Westbury College. The classical monument of Adm. Sir Wm. Penn (d. 1670), captor of Jamaica and father of the founder of Pennsylvania, is at the W. end of the nave, and the canopied monuments of Sir Thos, and Wm. Mede (c. 1475) are in the N. choir aisle. The Lady Chapel of two bays, one 25 years older than the other, contains some good brasses. There are three fonts, one of c. 1375, one 17th cent. (at the E. end), and one 19th cent., and there is a good brass lectern of 1638. Beneath the sacristy and N. transept are two small crypts.

Above the N. porch (the interior of which deserves careful examination) is a muniment room where the boy-poet Thomas Chatterton (1752-70) pre-tended to have discovered the Rowley MS. in an old chest. Chatterton, who was the nephew of the sexton of St. Mary's, was born in Pile St., near by, and educated at Colston's School (in the dress of which he is represented on the monument in the churchyard). The poets Southey and Coleridge were married in this church to Edith and Sara Fricker in 1795.

To the E. of St. Mary Redcliff are Temple Meads Station (E 7) and the ruined Temple Church (D 6), a large Perp. building with a tower 5 ft. out of the perpendicular, on the site of a church of the Knights Templar.

Redcliff St. leads N. from St. Mary Redcliff to (1 m.) Bristol Bridge (C 5), built in 1768 to replace the original structure of 1247. It spans the Floating Harbour formed in 1803-9 by furnishing a section of the Avon 2 m. long with a lock at either end and diverting the tidal river to a new channel. On the left, in Baldwin St., is St. Nicholas (C 5), a 'Gothick' church of 1762 ruined in 1940, with a 14th cent. crypt (open Mon.-Fri. 1.30-4). To the N. of the bridge lies the old central part of the city, in which still linger a few old gabled houses, some of them with curious crypts. The 'Cross,' the junction of the four streets here (High St., Wine St., Broad St., and Corn St.) was marked until 1733 by the High Cross (c. 1373; now at Stourhead).

Bridge St., diverging on the right at the bridge, leads through a devastated orange St., diverging on the right at the bridge, leads through a constant quarter, passing near the tower of St. Mary-le-Port, to St. Peter's (B 5), with a tower of Norman origin and the grave of Richard Savage, the poet, who died in Newgate Prison, close by, in 1743, Both these churches are due to be demolished.— Off Broad Weir, to the N., is the Friends' Meeting House (1749), on the site of the one where Penn married his second wife in 1696. To the left (shown by the caretaker) are Cullers' Hall and Bakers' Hall, relics of a 13th cent. Dominican friary (now schoolrooms, etc.). — Farther on is Penn St. (1), with a Tabernacle opened by George Whitefield in 1753.—In Merchant St., leading N. from Broad Weir to Broad Mead, the Weights &

Measures Office occupies an attractive almshouse of 1701.

On the E. (r.) at the Cross, at the corner of Wine St., is Christ Church, rebuilt by W. Paty in 1786-90, with a striking rood-screen, a 17th cent. font from St. Ewen's (now replaced by the Council House), in which Southey was baptized, and two quarterjacks (1728) from the old church. On the left, at the corner of Corn St., stood the bookshop of Joseph Cottle, the friend and publisher of Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Southey, while at the opposite corner is the Council House (C 4), by Smirke (1827), containing portraits (\*Earl of Pembroke, by Van Dyck; James II, by Kneller).

From Wine St., which leads N.E. from the Cross, Union St. diverges on the left for St. James's (A 5), the nave of a late Norman priory church built in 1130 by Robert, Earl of Gloucester (d. 1157), whose tomb is here preserved. To the right, in Broad Mead (A, B 5), is the oldest Methodist chapel in England, the 'New Room' built by John Wesley in 1739, and well restored in 1930. His statue, by A. G. Walker (1933), stands in the courtyard, and his rooms are shown from 10 to 4 (closed Sun. & Wed.). Opposite is the old Greyhound Hotel.

Beyond the Cross High St. is continued by Broad St., on the left in which is the *Guildhall* (B 4; 1843), since 1940 little more than a shell. Spanning the end of the street is St. John's Gate, with statues of Brennus and Belinus, mythical founders of Bristol, surmounted by the spire of St. John's (B 4), a 14th cent. church.

Beyond the gate Christmas St., with the porch of the vanished St. Bartholomew's Priory on the right, leads to Christmas Steps, a quaint alley ascending to Colston St. and to St. Michael's (B 3), dating from 1774, with a 15th cent. tower. At the top of the steps are some stone seats, an old inscription (1.), and Foster's Almshouse (rebuilt in 1884), with a 16th cent. chapel dedicated to the Three Kings of Cologne. In Colston St. is the Colston Hall rebuilt

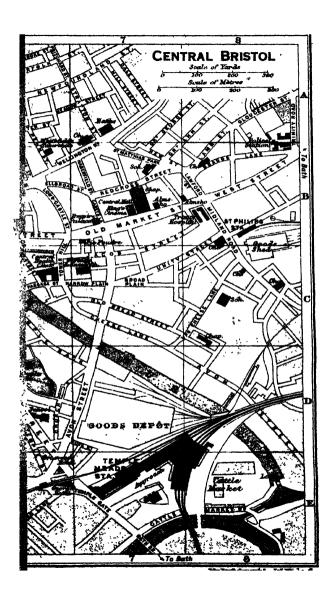
1951.

To the S.W. from the Cross runs Corn St., with All Saints, (C 5), a good 15th cent. church with two Norman bays, in which is the monument, by Gibbs and Rysbrack, of Edward Colston (1636-1721), the most princely benefactor of a city noted for its public spirit. — Farther on is the Exchange (C 4; 1743), by the elder Wood, now a corn-market. In front are the 'Nails,' four bronze tables from the old Tolsey, formerly used by the merchants for their cash transactions (whence, perhaps, 'to pay on the nail'). Corn St. is continued by Clare St., to the right of which rises the elaborate tower (133 ft.) of St. Stephen's (C 4), a church of 1450-90. Clare St. ends at the Centre.

St. Augustine's Parade leads S. from the Centre, past St. Augustine's, a church of 1480 (to be demolished), to COLLEGE GREEN (C, D 3), the former burial-ground of the abbey.

The \*Cathedral (D 3), originally the church of an abbey founded in 1148 for Augustinian canons by Robert Fitzhardinge, provost of Bristol, was built on the traditional site of Augustine's Oak, where St. Augustine conferred with the British Christians. Services on weekdays at 8 & 5.15 (not Thurs.); on Sun. 8, 11, 3,30 & 6.30.

HISTORY. Of the Norman buildings the chief relics are the chapter house



and the gateway. The choir was rebuilt in the early Dec. style, mainly by Abbot Knowle (1306-32), who connected with his choir the previously detached E.E. Elder Lady Chapel (early 13th cent.). The Norman nave was finally pulled down in the 16th cent., and the church remained naveless until 1868-88, when the present nave, with its two W. towers, was built by G. E. Street, on the lines of Knowle's choir, with slight modifications. The central tower dates from c. 1450. Much of the colour on the stonework has recently been revived by E. W. Tristram. After the Dissolution the abbey church became the cathedral of the new see of Bristol, created in 1542. From 1836 to 1897 this see was united with that of Gloucester.

Interior. The chief feature of the interior is the absence of triforium and clerestory, the aisles, nave, and choir being of equal height, with pier arches rising to the full height of the building. In the aisles of the NAVE Street has copied the extraordinary vaulting of the choir.—The Transepts belong mainly to the period 1463-1515, but retain fragments of Norman and E.E. work. The N. transept, with rich lierne vaulting, contains a beautiful 14th cent. Annunciation window and a monument to Bp. Butler (d. 1752), with an inscription by Southey. The S. transept, with a groined roof by Abbot Newland or Nailheart (1481-1515), contains a sculptured coffin-lid, possibly Saxon, found under the chapter house and representing the 'Harrowing of Hell.'

The \*Choir, in an early Dec. style unparalleled elsewhere. has lierne vaulting and foliage capitals of great beauty. The canopied stalls (assigned to Abbot Elyot, 1515-26) have been restored; some of the old misericords are interesting. The organ-case and front pipes date from 1685, being part of Renatus Harris' organ, the best stops of which still survive. The reredos (1899) is by Pearson. The choir-aisles are noteworthy for two almost unique features: the skeleton vaulting, which takes the place of flying buttresses but is considered by some architects to be redundant ("carpentry work in stone"); and the stellate tomb-recesses, paralleled only at St. Mary Redcliff and St. David's. The E. windows of the choir-aisles, of enamelled glass, were presented by Dean Glemham (1661-67). The N. choir-aisle, the earlier of the two, is adjoined by the \*ELDER LADY CHAPEL, pure E.E. in style, with Dec. vaulting and E. window and a beautiful arcade with grotesque carvings. On the S. side is the tomb of the 9th Lord Berkeley (d. 1368) and his mother. In the N. choir-aisle are a tablet to Hakluyt, prebendary at Bristol in 1586-1616, the tomb of Bp. Bush (d. 1558; Pl. 5), with a 'cadaver,' and a bust of Southey (Pl. 6) by Bailey. The LADY CHAPEL behind the chancel has a beautiful Dec. \*East Window, with original glass of c. 1320 (notable heraldry). The reredos is partly Knowle's and partly Perp. work. The chapel contains beautiful sedilia (restored), tomb of abbots, and a tablet (Pl. 4) marking the grave of Bp. Butler. In the S. choir-aisle, with Berkeley monuments in the tombrecesses, is the beautiful Dec. entrance to the monastic Sacristy. with curious detached vaulting and a hearth for the the sacramental bread. The sacristy is now the vestibule aking of the Berkeley Chapel, which contains a fine chandelier saved of the the Temple Church. Note the decoration of ammonites (?) a from mediars on the entrance-arch. The Newton Chapel, entered in the W. end of the S. choir-aisle, late Dec. in style, conductive the conductive of the sacrament.

Rte. 19

tains tombs of the Newton family.

A door in the W. wall of the S. transept leads to the scanty remains (restored) of the Closters (c. 1480). Off the E. walk opens the \*Chapter House, a relic of Fitzhardinge's building, late Norman in style. It is rectangular, like other early chapter houses, and the whole of the interior, including the wall-arcades and the quadripartite groining, is enriched with zigzag and cable mouldings. The E. wall was rebuilt after the 1831 riots. Some ancient stained glass has been set up here. The series of vestries, etc., erected in 1923 as a memorial to H. O. Wills, founder of Bristol University, occupy the site and follow the lines of the ancient Dorter and connect with the night-stairs to the S. transept. Beyond them are the ruins of the bishop's palace. The E. doorway, at the S.W. corner of the cloister court, was the entrance to the refectory. — To the W. of the cathedral, leading from College Green to College Sq., is the late Norman Abbey Gâteway, with receding orders enriched by zigzag mouldings. The upper part of the gate is Perp., by Abbot's lodgings. — At 54 College St. (D 2) Coleridge and Southey lived in 1794-5. On the W. side of the green is the New Council House (1935-55), by V. Harris, with a statue of John Cabot, by Wheeler.

On the W. side of the green is the New Council House (1935–55), by V. Harris, with a statue of John Cabot, by Wheeler. On the N.E. side is \*St. Mark's or the Lord Mayor's Chapel (C3; open free daily), a gem of Gothic architecture founded in 1220 by Sir Maurice de Gaunt for the support of a chaplain and the relief of a hundred poor daily, converted into a chapel for the Lord Mayor and Corporation in 1722, and restored in 1889. The narrow nave is E.E.; the aisle is Dec.; and the chancel, tower, chapels, and reredos are Perpendicular. The chapel contains 16th cent. French and Flemish glass from Fonthill and many interesting monuments. — In Unity St., close by, is the Merchant Venturers' Technical College.

From College Green PARK STREET (C 3, 2), approached by a viaduct, ascends towards Clifton. At No. 43 Hannah More and her sisters kept a boarding-school (1767-74) where 'Perdita' Robinson was a pupil. At No. 7 Great George St. (l.) is Georgian House (open weekdays 11-5), a dignified merchant's house of 1789, with 17th to 18th cent. furnishings and paintings. Brandon Hill (260 ft.), beyond, is crowned with the Cabot Tower (C 1; 105 ft. high), erected in 1897-98, the quatercentenary of John Cabot's expedition. On the N.W. slope of the hill is Queen Elizabeth Hospital (B, C 1; founded 1590), a blue-coat school for 160 boys.

The Red Lodge (B 3; open weekdays 1-5), in Park Row, E. of Park St., was built in 1590 and contains fine carved woodwork. It is in part the house of the 'Savages,' an artists' club, but part is an interesting museum with contemporary furnishings.

In QUEEN'S ROAD, at the top of Park St., is a group of imposing, though ill-assorted buildings. The City Art Gallery (B 2; open 10-6, Sun. 4-6) temporarily houses also the City

Museum which formerly occupied the Venetian Gothic building adioining.

The Gallery contains the great \*Altarpiece by Hogarth from St. Mary Redcliff, as well as works by Constable, Gainsborough, and Reynolds, and a representative collection of European paintings; works, many of great topographical interest, by local artists, including W. J. Müller (1812-45); a good contemporary collection, including sculpture; and the Sharples Pastel Portraits (George Washington and others of American interest); Bristol lelft ware; the Schiller Collection of \*Chinese ceramics and glass, and part of he Sassoon Collection of \*Chinese ivories. The Museum includes historical elics of all periods, with emphasis on the West of England.

On the right rises the commanding Gothic tower (1925) of Bristol University (B 2), incorporated in 1909, which owes its existence chiefly to the generosity of the Wills family. It comprises faculties of Arts, Theology (three theological colleges), Science (Fruit Research Institutes at Long Ashton and Campien; Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester), Medicine, and Engineering.

In Tyndall's Park, behind, are the Grammar School (A 2), founded by Robert and Nicholas Thorne in 1532, transferred hither in 1879, and the Baptist College (B 2), originally established in 1720 in Stokes Croft. The atter possesses a miniature of Cromwell and a unique copy of Tyndale's New Restament (1526). — In Cotham Rd., a little to the N.E. is the Western Congregational College, founded by the Independents in 1752 and transferred

from Plymouth in 1901.

Farther on in Queen's Rd., opposite the Victoria Rooms A 1; 1842), a well-proportioned classical building, now the University Club Rooms, is the Royal West of England Academy

requisitioned 1950).

We are now in Clifton, the high-lying residential quarter at he W. end of Bristol (hotels, see above). From the Victoria Rooms, White Ladies Rd. (A 1) leads north to (1 m.) Durdham Down; but the nearest way to (4 m.) Clifton Down is via Queen's Rd., Pembroke Rd., and Clifton Park Rd. Clifton Down and Durdham Down together form a limestone plateau 5. 500 acres in area and 250-300 ft, above the level of the city. On the W. they are bounded by the picturesque gorge of the Avon, which is here crossed by the lofty and graceful \*Clifton Suspension Bridge (toll 1d.; motor 6d.), begun by Brunel in 1831 but not completed till 1864. The chains once formed part of the old Hungerford Bridge in London. It is 1352 ft. in total

(702 ft. between the piers), 31 ft. wide, and 245 ft. above high-tide. The centre of the bridge commands a splendid 'View of the gorge, marred at low water by the muddy bed of

river. On the opposite side of the river are the beautiful ightingale Valley and the hanging Leigh Woods (158 acres: Ĭ.).

On the hill adjoining the E. end of the bridge is an 'observatory' with a mera obscura (6d.), whence access may be obtained also to a cave (6d.) in Vincent's Rocks, which form the side of the gorge. — From the E. end of a zigzag footpath descends to the remains of the Hotwells, a spring (70° Fahr.) which attracted crowds of visitors in the 18th

nt. (comp. 'Humphrey Clinker' and 'Evelina').

Near the end of the promenade skirting the downs are the \*Zoological Gardens (adm. 9-dusk, Sun. 11-dusk; 1/6 or 2/-, Wed. 1/ or 1/6, children 6d. or 9d.), noted for their carnivora. Close by is Clifton College, founded in 1862 and now one of the great public schools, with 850 boys. Earl Haig (statue in the quadrangle), Sir A. Quiller-Couch, and Sir Henry Newbolt were educated here. The College was U.S. 1st Army H.Q. under Gen. Omar Bradley (1943-44).

At Westbury-on-Trym (Lamb & Flag), 3\frac{1}{4} m. N. of Bristol Exchange, where Southey wrote 'Madoc' (1798), is the 15th cent, tower (N.T.) of a college of secular clerks, of which Wyclif was a prebendary, founded on the site of a 10th cent. Benedictine monastery. Near Henbury, 1\frac{1}{4} m. N. (bus No. 1A), with a golf course, is Blaise Castle House, a mansion of 1795 in a fine park, opened in 1949 as a Folk Museum (adm. free, 2-4.30 or 6, Sun. 3-4.30 or 5), to illustrate the crafts of workshop, farm, and home. Outdoor exhibits include the 18th cent. Stratford Mill, a thatched dairy, etc. Blaise Castle itself is a 'shan' built in 1766 On Henbury Hill is Didsbury Methodist College, removed from Manchester in 1945. New Passage, reached from Westbury in \(\frac{1}{2}\) ht. by motorbus, is a good place to see the Severn bore. Old Passage Ferry (11, cs. 5-1/4)-1/45; c. 9 times daily), 2 m. farther upstream, crosses the Severn from Aust to Beachley. Just below New Passage is the Severn Tunnel (4 m. 638 vg.), the longest tunnel in Great Britain, by which the railway crosses the Severn Estuary. It was built in 1873-86 by Charles Richardson, a pupil of Brunel, at a cost of \(\frac{1}{2}\) million. — The fine Perp. church tower built by the Merchant Venturers in 1483 on Dundry Hill, \(\frac{1}{2}\) m. So of Bristol, commands an extensive "View.

At Avonmouth (Royal, RB. 16/, P. 6½ gs.; Miles Arms, P.R.), 5 m. N.W. of Bristol Exchange (by railway or motor-bus), are the important Docks of the Corporation of Bristol. Here the Bristol Channel has a tidal rise and fall of nearly 50 feet. On the way is (3½ m.) Shirehampton, with a fine public park. There are another dock and a National Nautical School at Portishead (Royal; motor-bus from Prince St.), a small watering-place on the estuary of the Severn, 11½ m.W. of Bristol (railway viå Bedminster). Motor-buses run from Portishead to (6 m.) Clevedon (see below).

From Bristol to Exeter, see Rte. 22; to Cheddar, Wells, and Glastonbury, see Rte. 21; to Birmingham, see Rte. 37.

FROM BRISTOL TO CLEVEDON, 13 m. (B 3130); railway viâ Yatton in ½ hr.; road viâ (6 m.) Portbury, with its large part-Norman church, and the pleasant Gordano valley. — Clevedon (Walton Park, at the N. end of the town, RB. 25/, P. 8½—11½ gs.; Royal Pier, RB. 15/6-21/, P. 7½ gs.; Highcliffe, RB. 17/6) is a quiet watering-place (9467 inhab.), attractively situated on the Severn estuary at the foot of Dial Hill (296 ft.; view). In Old Church Rd., near the station, is a cottage (tablet), doubtfully identified as the 'pretty cot' to which S. T. Coleridge brought his bride, Sara Fricker, in 1795; and in the 'old church' of St. Andrew are buried Arthur Hallam (d. 1833), the subject of Tennyson's 'in Memoriam,' and his father Henry Hallam (1777–1859), the historian.

A mile E. of the station is \*CLEVEDON COURT (adm. Thurs. only to house 11-1, 1/, grounds 11-4, 6d.), the seat of the Elton family and the home of Arthur Hallam's maternal grandparents, an interesting building of the 14th cent., with Elizabethan and later alterations. In the grounds is a pottery where the beautiful 'Elton' ware was made from 1888. 'Castlewood' in Thackeray's 'Esmond' was drawn from Clevedon Court, though located in 'county Hants.' — At Tickenham, 3½ m. E., are the remains of a 15th cent.

manor house and a quaint old church dedicated to SS. Quiricus and Julietta. On the hill above (391 ft.) is Cadbury Camp, an entrenchment of 7 acres, with a double rampart.

From Bristol to Weston-super-Mare, 203 m. (A 370); railway in 25-40 min. — At (4 m.) Long Ashton is an important Fruit Research Station, founded in 1903. — 12½ m. Congresbury (pron. 'Coomsbury') has a vicarage built in 1445 and an E.E. church with a fine stone spire, and at Yatton, 1½ m. N., is another good church (12-15th cent.). - 20<sup>3</sup> m. Westonsuper-Mare (Grand Atlantic, T.H., RB. 21/-35/, P. 10-16 gs.; Royal, RB. 25/-29/, P. 11-16 gs.; Royal Pier, RB. 25/, P. 12 gs.; Grosvenor, RB. 21/, P. 9½ gs.; Cabot, Crosby Hall, similar charges; Albert, P. 7 gs., and other unlic. hotels; Railway, commercial, RB. 17/6), a frequented seaside resort (40,165 inhab.) on the Bristol Channel, has a Winter Garden, an esplanade, a sandy beach, and two piers, one leading to the rocky islet of Birnbeck. It is built partly on the slopes of Worlebury Hill (357 ft.; views), encircled by a toll-road (car 1/, motorcycle 6d.). On top are the remains of a British camp. Off the coast are the islets of Steep Holme and Flat Holme.

About 4 m. N. are the remains of Woodspring Priory, founded as an expiatory chapel in honour of Thomas Becket, by a grandson of Reginald Fitzurse, one of his murderers, and 2 m. S. is the ruined Uphill Old Church.— On the opposite side of the Axe (ferry) is Brean Down, a bird sanctuary.

Excursion-steamers ply in summer to points of interest along the coast, and there are services to Cardiff several times daily.

and there are services to Cardiff several times daily.

From Bristol to Gloucester, 35 m. (A 38). Railway from Temple Meads Station in c. 1 br. — At (4 m.) Filton are the works of the Bristol Aeroplane Co., with huge hangars and 1½ m. runway. — 9½ m. Alveston (Ship, T.H., RB. 19), P. 9 gs.). — 10½ m. Thornbury (Swan), the early home of Dr. W. G. Grace (1848-1915) and his brothers, has a Perp. church and a large late-Tudor mansion. Thornbury Castle (adm. 2/; Apr.—Sept., Wed. 2-6) dates from 1511. — 14 m. Falfield lies just W. of Tortworth Court, with the Tortworth Spanish chestnut (over 700 years old; girth 39 ft.), one of the famous trees of England. — We leave on the left several roads leading to Berkeley, conveniently visited from Gloucester (Rte. 30A), and pass (17 m.) Newport Towers Hotel, and (19 m.) Berkeley Road Station (Prince of Wales, RB. 18/, P. 7½ gs.), with (r.) the road to Dursley (3 m.) a small machinery-making town. William Tyndale (1484-1536), translator of the Bible, is claimed as a native of Nibley, 2 m. S. of Dursley. — 35 m. Gloucester, see Rte. 30A.

From Bristol to Cirencester, 38 m. A 4058 leads to (6½ m.) Winterbourne, where the much restored church has interesting effigies and a brass of 1370. — 9½ m. Iron Acton has a 15th cent. memorial cross in the churchyard. Beyond (17½ m.) Wotton-under-Edge (Falcon, RB. 14/6), a pleasant small town, we ascend the wooded slopes of the Cotswolds. To the right lies Newark Park (N.T.). At the top of the ridge (21½ m.) we join A 4135 for (28 m.) Tetbury.

## 20. BATH

**BATH** (79.275 inhab.), the most celebrated of English spas. and notable for its Roman bath, its abbey-church, and its memories of the 18th cent., is the largest town in Somerset. It is situated on the winding Somerset Avon, in a cup or bowl, surrounded by wooded downs up the steep sides of which its buildings climb in tier upon tier of crescent, terrace, and square. These, built in a dignified Palladian style, give Bath an architectural character quite its own, as a unique and harmonious creation of the 18th century. Landor called it "the Florence of England," and W. D. Howells says, with kindly hyperbole, that "the houses of Bath are the handsomest in the world."

Railway Stations (Rfmts.), 2 m. apart. Spa (W.R.; F 6), at the end of Manyers St.; Green Park (L.M.R.;

Manvers St.; Green Park (L.M.R.; D 3, 4), James St. Hotels. Royal York House, York Bldgs. (C 5), RB. 25/–30/, P. 12–15 gs.; Lansdown Grove (beyond A 4), 400 ft. up, RB. 22/–30/, P. 10 gs.; Fernley (11; E 6), North Parade, unlic., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; Southbourne, Pratt's, South Parade (E 6), at both RB. 25/, P. 12 gs.; Francis, Queen Sq. (D 5), T.H., RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; Royal (9; F 6), opposite Spa station, RB. 21/, — Unlicensed: Cleveland, Pulteney St. (C 7), RB. 18/6, P. 7 gs.; Waldron's, 2 Queen Sq. (D 5), RB. 16/6, P. 6 gs.; Gay, North Parade, RB. 17/6, P. 7 gs.; and many others. — Commercial: Christopher (3; D 6; rebuilding 1956); Angel (1; D 5), RB. 17/6; Argyll, Manvers St. F 6), RB. 16/6, P. 6 gs.

others. — Commercial: Christopher (3) D 6; rebuilding 1956); Angel (1; D 5), RB. 17/6; Argyll, Manvers St. F 6), RB. 16/6, P. 6 gs. Restaurants. Pump Room (dinnerdance on Sat.); Hole-in-the-Wall, 16-17 George St.; Fortt, 5 Milsom St.; West's Grill (Austrian), Upper Borough Walls; Red House, 8 New Bond St.; Theobald, 14 Old Bond St.; Theobald, 14 Old Bond

Post Office (D 5, 6), New Bond St.—ENQUIRY OFFICE, Grand Pump Room, where visitors' tickets for the Pump Room, Roman Baths, parks, concerts, etc., may be obtained.— MUNICIPAL INFORMATION BURBAU, opposite.

Motor-Buses. From Grand Parade (D 6) to Lansdown, Colerne, and Castle Combe: Bradford-on-Avon and Trowbridge; Devizes and Salisbury; Lacock, Chippenham, and Calne; from Queen's Parade (C, D 4) to Bristol; from Old Bridge (F 6) to Radstock and Wells; Frome; etc. — In summer CIRCULAR TOURS by motor coach include a round of the City; Cheddar, Glastonbury and Wells, Salisbury and Stonehenge, Tintern and Wye Valley etc.

Theatre. Theatre Royal, Saw Close (D 5).

Music. A small orchestra plays in the Pump Room during the morning drinking hour. During the summer season, concerts in the Pavilion, N. Parade Rd. (E 7), and in the parks and gardens (6d.-1). Annual festival 'Bath Assembly' in May or June.

Golf Links at Lansdown to the N.; Sham Castle, to the E.; and Kingsdown. farther E.

Baths. The Hot Springs Physical Treatment Centre gives all recognised forms of hydrotherapy and physiotherapy, including free treatment under the National Health Scheme. The baths are open weekdays 9-6 (Sat. 9-1; shown to visitors at 2.15 exc. Sat). — SWIMMING BATHS. Royal Baths, Stall St., and Old Royal Baths, Stall St., and Old Royal Baths, Bath St.; Beau St. Bath; all day weekdays, Sun. 8.30-9.30 a.m. — The Cross Bath, Bath St., with a hot pool, was the fashionable bath in the 17th century.

History. According to the legend, Bath was founded by the British swineherd-prince Bladud (father of King Lear), expelled from court as a leper, who,
imitating his leprous swine, regained health by rolling in the warm mud
where the mineral waters stagnated. More probably the first discoverers
were the Romans, who about A.D. 54 here established an elaborate system of
baths, the remains of which are the most important Roman relics in British.
The name of the Roman settlement was Aque Sulls, from Sul, a rather
obscure local deity sometimes identified with Minerva. By the Saxons, who
captured Bath in 577, it was known at first as Akemanceaster and later as
Aet Bathum. About 1090 the see established at Wells was transferred to Bath
by Bp. John de Villus, but about 1206 it was restored to Wells, though the
blahops are still known as Bishops of Bath and Wells. In the Middle Ages
Bath was a centre of the cloth-trade, and Chaucer's "Wife of Bath' surpassed
"them of Ypres and of Gaunt' in cloth-making. The zenith of Bath's prosperity as a fashionable watering-place coincides with the 18th cent., during
which it was visited by almost everyone of account in literature, politica,

society (see below). In the same century a new city was designed and built by the two John Woods, father and son (d. 1754 and 1782), supported by Ralph Allen (1694-1764), the wealthy Mæcenas of Prior Park (p. 150) and the ori-ginal of Squire Allworthy in Fielding's 'Tom Jones,' who exploited the rich gmai of Squire Anworthy in Friedman's 10mes, who expones the frein quarries of Bath stone. Beau Nash (1674–1762), appointed Master of Ceremonies in 1704, introduced order and method into the gaieties and social life of the place, of which pictures have been drawn for us by innumerable authors—Smollett, Sheridan, Fanny Burney, Jane Austen, Thackeray, and (for a later period) Dickens. Nor should Christopher Anstey's amusing satire The New Bath Guide (1766) be forgotten.—In 1942 Bath was wantonly attacked by German aircraft, with considerable loss of life and damage to

many historic buildings.

Many houses associated with illustrious names of the past are marked by Many houses associated with illustrious names of the past are marked by mural tablets (historic map by T. S. Cotterell, 1). At the Garrick's Head (now a storehouse), next the theatre in Saw Close (D 5), lived Beau Nash in 1705-61. General Wolfe left 5 Trim St. (D 5) in 1759 in order to take command of the forces against Quebec. At Rosewell House in Kingsmead Sq. (D, E 5) Bp. Butler died in 1752. No. 41 Gay St. (C 4, 5) was the residence of Fanny Burney, who is buried in Walcot Cemetery (A, B 6); at No. 8 lived Mrs. Piozzi; No. 34 was Frieze-Greene's first photographic studio (1874-84). In the Circus (C 4, 5): at Nos. 7 and 8, in 1755-63, Wm. Pitt, Earl of Chatham, who represented Bath in Parliament; at No. 13, Livingstone; at No. 14, who represented Bath in Parliament; at No. 13, Livingstone; at No. 14, Clive, broken in health, in 1774; at No. 17, Gainsborough, who here won his early fame; at No. 27, Parry, the Arctic voyager. At 35 St. James's Sq. (A 3) Dickens, Forster, and Maclise were the guests of Landor in 1840. Wm. Beckford lived at 20 Lansdown Crescent (beyond A 4) in 1822-44. No. 9 New King St. (D 3, 4) was the residence of Sherldan, No. 22 that of W. H. Hudson, and at No. 19 the planet Uranus was discovered in 1781 by St. Wm. Herschel, then organist of the Octagon (a fashionable proprietary chapel; now a shop in Milsom St.) No. 11 North Parade (E 6, T) was the residence of Burke, and Goldsmith stayed here in 1771; No. 9 was visited by Wordsworth. To No. 2 Pierrepont St. (B 6) came Nelson in 1780 after the expedition to Central America; at No. 4 James Quin, the actor, was visited by Handel. At 15 Johnstone St. (D 7) lived Wm. Pitt the younger, in 1802. At 6 South Parade (E 6, 7) Scott lived in early youth with his uncle (1777); by Handel. At 13 Johnstone St. (D 7) lived Wm. Pitt the younger, in 1802. At 6 South Parade (E 6, 7) Scott lived in early youth with his uncle (1771; at No. 9 Lord Roberts, 'the idol of Bath'; No. 14 was a residence of Fanny Burney (see above); Jane Austen lived at 4 Sydney Place (B, C 8) in 1801-5. Dr. Johnson and Boswell put up in 1776 at the 'Three Cups' in Walcot St. (demolished) and Mrs. Thrale married Mr. Piozzi in St. James's Church (E 6; destroyed by fire) in 1784. Mrs. Sildons dwelt for some years at 33 The Paragon and achieved her first real stage success in 1775 in the Bath Theatre (now Excessence). All in Old Cocherd St.) At No. 10 Report St. (E 8). (now Freemasons' Hall in Old Orchard St.). At No. 19 Bennett St. (B 5) Adm. Phillip (1738-1814), first Governor of N.S. Wales, spent his last years. From No. 11 Royal Crescent in 1772 Elizabeth Linley eloped with Sheridan; Frederic Harrison died at No. 10 in 1923, and Geo. Saintsbury at No. 1 in 1933. A tablet on No. 10 New Bond St. commemorates John Rudge and Wm. Friese-Greene, originators of cinematography in England.

Bath has given its name to bath-chairs, Bath stone, Bath chaps, Bath buns, and Bath Oliver biscuits; but not Bath brick (comp. p. 159).

The Grand Pump Room (D 5, 6; open 9-5 or 6, Sun. 11.45-12.45 and 3-5; adm. 4d., 1/incl. Roman Baths), rebuilt in the classic style by Reveley and others in 1792-96, bears on its architrave the Pindaric motto APIΣTON MEN YAQP ('water best of elements'). The handsome interior, a favourite lounge of visitors, contains a fountain supplying mineral water for drinking, and at the end of the room is a statue of Beau Nash surmounting the famous Tompion clock mentioned in 'Pickwick.' One of the windows commands a view of the King's Bath. open to the sky, preserved in its 18th cent. condition, with the spring rising in the centre.

The Mineral Springs, three in number to which Bath owes its name and its prosperity, are the only really hot springs in Britain and yield over half a million gallons per day, at a temperature of 120° Fahr. They are available for patients at the various Bathing Establishments belonging to the Corporation, which are fitted up with every comfort and even luxury as well as with every scientific requirement. The highly radioactive waters contain metallic sulphates and chlorides, as well as other salts. Used both for bathing and drinking, they are beneficial in all forms of rheumatism and gout, nervous and digestive disorders, tropical and skin diseases, anemia, and for restoring muscular tone after wounds and injuries.

Adjoining the Pump Room is the modern building containing the \*Roman Baths, used from the 1st to the 4th cent. The corridor on the street level, flanked by a handsome concert-hall, reading and drawing rooms, and passing the descent to the baths, leads to the Roman Promenade, an open gallery overlooking the great bath and embellished with modern busts of famous Romans. These thermæ were rediscovered in 1755, but the most important excavations have been made since 1878.

We descend a staircase to the great rectangular bath, which once occupied a pillared hall 10 ft. by 68 ft., its water surface measuring 82 ft. by 40 ft. It is now 20 ft. below the street level and open to the sky. The bath is in a remarkable state of preservation, with the original pavements, exedre or recesses, and flooring of lead from the Mendips (weighing 40 lb. per ft.), and the ruins of twelve great piers that once supported the roof. Other Roman remains include a large circular bath, some smaller baths and hypocausta, and the only dipping well for drinkers ever found in a Roman bath. Visitors are shown the overflow from the reservoir, where the water gushes out at 120° Fahr. A Museum of relics from the excavations contains memorial atars, a fine bronze head of Minerva, the pediment of a building dedicated to the goddess with a 'Medusa's' head, a case of engraved gems, and a small leaden Saxon cross which belonged to the queen of Edward the Elder.

BATH STREET (E 5) is one of the very few perfect examples in England of a colonnaded street. Citizen House, at the end of this street, was Horace Walpole's residence.

The Abbey Church (D 6), situated on a paved square, is a cruciform building in a late and not wholly satisfactory Perp. style (daily 9-5). The W. front has a magnificent window of seven lights, flanked by turrets on which are carved ladders with angels ascending and descending, commemorating a vision that led Bp. King to build the church. The central tower (162 ft. high), oblong in plan, and the flying buttresses may be noted also. Services on weekdays at 10 & 5.45, on Sun. at 8, 11, 3.15, & 6.30.

History. A nunnery founded at Bath in 676 was converted into a Benedictine monastery by King Edgar, crowned there in 973. John de Villula rebuilt the church on a vast scale (1107), but his Norman structure fell into ruin after the bishopric was restored to Wells, and on its site the much smaller present church was begun in 1500 by Bp. Oliver King. The dissolution of the monasteries in 1539 delayed its completion, and it was not consecrated until 1616, so that it may be regarded as the last of the great English pre-Reformation churches.

Interior. The spacious church is remarkable for the size and number of its windows, which have earned for it the title of 'Lantern of the West.' The stained glass is modern. There is no triforium and the clerestory windows are unusually high.

The rich fan-tracery roof, originally confined to the choir, was extended by Scott over the nave. At the S.E. angle of the choir is the small chantry of Prior Bird, begun in 1515 but completed only in recent years; it is notable for its exquisite stone carving. The interior of the church is sadly crowded with tasteless monuments ("Messieurs, vous voyez très bien ici Que ces eaux ne sont pas d'eaux de vie"). N. side of the nave: altar-tomb of Bp. Montagu (d. 1618); Thomas Robert Malthus (d. 1834), political economist (in the porch); Thomas Pownall (d. 1805), governor of Massachusetts and S. Carolina. S. side of the nave: Hon. Wm. Bingham (d. 1804), American senator, by Flaxman; Beau Nash (d. 1672), a plain marble tablet. S. transept: Lady Waller, wife of the Parliamentary general. N. choir aisle: James Quin (d. 1766), with an inscription by Garrick. S. choiraisle: Dr. Sibthorp (d. 1796), botanist, by Flaxman; Mary Frampton (d. 1676), with epitaph by Dryden; Wm. Hoare (d. 1792), portrait-painter, by Chantrey.

In Terrace Walks, S. of Orange Grove, the open space E. of the Abbey, stood the Old Assembly Rooms, the scene of Beau Nash's glory. In the passage behind the Empire Hotel building are some fragments of the medieval East Gate. Farther on are the Parade Gardens (adm. 6d.), entered from North Parade, at the W. end of which (backing on York St.) is Ralph Allen's Town House, built by the elder Wood (1727), with good E. façade. Near North Parade Bridge is the so-called Sheridan's Grotto, a stone alcoye once used as a "post-office' for lovers"

clandestine letters.

High St. leads N. from the Abbey to Bridge St., passing the MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS (D 6), the nucleus of which is the Guildhall, built by Baldwin in 1768-75 and containing a great Banqueting Room (adm. free Mon.-Fri. at 11.30, 12.30, 3, & different to the Adam style with contemporary Waterford chandeliers and interesting portraits. In the N. wing is the Victoria Art Gallery (free weekdays 10-5 or 7.30), with views of Old Bath, a good show of Bohemian glass, and loan exhibitions. The Public Reference Library (9-7.30), in the same building, includes the Bath Abbey Library of Bp. Lake (1619), a library of Napoleonic literature, many incunabula, and a unique collection of books, prints, etc., relating to Bath.

Pulteney Bridge (D 6), by Robert Adam, a charming little bridge flanked with shops, crosses the Avon. Pulteney St. leads straight on to the HOLBURNE OF MENSTRIE ART MUSEUM (C 8; open free 11-1 & 2-4; closed on Wed. & Sun.), a pleasing

building in the Adam style.

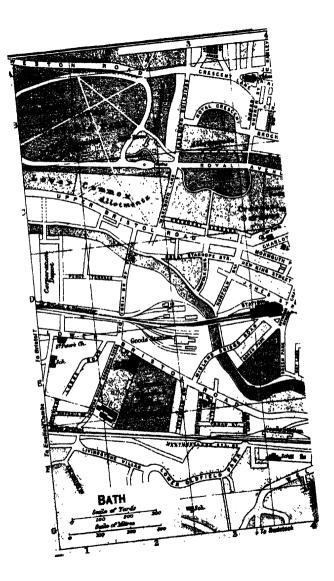
The collections, formed by Sir Thos. Holburne (d. 1874) and bequeathed to the town by his sister in 1882, include paintings and miniatures, Wedgwood ware and Oriental and European china, gold and silver plate ('potato'-rings; Apostle and seal-top spoons; two candelabra doubtfully ascribed to Cellini), a small library of rare books, and miscellaneous antiquities.—

Behind the museum lie the shady Sydney Gardens, laid out in 795, formerly the 'Vauxhall' of Bath.

In the N.W. residential quarter we find the 18th/cent. Bath, with its characteristic architecture, practically unaltered. From Milsom Street (C, D 5), the chief shopping centre, with the Octagon, built as a chapel in 1767, Quiet St. leads to Queen Sq., Gay St., and the Circus, all the work of the elder Wood, who himself lived and died in Oueen Sq., though at No. 15 not No. 24 (plaque). In Queen Sq. is the Royal Literary & Scientific Institution (D 4: library and museum still 'requisitioned'). The ingenious planning of the \*CIRCUS (C 4, 5), with a true crescent facing each of its three openings, should be noted. Close by (E.), in Bennett St., are the Assembly Rooms (B 5; N.T.), built by the younger Wood (1771), restored in 1938 and gutted by fire in 1942. To the W. is Wood's chef-d'œuvre (1769). the monumental \*ROYAL CRESCENT (B 3), the segment of an ellipse over 600 ft. in length. It was here that Mr. Winkle. on a famous occasion, found himself on the wrong side of the door. Thence we may make our way N. to the high-lying Lansdown Crescent (beyond A 4) and Camden Crescent (by Reveley; c. 1795), both commanding fine views of the city. — Of the numerous parks and gardens of Bath the largest is the charming Victoria Park (B 1, 2; 50 acres), with a botanic garden.

ENVIRONS. The best near view of the city is obtained from \*Beechen Cliff (beyond G 5, 6), a finely wooded escarpment on the S., 390 ft. above the (beyond G.5, 6), a finely wooded escarpment on the S., 390 ft. above the river, reached either viå Holloway (G.4, 5) or by the steps ascending from Lyncombe Hill (G.7). — To the N.W. of Bath rises Lansdown (813 ft.) with Kingswood School, founded by Wesley in 1748 and transferred from Bristol in 1851. Beckford's Tower (2 m.), a classical structure 130 ft. high, commands one of the finest prospects in the West Country (adm. 6d.). Adjacent is the tomb of the eccentric millionaire (d. 1844). About 2½ m. N. was fought the battle of Lansdown, in which Sir Bevil Grenville (monument) defeated Waller in 1643, but was himself killed. From \*Prospect Stile, 2 m. W. of the tower and situated on a well-defined Roman road, both Bath and Bristol are visible. — Another favourite view-point is Sham Castle. on Rathwick tower and situated on a well-defined Roman road, both Bath and Bristol are visible. — Another favourite view-point is Sham Castle, on Bathwick Hill, I m. E., an artificial ruin built in 1760 by Ralph Allen. Farther N. is Bathampton, where W. R. Sickert (1860-1942) died at St. George's Hill. In the churchyard is the grave of Adm. Phillip (p. 147). Hampton Down (672 K.), above, and Little Solsbury (625 ft.; N.T.) across the river, both crowned by 'campa,' are good points of view. About 2 m. S. of Bath is 'Prior Park, the magnificent Palladian masterpiece of the elder Wood, built in 1743 for Ralph Allen, who here entertained Pope, Fielding, and other distinguished men. The mansion, impaired by fire and 'alterations, is now a Roman Catholic school. Allen's son-in-law and successor was Bp. Warburton, who erected the memorial tower close by. We may continue to the top of Combe Down (550 ft.; view) and return (on foot) by 'Pope's Walk' and the ivy-clad Widcombe Church, close to which is the house in which Fielding wrote part of Tom Jones' (1749); or drive on to Englishcombe with a fine tithe-barn and a church with grotesque Norman sculpture (N. side) and an unexpected figure of a swaddled child above the chancel arch. — Other walks may be taken via Bathford to the astronomical tower known as 'Brown's Folly' on the top of Kingsdown (620 ft.), or via Batheaston to (42 m. N.E.) St. Catherine's, with a 16th cent. grange and church.

Bradford-on-Avon, 94 m. S.E. of Bath by the Trowbridge road (motor-bus) should on no account be overlooked. It may be pleasantly reached by the \*Avon valley (road or rail) viß (5 m.) Limpley Stoke (Hotel, RB. 20/6, P. from 94 ga.), near which is Monkton Combe, with a well-known boys' school, noted



for its rowing. — In Bradford-on-Avon (Swan, T.H., RB. 18/, P. 8½ ga.), a quaint little town (5650 inhab.), is the early Romanesque \*Church of St. Laurence. To the level of the string-course the church probably dates from Aldhelm's foundation of c. 705, the arcading above from the end of the 10th century. The flying angels over the chancel arch are noteworthy examples of Saxon sculpture. The nave is only 26 ft. in length. \*The Hall, or Kingston House (1580), recalling the style of Longleat (p. 135), is "full of beautiful Italian feeling in an English environment" (W. D. Howells); its lovely gardens are usually open to strangers on application. The Town Bridge, with its almost unique 'lock-up,' and the Parish Church (Norman, Dec., and Perp.; restored) should be noticed. The dining room of the Swan Hotel was the Court Room of medieval Bradford, and here the Duke of Monmouth slept in 1685. Barton Farm, to the S., has a remarkable tithe-barn, 168 ft. long (early 14th cent.; adm. 3d.; key at farmhouse). At South Wraxall, 3½ m. N., is a fine 15th cent. manor, and at Great Chalfield, 3 m. N.E., is another fine house of the same period (N.T.; adm. 2/ on Wed. in summer, 12-1, 2-5), and a church with 15th cent. wall-paintings. This last may be reached vifa (2½ m.) Holt, where The Court (N.T.; gardens in summer Trues.-Thurs. 2-5, 1/) is a notable house of c. 1700, with William IV associations. — The return to Bath may be made via (3 m. S.W.) the ruiner Farleigh Castle (1383; adm. 6d. daily, Sun. from 2), with a chapel containing Hungerford tombs; Norton St. Philip (2 m. farther), where the picturesque George Inn (15th cent.) claims to be "the oldest licensed house in England"; and (3 m. more) Wellow, probable birthplace of the composer John Bull (?1562-1628), which has a faithfully restored church of 1372 with a fine roof and a unique freeco of c. 1500.

The road from Bath to Wells (20 m.; A 39) follows a rather uninteresting route across the Mendip Hills (summit level 855 ft.); more interesting is the route followed by motor-buses through Radstock (see Rte. 19) and Chil-compton. — From Bath to London and Bristol, see Rte. 19; to Salisbury,

see p. 121.

## 21. FROM BRISTOL TO CHEDDAR, WELLS, AND GLASTONBURY

ROAD. To Wells and Glastonbury direct, 26 m. A 37 to (12 m.) Farrington Gurney, thence A 39 over the Mendips to (20 m.) Wells and (26 m.) Glastonbury. — Viā Cheddar, 34 m. A 38 to (18 m.) Axbridge; thence A 371 viā (20 m.) Cheddar and (28 m.) Wells.

RAILWAY. From Bristol (Temple Meads Station) to (291 m.) Wells in

14-14 hrs.

Leaving Bristol by Redcliff St. and (1½ m.) Bedminster, in a small coalfield, the road ascends, with Dundry Hill and tower

on the left. — 51 m. Pottershill.

To the left a road leads to (4½ m.) Chew Magna, 1½ m. E. of which is Stanton Drew, with three remarkable stone circles (adm. 3d.), and the 'Cove' (3d. extra) of three standing stones; also a fine medieval parsonage. Near Stowey, 2 m. to the S., is Sutton Court (Lord Strachie), partly built by 'Bess of Hardwick' and often visited by John Locke.

The road descends to the Yeo valley. — 10 m. Cowslip Green. About 1½ m. N.W. is Wrington, with perhaps the finest of the celebrated Perp. church towers of Somerset. This was the birthplace of John Locke (1632-1704; tablet in the churchyard wall), Sir Walford Davies (1869-1941) died here, and in the churchyard lies Hannah More (1745-1833). Barley Wood, the pretty cottage (now modernised and enlarged), to which Hannah More removed in 1800 from Cowslip Green, is c. 1 m. N.E.

From (113 m.) Langford a road ascends the Yeo valley to

the left for Burrington (11 m.) and Blagdon (3 m.).

In a combe with numerous caves near Burrington Augustus Toplady was inspired during a thunderstorm to write 'Rock of Ages.' — From Blagdon

(400 ft.), on the N. slope of the Mendip Hills beside the large Yeo Reservoir. a very fine walk or drive crosses the hills to (9 m.) Cheddar.

From (15 m.) Sidcot a road leads r. to Winscombe (1 m.) and Banwell (3 m.), both with fine churches, notably the latter. — 18 m. Axbridge (Lamb, RB, 17/6, P. 8 gs.), with another good church, is the centre of a strawberry-growing district beneath

the abrupt S.W. face of the Mendips.

20 m. Cheddar (Cliff, with garden, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; Bath Arms. RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; Valley, unlic., RB. 14/6, P. 7 gs.), a considerable village, crowded at fine weekends, is situated at the foot of the famous \*CHEDDAR GORGE, a narrow, winding pass, 2 m. long, through which a steep road ascends between perpendicular limestone cliffs (at one point 430 ft. high). presenting striking rock-scenery unsurpassed in England. From the top the road goes on to Wells via (7 m.) Priddy (Miner's Arms). The cliffs are perforated with remarkable stalactite caves, the chief of which are Cox's Cavern (adm. 2/) and the larger Gough's Cavern (Cave Man Rest.; same charge).

The MENDIP HILLS, a limestone chain about 25 m. long, running from N.W. to S.E., with many caves and 'swallet holes' and with numerous traces of Roman lead-mines, culminate in Blackdown (1068 ft.), 3 m. N. of Cheddar. A Charterhouse-on-Mendle, on its slope, are the remains of a Roman amphitheatre. — Wedmore, 4 m. S. of Cheddar, has given its name to the peace concluded in 878 between King Alfred and Guthrum the Dane after the battle of Ethandune (probably Edington in Wilts). The church contains mural paintings of 1480 and 1560.

25 m. Easton, 1 m. W. of which is Wookey Hole (adm. 9-8, Sun. 10-6, 2/), said to be the oldest known bone cavern in Great Britain, whence the river Axe gushes forth. Three caverns are shown; eight more have been explored. A swimming-pool, restaurants, and other popular attractions are provided in summer.

28 m. WELLS (Star, RB. 18/6, P. from 7½ gs.; Swan, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; Crown, RB. 23/6; Sherston, RB. 17/6; White Hart, RB. 16/6; King's Head, RB. 14/6; Ancient Gate House unlic., RB. 14/6, P. 6 gs.), a quiet and beautiful cathedral city and market town (5835 inhab.), is finely situated at the foot of the Mendip Hills. Wholly ecclesiastical in origin and development. Wells retains much of its medieval character. The best view of the city is obtained from Milton Hill, 1 m. N.W. (footpaths).

From the market place the Bishop's Eye leads to the episcopal palace, and Penniless Porch (where alms were distributed) to the cathedral close, rivalled in its calm beauty only by that at Salisbury. This, however, is better entered by Browne's Gate. or the Dean's Eye, in Sadler St., where the astonishing façade of the cathedral bursts on the view. All these gates were built by Bp. Beckington (1443-65).

The \*\*Cathedral, one of the smaller but certainly one of the most beautiful of English cathedrals, is complete in all its parts and is "the best example to be found in the whole world of a secular church, with its subordinate buildings" (Freeman).

Secular church, with its subordinate buildings (riceinal). Services on weekdays at 8, 10, & 4; on Sun. at 7.45, 11, & 3. History. Tradition says that a church of St. Andrew was founded by King Ine in 704 near the springs which have given the city its name. In 909 Wells became the seat of the new bishopric of Somerset, but John de Villah, the 16th bishop (1088-1122), transferred the see to the walled town of Bath. Under Bp. Savary (1192-1205) the title of the see was 'Bath and Glaston-bury.' Bp. Jocelin (1206-42) returned to Wells and in 1219 surrendered the claim to Glastonbury, retaining the title 'Bath.' His successors ever since 1244 have been bishops of 'Bath and Wells,' and the monks of Bath and the cannot of Wells had equal voices in the election of the bishops until the suppression of Wells had equal voices in the election of the bishops until the suppression of Wells had equal voices in the election of the bishops until the suppression

of the Abbey of Bath in 1539.

The present cathedral was begun under Bishop Reginald de Bohun or Fitzjoelin (1174-91) about 1186. The three W. bays of the choir, the transepts, and the E. bays of the nave were probably finished soon after 1200. The N. porch was built for Bp. Jocelin (see above), who also saw completed the nave, and the famous W. front designed by Thomas Norreys (fi. 1229-49). The church was consecrated in 1239. To the Decorated style belong the charter house 1/193,1319) with its staircase and earlier undergroff (1286). chapter house (1293-1319), with its staircase and earlier undercroft (1286), and the central tower, raised to its present height in 1321. The present 'Lady and the central tower, raised to its present height in 1321. The present 'Lady Chapel behind the high altar' (as it was called to distinguish it from an earlier 'Lady Chapel next to the cloister'), the three E. bays of the choir, and the retro-choir were rebuilt under Dean Godelee and completed about 1325. The Perp. W. towers, probably designed by William de Wynford (fi. 1366-1403), were built from the legacies of Bp. Harewell (d. 1386; S.W. tower) and Bp. Bubwith (d. 1424; N.W. tower). The cathedral has suffered from Puritan vandalism damage done by Monmouth's rebels in 1685 (comp. Conan Doyle's 'Micah Clarke'), and the restorations of Ferrey (1842), who substituted Kilkenny markle for the blue lies shafts on the W front and Salvis substituted Kilkenny marble for the blue lias shafts on the W. front, and Salvin 1848-54).

Exterior. The \*\*West Facade, of pure E.E. work, challenges comparison with Reims and Amiens. The W. towers, Perp. in their upper parts, are not in continuation of the aisles but. unusually (comp. only Rouen and Trondhjem), stand beyond them; thus is provided a vast screen, 147 ft. wide and divided vertically by six buttresses, on which is carved "a magnificent Te Deum in stone." The superb \*\*Statuary and exquisite sculptural detail were created by a local school of craftsmen. There were originally over 400 figures in full colour, an epitome of sacred and profane history, carried in six tiers across the whole facade and round the sides of the W. towers. Over 300 remain, about half of them life-size or larger, to form the finest collection of medieval sculpture in England. Traces of the original polychrome colouring are still visible. The statues have suffered from weather and iconoclasm and identification in many cases is doubtful. In the tympanum of the main portal are the seated Virgin and Child; in the niche above, the Coronation of the Virgin. In the gable are the nine orders of angels, the twelve apostles, and the Saviour (highest of all; figure mutilated).

On the N. side of the nave we note the Trans. Norman walls with their elegant Dec. parapet (c. 1326) and Perp. windowtracery. The \*North Porch, unspoilt by restoration, was built c. 1213 for Bp. Jocelin. The exquisite carving of the Martyrdom of St. Edmund (on the capitals of the E. side) and the other details, of a most delicate and refined workmanship, merit careful examination. On the N. transept, which is similar in style, is the dial of the 14th cent. clock (see below) with two \*Figures in armour striking the quarters with their battle-axes, probably the oldest clock-jacks in the country. The Chain Gate, an elegant Perp. bridge built for Bp. Beckington (1443-65) connects the chapter house with the Vicars' Close.

Interior. As we enter from the W. end our eve is at once attracted to the remarkable inverted arch beneath the tower which, together with the organ, greatly obstructs the view of the choir. Over this arch stands the Rood, replaced in this position in 1920, after the lapse of 400 years. The rich Transitional architecture of the Nave makes it look higher than it is (67 ft.), and the unbroken row of lancets in the triforium greatly increases its apparent length. The chief decorations are the elaborate \*Capitals, and the medallions and carvings in the tympana of the lancets in the triforium. In the S. clerestory is an early Perp, music-gallery, and below the triforium are carved brackets, probably supports for an early organ. On the N. side is the hexagonal Perp. Chantry of Bp. Bubwith (d. 1424). and opposite is that of Hugh Sugar (d. 1489). In the W. window the side-lights contain remains of Bp. Creyghton's enamelpainted glass (1670-72).

The aisled Transerts are somewhat earlier in date than the nave, but some at least of the \*Capitals may have been finished later: several on the W. side are said to refer to the cures of toothache for which the tomb of Bp. William Bytton II (see below) became famous. In the N. transept (adm. 6d.) is the \*Clock, probably erected in 1388-92, which retains its contemporary astronomical indications and tournament of knights (original works in the Science Museum in London). Below is a striking Crucifixion in yew by E. J. Clack (1955). The space beneath the tower, which is E.E. with fan-tracery vaulting, is bounded on three sides by the inverted arches that were inserted c. 1338 to support the weight of the central tower. On the fourth side is the screen (14th cent.), altered by Salvin in order to carry the organ. In the S. transept are the Chapel of St. Calixtus (Pl. E), containing the \*Monument of Thomas Boleyn (?: d. after 1460), with unique representations of medieval choir vestments and an alabaster \*Panel of the Annunciation, and the Chapel of St. Martin (Pl. F), with the tomb of William Biconyll, chancellor in 1454. By the S. wall of the transept are the brass of Viscountess Lisle (d. 1464; Pl. 4) and the tomb of Bp. William of March (d. 1302; Pl. 3). The last chapel has been refitted as a War Memorial by Sir Chas. A. Nicholson (1922). The position of the font (Jacobean cover) is unusual. In the S. choir-aisle are the tombs of Bp. Wm. Bytton II

(d. 1274; Pl. 10), with the oldest incised slab in England, and Bp. Beckington (d. 1465; Pl. 13), with an exquisite canopy and iron screen and a 'memento mori.' The effigies of the earlier bishops in the choir-aisles were probably set up early in the 13th cent. to vindicate the priority of the see of Wells over that of Bath. The S.E. transept contains French glass from Rouen (S. window) and the quaint brass of Sir Humphrey Willis (1618; W. wall).

Of the CHOIR the first three bays (Transitional, end of the 12th cent.) formed the original presbytery, the ritual choir then occupying the space beneath the tower and the first bays of the nave. The E. portion of the choir is in a rich Dec. style (Geometrical). The triforium is masked by tabernacle work. The lierned stone vaulting recalls in its form a type of wooden roof common in the county. The poor Victorian stalls, which in-corporate, however, 64 of the old \*Misericords, are partly disguised by modern heraldic tapestries. The E. end of the choir is formed by three arches surmounted by the E. window. of unusual design, which, like the adjoining window on either side, is filled with old glass (c. 1330; Tree of Jesse). Behind the altar is a low modern screen, over which a charming \*Vista is obtained of the retro-choir and Lady Chapel ("a glimpse of fairyland"). The \*Retro-Choir, which is Dec. throughout (before 1325), unites the Lady Chapel with the presbytery, by four supporting pillars and vaulting of remarkable ingenuity. — The \*LADY CHAPEL, a pentagonal apse in the Dec. style, was completed before 1326. The large windows, with geometrical tracery, are filled with fragments of stained glass (c. 1330), superb in colouring. — We now pass the Chapel of St. John the Baptist (Pl. C), or N.E. transept, containing a sculpture of the Ascension and the monuments of Bp. Creyghton (d. 1672; Pl. 24), Chancellor Milton (d. 1337), and Bp. Berkeley (d. 1581; Pl. 26; curious inscription). In the N. choir-aisle is the fine alabaster effigy of Bp. Ralph of Shrewsbury (d. 1363; Pl. 28). From this aisle a passage leads to the late E.E. UNDERCROFT of the chapter house, which has good ironwork on its door. -An exquisite early-Dec. staircase leads from the E. aisle of the N. transept to the \*Chapter House, which is in the full Dec. style, the finest of its date in England. The double-arched doorways, the old glass in the upper lights of the beautiful windows, the corbels of the vaulting and the carved heads on the springs of the arcade formed by the 51 stalls should be noticed. The staircase goes on to the Chain Gate.

HOTICEC. THE STATUSES GOES ON TO THE CHAIN GAR.

From the S. transept a staticase ascends the CENTAL TOWER (182 ft.; 6d.; fine view). — Another doorway leads to the CHAFTER LIBRARY, built over the E. walk of the cloisters in 1425. It contains 3000 vols. (Aldine Aristotle, annotated by Erasmus; 14th cent. MS.), the papel built to Bp. Giso, and a crozier with 13th cent. Limoges work. — From the S. transept we enter the three-sided CLOISTERS (mostly Perp.). The E. walk was formerly adjoined by a Perp. Lady Chapel, destroyed in 1552. The walls are limed with

tablets removed from the cathedral, including one to Thos. Lipley (d. 1795) and his daughters Mrs. R. B. Sheridan and Mrs. Tickell (E. side). The central space is known as the 'Palm Churchyard,' a corruption of 'Pardon Churchyard.

From the cloisters we proceed to the \*Bishop's Palace (no adm.), built by Bp. Jocelia after 1206, with walls and moat added by Bp. Ralph of Shrewsbury (1329-63). Here the swans ring a bell for their dinner. Beyond the 14th cent. gatehouse are the ruins of the magnificent Great Hall, built by Bp. Burnell (1274-92) and dismantled under Bp. Barlow (1549-54). The Chapel (Bp Burnell) is a beautiful example of Dec. work. In the lovely gardens of the palace is the 15th cent. well-house. — To the S.W. is the long, buttressed Bishop's Barn, a perfect specimen of the early 15th cantury.—
Along the S. side of the most a path leads had to the road from which we Along the S. side of the moat a path leads back to the road, from which we obtain a good view of the finest E. end in England, with the Dec. central tower, octagonal chapter house (fine gargoyles), and pentagonal Lady Chapel standing clear of the choir.

We regain St. Andrew's St., where, connected with the N. side of the cathedral by the bridge over the Chain Gate, lies the unique \*Vicara' Close, built by Bp. Ralph (c. 1348) and his successors for the College of Vicars Choral, the deputies of the canons, and now partly occupied by theological students. It consists of two rows of 21 houses, each with two rooms and a

students. It consists of two rows of 21 houses, each with two rooms and a little garden in front. At the entrance is a much-copied oriel window and the common dining hall, with a pulpit and an interesting painting. At the farther end of the close is the tiny chapel, containing fragments of 13th cent. sculpture and sgraffito paintings by Heywood Sumner.

On the N. side of the Cathedral Green is the \*Deanery, partly rebuilt by Dean Gunthorpe in 1472-98. Adjoining it on the E. is the Archdeaconry, dating from c. 1280 but entirely modernised; the hall, now used as the library of the theological college, has a 15th cent. timber roof. The Prebendle House, at the N.E. corner of the cathedral, assigned to the principal of the college, is a 15th cent. house with a beautiful porch. — The Museum (11-5.30, contains finds from Wookey Hole and local antiquities.

The citize church of \*Sch. Cruthhoust has an accreaciable solid.

The civic church of \*St. Cuthbert has an aggressively solid Perp. tower of the Somerset type, and contains two well-carved, though mutilated, reredoses (one a Jesse Tree) in the transepts. Close by are Bp. Bubwith's Almshouse (1424) and the Byre Theatre of the Mendip Players, opened in 1938 in the converted cow-house of an old farm.

MOTOR-BUSES to Wookey Hole, Glastonbury, Cheddar, etc.—From Wells to Shepton Mallet, Frome, etc., see p. 135; to Bath, see p. 151.

The road from Wells to (6 m.) Glastonbury crosses a level marsh.

GLASTONBURY (George & Old Pilgrims' Inn. RB. 19/6. P. 81 gs.; Crown, RB. 16/6, P. 71 gs.; Copper Beech, RB. 21/1, P. 8 gs.), an ancient town (5081 inhab.) at the base of Glastonbury Tor, owes its origin and its fame to its celebrated abbey.

The \*Abbey (adm. 6d., 9.30 or 10 to 6, 7, or 8; closed Sun.), "the first and greatest house of the oldest and most famous monastic order," entered by the Abbot's Gate in the marketplace, represents the earliest Christian foundation in England, which survived the storms of Saxon, Danish, and Norman conquest and presents a continuity of religious life elsewhere unparalleled.

According to the romantic legend, St. Joseph of Arimathea with eleven companions brought to Glastonbury the chalice of the Last Supper (or, according to another tradition, the phials that held the blood of the Crucifixion; comp. Abbot Bere's shield in St. Benignus's Church, see above); and here, in the Druidic Isle of Avalon or Ynyswytryn, the 'Blessed Isle,' built the 'Vetusta Ecclesia,' or primitive church of wood and wattle-work. Refounded by Pope Eleutherius in A.D. 166, the settlement was visited by St. Patrick (who, according to one legend, died here in 463) and by St. Bridget (483). The Saxon kings Edmund the Magnificent (d. 946), Edgar (d. 975), and Edmund Ironside (d. 1016) were buried in this sacred spot. Another church was built by St. David in 530, though the first actual record of the abbey dates from 601. Larger churches, always with the careful inclusion of the Vetusta Ecclesia, were raised successively by Ine, King of the West Saxons, in 708; by St. Dunstan (d. 988), who was born and educated at Glastonbury; and he Thurstin and Herlewin, the first Norman abbots after the Conquest and by Thurstin and Herlewin, the first Norman abbots after the Conquest.
Under Dunstan, who became abbot in 940 and introduced the Benedictine rule, the abbey became a centre of light and learning and gave England many great ecclesiastics. Until 1154, when precedence was given to St. Albans, the mitred abbot of Glastonbury was the premier abbot of England. The remains of King Arthur and Guinevere, reputed to have been discovered here in 1191, were finally reinterred in front of the high altar in 1276, in the presence of Edward I.

In 1184 the whole abbey, including the Vetusta Ecclesia, was burned to the ground. The rebuilding was begun at once and was completed in 1303 (except for a few later additions). The first part to be finished (1186) was the Chapel of the Virgin (now commonly called St. Joseph's Chapel), on the exact site of the old wooden chapel and (so it is said) in strict fidelity to the ancient plan. The abbey was suppressed in 1539, the last Abbot, Richard Whiting, being executed on the Tor (see below). After the Reformation the buildings were neglected and until about 1830 they were used as the stonequarry of the neighbourhood. The ruins were bought for the Church of England in 1908 and vested in trustees, since when much notable excavation work was carried out by F. Bligh Bond (1864-1945).

Of the vast Church the sole remains, "appalling in their dead eloquence," are the two E. piers of the central tower (with portions of the transeptal walls attached), one of the N. transeptal chapels, parts of the S. aisle-walls of the nave and choir, and the W. door. The last leads into the 13th cent. Galilee connecting the church with \*St. Joseph's Chapel (walls still standing), "a jewel of late-Romanesque," with rich carvings and interlacing arcades. Beneath is a 15th cent. Crypt connecting with a well of unknown antiquity. The length of the whole range of buildings was proved to be c. 590 ft. by the discovery (1909) of the apsidal Edgar Chapel, built by Abbot Bere, at the extreme E. end. The foundations of St. Dunstan's Chapel, at the extreme W., and of the North Porch and the Loretto Chapel (N. side of nave) are marked on the ground, and the site of the Chapter House, Cloisters, and the sub-vaults of the Refectory and Dormitory have also been determined.

Within the Abbey enclosure is the \*Abbot's Kitchen (1435-40), with a high octagonal stone roof and lantern; it contains a small museum of Abbey antiquities. The 15th cent. Lower Gateway, formerly an inn, was restored in 1928. In Bere Lane (to the N.E.) is the Abbot's Barn (14th cent.), with symbols of

the Evangelists and a fine collar-beam roof.

In the market-place the Lake Village Museum (adm. 6d., Apr.-Sept., 10-1, 2.15-5.15, closed Sun. & Mon. exc. BH.) contains interesting finds from Meare. The Almshouses, founded by Abbot Bere, with their chapel (1512), lie behind the Abbot's Gate. On the left in High St. are a pilgrims' hostely of the 15th cent. (now a hotel), the Abbot's Tribunal (adm. 3d. daily, Sun. from 2), with fine old woodwork, and the church of St. John the Baptist (1465), with a fine tower and a 15th cent. sarcophagus from the abbey. St. Benignus, built on older foundations by Abbot Bere, lies W. of the market place.

The Tor (550 ft.), crowned with the 14th cent. tower of a chapel of St. Michael (destroyed by a landslip in 1271), commands a famous View of Glastonbury, Wells, and the Bristol Channel. — At the foot of Tor Hill, in the garden of Chalice Well, is the chalybeate Blood Spring, formerly of repute for its healing virtues. — On Wyrral Hill, W. of the town, grew the original 'Glastonbury Thorn' (Crategus pracox), which sprang from St. Joseph's staff. The tree was hacked down by the Puritans, but offshoots, with the unimpaired virtue of blossoming at Christmas-tide, may be seen in the abbay grounds and in St. (bay's churchward. — Skarakem (2 m. S. W.) the abbey grounds and in St. John's churchyard. - Sharpham (2 m. S.W.), the abbey grounds and in St. John's churchyard. — Sharpham (2 m. S.W.), a manor house built by Abbot Bere and the scene of Abbot Whiting's arrest, was the birthplace of Henry Fielding (1707-54). — At Butleigh, 4 m. S. of Glastonbury, Adm. Lord Hood (1724-1816) was born (monument in church, with epitaph by Southey). — Meare, 3, m. N.W., has the Fish House and Manor of the abbots of Glastonbury (both 14th cent.) and the remains of ancient lake-dwellings.

From Glastonbury to Bridgwater (15 m.) the road (A 39) goes on through the boot-making town of (1½ m.) Street (no inn), and thence follows the low ridge of the Polden Hills, overlooking the levels of Sedgemoor. — Other buses run to Wells and Bristol; Taunton; Weston-super-Mare; and Somerton.

#### 22. FROM BRISTOL TO EXETER

ROAD 76 m. (A 38). — To (15 m.) Sidcot, see Rte. 21. — 33 m. Bridgwater. — 44 m. Taunton. — 51 m. Wellington. — 63 m. Cullompton. — 76 m. Exeter. — MOTOR COACH from Prince St. in 3½-4 hrs.

RAILWAY, 75½ m. in 1½-2½ hrs. Principal stations: 11½ m. Yatton, junction for Clevedon (3½ m.) and for Cheddar (9½ m.) and Wells (17½ m.). — 19½ m. Weston-super-Mare. — 24½ m. Brent Knoll. — 27 m. Highbridge & Burnham. — 33½ m. Bridgwater. — 39½ m. Durston, where we join the direct line from London. — 45 m. Taunton. — 52 m. Wellington. — 60½ m. Tiverton Juncton, for Tiverton (4½ m.) and for Hemyock (7½ m.). — 63 m. Cullompton. — 67½ m. Hele & Bradninch. — 75½ m. Exeter (St. David's).

From Bristol to (15 m.) Sidcot, see Rte. 21. We leave the Wells road on the left and descend to the rich grazing flats or 'levels' of N. Somerset. At 231 m, the isolated Brent Knoll (457 ft.) breaks the monotony of the landscape. — At (26 m.)

Highbridge a road (B 3139) leads r. for (1½ m.) Burnham.
Burnham-on-Sea (Queen's, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; Royal Clarence, RB. 16/6,
P. 7 gs.; Richmond, P. 7-10 gs.) is a goffing resort (9150 inhab.) at the mouth
of the Parrett. In the church is a white marble altarpiece designed by Inigo Jones for Whitehall Chapel and once in Westminster Abbey. The famous Burnham & Berrow Golf Links lie to the N.

33 m. Bridgwater (Royal Clarence, T.H., RB. 18/6; Bristol), a red brick town (22,200 inhab.), on the Parrett. Its capture by Fairfax in 1645 was a heavy blow to the Royalists. Adm. Blake (1599-1657; statue in Cornhill) was born in a house (now a museum) in Blake St. St. Mary's Church (1420), with à slender spire 174 ft. in height, built in 1366 by Nicholas Waleys. and good woodwork, was ruthlessly restored in 1851. 'Bath brick.' named after its maker, not the city, is manufactured only at Bridgwater, from the clay and sand deposited by the Parrett. A 'bore' or tidal wave, 4-6 ft. high at spring-tides,

passes up the river twice daily.

At SEDGEMOOR, in the marshes 3 m. S.E. (1 m. N. of Weston Zoyland), the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion was crushed on July 6th, 1685, a fortnight after he had been proclaimed king at Bridgwater. A flagstaff and a stone of memory, with four 'stedale' stones, mark the 'graveyard' field where the slain lie buried, and a memorial in Weston church (which has a fine roof, c. 1500, put up by Abbot Bere of Glaston), recalls the temporary imprisonment here of 500 rebel peasants, some score of whom were hanged in chains from the belfry battlements.

from the belfry battlements.

FROM BRIDGWATER TO MINEHEAD, 25½ m. (A 39), motor-bus in 2 hrs. — 4 m. Brymore House, birthplace of John Pym (1584-1643). — 8½ m. Nether Stowey (George Inn), birthplace of the Jesuit Robert Parsons (1546-1610). Coleridge occupied a cottage here (N.T.; adm. 6d. exc. Sat.) in 1796-68, and in 1797 he was joined by Wm. Wordsworth (comp. below). It was as a result of their constant companionship, by which Wordsworth was profoundly influenced, that the "Lyrical Ballads" (to which Coleridge contributed "The Ancient Mariner") were produced. Nether Stowey is a stag- and fox-hunting centre, and a good starting-point for walks over the charming Quantock Hills (1261 ft.; 300 acres N.T.), with their clear springs, wild red deer, heather, and bilberries: to Crowcombe (see below) about 5 m. Stogursey, 3 m. N., has a notable Norman church. — 10 m. Dodington, with a beautiful Elizabethan manor house, now a farm. — Near (11½ m.) Holford is Alfoxden or Alfoxton House, occupied by Wordsworth in 1797, seen from a path through the grounds. — At (17 m.) Williton we join the road from Taunton (p. 160). From Bridgwater to Glastonbury, see Rte. 21.

From Bridgwater to Glastonbury, see Rte. 21.

36 m. North Petherton has a fine church tower.

44 m. TAUNTON (33,613 inhab.), the county town of Somerset, lies in the beautiful valley of Taunton Dean, noted for its apples and cider. A flourishing market town, unspoilt by industry, it is the best road and rail centre in the county.

Hotels. Castle, Castle Green, RB. And the state of t Post Office, North St.

Motor-Buses. Local buses from Fore St. Long-distance buses from Bus Station (Rfmts.), Tower St., to all destinations.

History. Founded c. 705 by Ine, king of the West Saxons, as a stronghold against the Celts, Taunton remained a fortified seat of the Bishops of Winagainst the Ceits, I aunton remained a fortified seat of the Bishops of Winchester or more than a thousand years. The castle dates from early in the 12th century. Here in 1497, after his unsuccessful rebellion, Perkin Warbeck was examined by Henry VII. Heroically defended by Blake, the castle withstood three sieges by Royalist forces in 1644-45, during which two-thirds of the town was destroyed by fire. On June 20th, 1685, James, Duke of Monmouth, was proclaimed king in the market place. After the Battle of Sedgemoor swift retribution fell on the inhabitants, who suffered the cruelties of 'Kirke's Lambs,' and Judge Jeffreys' 'Bloody Assize.' Sydney Smith made his famous exceed on Perform in Teauton in 1831. his famous speech on Reform in Taunton in 1831.

The road from Bridgwater leads past the thatched Leper Hospital in East Reach and Gray's Almshouses (1635) to the market place, now called Fore St., the triangular centre of the town. To the left are the Tudor House (1578; now a restaurant) where Judge Jeffreys lodged, and the Devon & Somerset Stores, formerly the White Hart Inn, from the signboard of which Col. Kirke hanged captured rebels. Beyond the Municipal

Buildings, which incorporate the old Grammar School (now known as King's College and situated S. of the town), we turn into Castle Green. Taunton Castle, much restored contains the Somerset County Museum (9.30-5 or 5.30; adm. 1/), with a good prehistoric collection, a fine late Roman \*Mosaic from Low Ham villa, near Langport, and relics of Sedgemoor and of the 'Bloody Assize,' which was held in the great hall.

Passing under the outer gate by Castle Bow, we see, framed by Hammet St., \*St. Mary Magdalen's, one of the finest Perp. churches in England, with a magnificent, richly sculptured tower, 163 ft. high, reconstructed in 1858-62. The church has double aisles, statues of angels between the clerestory lights. and a fine oak roof. Near by, a long wall in Canon St. and the Priory Barn, next to the cricket ground, are all that remains of an important 12th cent. priory. St. James's (rebuilt) has a good font and a fine tower faithfully reconstructed in 1870. Wilton House, at the top of High St., was the birthplace of the historian A. W. Kinglake (1809-91). Taunton School lies N. of the town.

Trull, 2 m. S., has a small church containing a large number of 16th cent. wood-carvings and a remarkably fine pulpit; and Kingston St. Mary, 3 m.

WOOG-CATVINGS and a tentatacity map puper, and Angeles and a tentatacity map puper, and a second map puper in the puper in Lydeard (Lethbridge Arms, RB. 15/6) has a Perp. church (good wood-carvings) and a good 14th cent. churchyard cross. At Combe Florey, 1½ m. N.W., Sydney Smith was rector from 1829 to 1845. On the left appear the Brendon Sydney Smith was rector from 1829 to 1845. On the left appear the Brendon Hills. — 9 m. Crowcombe (r.) has a Perp. church and two 14th cent. crosses. — 13 m. Bicknoller church has another good screen (1726) and carved bench-ends. — At (15½ m.) Williton (Egremont, RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs.) we join the road from Bridgwater. The buses make a detour to Watchet (West Somerset, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.), a small port on the Bristol Channel, 2 m. N. — 17½ m. Washford Oragon House, unlic., RB. 25/1, P. 9 gs.; Washford) lies just N. of the ruins of "Cleeve Abbey, founded for Cistercian monks in 1188 (adm. 1/ daily; Sun. from 2), which include the gatehouse (c. 1530), the excellently preserved dormitory (E.E.), the refectory (16th cent.), and the foundations of the church. The numerous fine doorways and tiled pavements should be noticed. — 18½ m. Carhampton is 1 m. S. of Blue Anchor (Blue Anchor, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; Langbury, unlic., P. 6-9½ gs.), a little bathing resort. — 21½ m. Dunster (Lattrell Arms, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs., an interesting old house; Foresters' Arms, RB. 15/6, P. 8 gs.), an exceedingly quaint old town, has many interesting buildings, including the Yarn Market (c. 1600). \*\*Ounster Castle, a splendid castellated mansion, built by Mohun, Earl of Somerset, c. 1070, and held by the Luttrells from 1376, dates in its present form from the 13-18th cent; it was in 1645 held by Col. Wyndham for 160 days against the Parliamentarians under Blake. The castle (2/6) and grounds are open 10.15-12.30 and 2.15-4.30; grounds (1/1) on weekdays, Apr.-Oct.; castle (conducted parties every ½ hr.) on Wed. & Thurs. mid-June-August. The interior of the old priory church (E.E. & Perp., with traces of Norman) is highly interesting. Conegar Hill, conspicuous on the left, is a landmark for sailors. — 23½ m. Minehead, see p. 205.

FROM TAUNTON TO BARNSTAPLE, 49½ m. (A 361), bus to Bampton. (Railway in c. 1½ hr.). This route passes through magnificent scenery. — 2 m. Norton Fizwarren, see above. — The fine Perp. church at (7 m.) Milverton has Hills. - 9 m. Crowcombe (r.) has a Perp. church and two 14th cent. crosses.

Hart, RB. 12/6). - We enter Devon before (202 m.) Bampton (White Horse, Hart, RB. 12(6). — We enter Devon before (20½ m.) Bampton (White Horse, RB. 17(6, P. 9 gs.) where the chief fair for Exmoor ponies is held (last Thurs in Oct.). We cross the Exe valley (p. 206). — From (38½ m.) South Molton (George, RB. 19/6, P. 9 gs.; Unicorn, RB. 15/6, P. 8 gs.) a road crosses Exmoor to (11 m.) Simonsbath, and another leads N. to (24 m.) lifracombe, passing (6 m.) Charles, with the rectory where R. D. Blackmore (1825–1900) spent his boyhood. — 44½ m. Barnstaple, see p. 199.

From Taunton to Yeovil, see Rte. 17; to London, see Rte. 18.

51 m. Wellington (Squirrel, RB. 18/6, P. 81 gs.; Wright's, unlic., RB. 16/6) is a woollen-making town with 7298 inhab.. whence the great duke derived his title. To the S. rise the Blackdown Hills, crowned by (21 m.) the Wellington Monument (900 ft.). — We soon enter Devonshire, and at (58 m.) Waterloo Cross leave the Tiverton road on the right. On the left is the Culm valley, ascending to Hemyock (7 m.) at the S. foot of the Blackdowns. We descend the river, past (63 m.) Cullompton (Cullompton, RB. 21/, P. 11 gs., Manor House, RB. 18/6, P. 7½-10 gs.; White Hart, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.), the fine Perp. \*Church of which contains the beautiful Lane Chapel (16th cent.), and has a magnificent tower and roof. — At (681) m.) Beare we enter a large and finely wooded N.T. property (6210 acres), mainly presented by Sir Richard Acland in 1943, including Killerton House (r.), the gardens of which are open to the public. — 71 m. Broadclyst (Red Lion, P.R., RB. 15/, P. 6 gs.) and (73 m.) Pinhoe (Hotel, see p. 126), both have notable churches. — 76 m. Exeter, see Rte. 17.

#### 23. FROM EXETER TO PLYMOUTH

Devonshire, or Devon, one of the most beautiful of English counties and, in the spacious days of Queen Elizabeth, one of the most famous, ranks nize next to Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. The moorland scenery of Darimoor and Exmoor occupies a considerable part of its hilly surface, but the remainder, except some districts in the N., is well wooded. South Devon is renowned for its mild climate, its rich vegetation, with a wealth of ferns and wild flowers, its luxuriant hedgerows, its deep winding lanes, and its lovely wild nowers, its luxuriant hedgerows, its deep winding lanes, and its lovely combes. The S. coast, interrupted by estuaries, presents vivid contrasts of red rocks, blue seas, and verdant woods; while the N. coast has bold cliffs cleft by narrow ravines. Devonshire cider and clotted cream are highly esteemed. During the high season 'beauty spots' are apt to be crowded and caravan sites are embarrassingly prominent. Motorists should drive with special care in the narrow lanes. The South Hams district was turned into a battle-training ground by the U.S. military forces in 1942-44, and many villages and farms were evacuated. For the Normandy invasion Plymouth was the chief port of embarkation for these troops. was the chief port of embarkation for these troops.

#### A. Viâ Ashburton

ROAD, 43 m. (A 38). — 9½ m. Chudleigh. — 19 m. Ashburton. — 21½ m. Buckfastleigh. — 32 m. Ivybridge. — 43 m. Plymouth. — MOTOR-BUS from Exeter (Paul St.) in 2 hrs. 20 min.

Exeter (Paul St.) in 2 hrs. 20 min.

RAILWAY viä Newton Abbot, 52 m., W.R. in 14-2 hrs. — The Cornish Riviera Express runs non-stop from London (Paddington) to Plymouth (North Road), 225\frac{1}{2} m. in 4\frac{1}{2} hrs. (Sat. in summer non-stop to Truro in 6 hrs.); the Torbay Express to Torquay, 199\frac{1}{2} m. in 3\frac{1}{2} hrs. — Principal Stations: 12 m. Dawlish. — 15 m. Teignmouth. — 20 m. Newton Abbot, junction for Torquay, etc. (Rte. 23\text{B}); also for Moretonhampstead (12\frac{1}{2} m.). — 28\frac{1}{2} m. Totnes, junction for Kingsbridge (12\frac{1}{2} m.). — 41\frac{1}{4} m. Ivybridge. — 48 m. Plympton. — 52 m. Plymouth.

Crossing the Exe Bridge, we turn sharp left, and at (1½ m.) Alphington (Peamore House, 1 m. S., P. 10 gs.; Motel on the by-pass), the church of which has a notable font of c. 1140, the coast road diverges left. — 3½ m. Kennford (Anchor, RB. 18/6, P. 28/6). We soon join A 38 (the by-pass). At 5½ m. we bear right, ascend the steep Haldon Hill (view), and pass (l.) Haldon racecourse. — 9½ m. Chudleigh (Clifford Arms, RB. 12/6, P. 5-7 gs.; Rock House, unlic., similar charges), with the pictures que Chudleigh Rock.

A pleasant route to Exeter (14½ m.) ascends the Teign valley. Above the E. side of the valley are Higher Askton, where the 15th cent. \*Church has fine rood and parclose screens (painted), and Doddiscombisligh, noted for the wealth of old stained glass in its church (6 m. and 8 m. from Chudleigh respectively).

Leaving on the right the roads to Bovey Tracey and Moreton-hampstead (Rte. 24), and on the left those to Newton Abbot and Torquay (see below), we cross the Teign and Bovey and come into view of Dartmoor. — 19 m. Ashburton (Golden Lion, RB. 17/, P. 7-9 gs., with swimming-pool; Holne Park, 1½ m. W., RB. 17/6, P. 7-9 gs.; Holne Chase, 3 m. N.W., unlic., P. 8-12 gs.), a 'Stannary' town (p. 173; 2700 inhab.), with many old houses and a fine 14-15th cent. church, is a good starting-point for the moor E. and W. of the Dart, below Dartmeet.

The lovely woods of Holne Chase are open to the guests of Holne Chase Hotel. — A favourite excursion from Ashburton is a circular tour (c. 9 m.) skirting Holne Chase. We follow the Tavistock road N.W. for c. 2 m., then take the r. branch at the fork. After c. 3 m. we reach Buckland-in-the-Moor (E.E. church, with Perp. screen and Norman font), at the foot of Buckland Beacon (1282 ft.; view). We then descend (l.) to (4½ m.) Buckland Bridge, where the Webburn joins the Dart, ½ m. above the crag called the Lovers' Leap. Hence we follow the road to the S.W., with the Dart on our left, to (5½ m.) the New Bridge. Crossing this we proceed E. to (6½ m.) Holne Bridge, 2 m. from Ashburton.

Excursions on Dartmoor (see Rte. 24) may be made to Widecombe-in-the-Moor, 64 m.; Rippon Tor, 44 m.; Hay Tor, 6 m.; Dartmeet, 8 m., viå New Bridge and Pound's Gate; South Brent viå Holne (11½ m.); and Chagford viå Beetor Cross or Lustleigh (12½ m. or 21½ m.).

We cross (20½ m.) Dart Bridge and turn r. for (½ m.) Buckfast Abbey, founded perhaps in the 10th cent., refounded in 1136, and colonised by French Benedictines in 1882.

Nothing remains of the original building but a 12th cent. undercroft and the 15th cent. Abbot's Tower. The present cruciform church (adm. daily), modelled on Kirkstall and Fountains, with a square central tower, was built by the monks with their own labour in 1907-38 on the old foundations. The dignified interior has a magnificent mosaic pavement; an altar, font and corona modelled on German Romanesque works; and two candelabra and a plaque to Abbot Vonier (d. 1938) by Benno Elkan. — Hembury Castle, an ancient camp, lies 1 m. N.W., surrounded by woodland (374 acres, N.T.).

From Dart Bridge the road goes on to (21½ m.) Buckfast-leigh (King's Arms, RB. 13/6, P. 6 gs.; Croppins Park, unlic., RB. 14/, P. 7 gs.), a tweed- and blanket-making town (2600 inhab.). At (23½ m.) Dean Prior Herrick (1591-1674) was rector in 1629-47 and again from 1662, and here he is buried (tablet and window in the church). — 26½ m. South Brent (r.)

has a Norman church tower and font. \*Brent Hill (1017 ft.), 1 m. N., is a good point of view and the romantic scenery of the \*Dean Burn Valley, 3 m. N., repays a visit.

Syon Abbey, 1½ m. E., is a Bridgettine nunnery formerly at Isleworth, which has never been dispersed since its foundation by Henry V in 1414.

32 m. Ivybridge (London, RB. 15/, P. 7½ gs. King's Arms, RB. 17/, P. 7½ gs.), a well-situated village, derives its name from the old bridge over the Erme. It is a good hunting centre and convenient for excursions on S. Dartmoor.

Pleasant walks may be taken in the beautiful Ivybridge Woods and to (2 m.) Pleasant walks may be taken in the beautiful hybridge Woods and to (2 m.) Hanger Down, (1½ m.) Western Beacon (1088 ft.), or (2 m.) Harford Bright Beach (1088 ft.), or (2 m.) Harford Bright bank of the Erme to (3 m.) the Stall Moor Circle. Higher up the valley are some fine examples of hut circles. — Modbury (p. 167) is 5 m. S. (motor-bus). — The road from lybridge to (8 m.) Shaugh Prior (Rte. 24c) leads to (3 m.) Cornwood and thence N.W., viä (5 m.) Tolch Moor Gate, with the fine height of Pen Beacon (1407 ft.) and Shell Top (1546 ft.) on the right. — To Okelagnetics over the moor see Pte. 24c. hampton over the moor, see Rte. 24G.

38 m. Plympton (Elfordleigh, 1 m. N., RB, 19/6, P. 7-9 gs., with golf course), a 'Stannary' town (p. 173), is the birthplace of Sir Joshua Reynolds (1723–92), with the old grammar school (1664) attended by him and his brother-artists Haydon (1786-1846) and Northcote (1746-1831); the church of St. Mary is noteworthy. — 43 m. Plymouth, see Rte. 23c.

# B. By the Coast Road

ROAD, 70½ m. (A 379). — 13 m. Dawlish. — 16 m. Teignmouth. — 24 m. Terquay. — 27 m. Paignton. — 35 m. Dartmouth. — 49½ m. Kingsbridge. — 57½ m. Modbury. — 63½ m. Yealmpton. — 70½ m. Plymouth. The direct road to Torquay (22½ m.) runs viã Newton Abbot.

RAILWAY to Kingswear, 34½ m., W.R. in 1½—1½ hr: Principal stations: To (20 m.) Newton Abbot, see Rte. 23A. — 25½ m. Torquay. — 28 m. Paignton. — 31 m. Churston, junction for Brixham (2 m.). — 34½ m. Kingswear (ferry to Destroyath 10 min.

to Dartmouth, 10 min.),

At (11 m.) Alphington we diverge 1. from the direct road. Skirting the grounds of Powderham Castle, we pass (72 m.) Kenton, where the church has a wonderful rood-screen (c. 1480; loft partly modern). — From (9 m.) Starcross (Courtenay Arms) a ferry plies to Exmouth (see p. 130). — 13 m. Dawlish (Grand, RB. 18/6, P. 8-10 gs.; Royal, RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs.; Brooklands, RB. 17/, P. 6-10 gs.; Rockstone, P. 7-11 gs.; Oak Cliff, at Dawlish Warren, P. 6-11 gs.), where the railway passes between the town and the sea, is a seaside resort with 7500 inhab., sheltered by the Haldon range (821 ft.). At Dawlish Warren (1½ m. N.E.) is an 18-hole golf course. — 16 m. Teignmouth (pron. Tinmouth; Royal, RB. 27/6, P. from 12 gs., summer only; Marina, unlic., RB. 21/, P. 71-12 gs.; Seacroft, similar charges, Apr.-Oct.; Beach, P. 8 gs.; New Quay Inn. RB, 15/), frequented for sea-bathing since the 18th cent. (10,600 inhab.), with a sandy beach and a pier, is well situated at the mouth of the Teign. Keats stayed here in 1818, correcting the proofs of 'Endymion.' Local clays are shipped from the ancient little harbour.

The walk by the Sea Wall (N.) to (2 m.) the curiously formed red rocks known as the Parson and Clerk should be taken, and also that to (2 m.) Little Haldon (811 ft.; motor-bus), with golf links. — A 381 ascends the Teign to (6 m.) Newton Abbot (Rte. 23c.), leaving on the right (2½ m.) Bishopstelgnton (Tapley, unlic., RB. 14/-18/6, P. 5-9½ gs.), with a Perp. church (Norman doorway and 13th cent. tympanum).

A long bridge (557 yds.) and a ferry (2½d.) cross the estuary to Shaldon (Dunmore, P. from 12 gs.; Undercliff, RB, 17/6, P. 8 gs.; Teign House, unlic.), situated under a bold headland called the Ness. The hilly Torquay road skirts the cliffs above

Babbacombe Bay (see below).

24 m. TORQUAY (53,200 inhab.) is charmingly situated on seven hills rising from the N. shore of *Tor Bay*, at the convergence of two valleys. The beauty of its position, the luxuriance of its semi-tropical vegetation, the equability of its climate, its protection against all winds except those from the genial south, and its attractive environs, have won for "la coquette ville de Torquay" (as Max O'Rell calls it) a high reputation as a health-resort and winter residence. Mrs. Browning (before her marriage) lived in 1838-41 at Bath House, now the Regina Hotel.

Hotels. Imperial (120 R.), well situated on the E. side of Tor Bay, RB. from 32/6, P. 16-24 gs.; Palace (150 R.), at Anstey's Cove, similar charges; Grand (140 R.), Torbay Rd., RB. 35/, P. 13-18 gs.; Osborne (120 R.), Meadfoot, P. 14-22 gs., althe above first class; Victoria (100 R.) Belgrave Rd., P. 12-20 gs.; Torbay (100 R.), nr. the harbour, RB. 21/6-47/6, P. 9-18 gs.; Lincombe Hall, with garden, Meadfoot Rd., P. 9-12 gs.; Queens, nr. harbour, RB. 25/, P. 11-13 gs.; Belgrave, nr. Abbey Gdns., P. 10-20 gs.; Carlton, Daddyhole Rd., similar charges; Riviera, Park Hill Rd., RB. 21/, P. 9-14 gs.; Regina, by harbour, similar charges; Rosetor, nr. Torre Abbey, P. 8-14 gs.; Livermead House, similar charges; Royal, The Strand, RB. 21/, P. 83-122 gs.; Union, Union St., RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; Roslin Hall, unlic., Belgrave Rd., P. 9-14 gs.; Wellswood Hall, unlic., Wellswood Ave., similar charges; and many others.

and many others.
At Babbacombe: Babbacombe
Cliff, RB. 30/, P. 10-15 gs., Mar.Oct.; Cary Arms, RB. 18/6, P. 83-10

gs.; Oswald's, P. 7-11 gs. — Unlic.: Sefton, P. 8-14 gs.; Glen, P. 8-11 gs., both closed in winter.

Bathing from numerous beaches and coves. — Swimming and Medical

Baths, Marine Spa.
Post Office. Fleet St.

Motor-Buses from the Station to Babbacombe; from the Strand to Paignton; Newton Abbot; Teignmouth viā Shaldon; Chelston (for Cockington); from the New Town Hall to Totnes, Ivybridge, and Plymouth; from Castle Circus to Exeter; from Marine Sq. to Brixham viā Churston.

— MOTOR COACH STATION, Lymington Rd.

Motor Launches from Princess Pier to Brixham every ½ hr. (2/); from Haldon Pier to the River Dart,

and along the coast.

Amusements. Concerts, etc., in the Pavillon, Marine Spa (mornings only), Princess Gardens, and Babbacombe Concert Hall.—REGATAS are held in August.— TENNIS COURTS in Abbey Gardens, Upton, Cary Park, and Palace Hotel (covered).—Golf at Petitor, Preston, and Churston.

TORBAY ROAD leads E. from the station, at the S.W. end of the town, round the bay, passing *Torre Abbey*, a 17-18th cent. house, now the Art Gallery (adm. 6d.; 9-1, 2-5 or 8, Sun.

10.30-12.30, 2.30-4.30; closed in winter on Sat. aft. and Sun.), with attractive gardens. Of the monastic buildings, the 12th cent. chapter-house doorway, the 14th cent. gatehouse and the guest hall remain, also a fine tithe barn. The road ends at (c. 1 m.) the *Inner Harbour*, the N.E. side of which is skirted by the *Strand*. The *Outer Harbour*, bounded on the N. by the Princess Gardens, with the Pavilion, is protected on the W. side by the Princess Pier, and on the S.E. side by the Haldon Pier. Near the latter are the Aquarium (adm. 1/), the Marine Spa and the Royal Torbay Yacht Club. The Strand is continued N.W. by Fleet St. and Union St., the main thoroughfare of the town, to Torre Station. A little beyond this is St. Michael's Chapel (E.E.; view).

From the Strand, Torwood St. and Babbacombe Rd. lead N.E., passing the *Museum* (adm. 6d.; weekdays 10-1, 2-5), which contains remains found in Kent's Cavern and a collection of Devon seaweed. At Wellswood (c. 1 m.) we diverge to the right on Ilsham Rd. to visit *Kent's Cavern* (adm. 1/6; 10-5 or 8), a limestone cave in which important discoveries of bones and

flint implements were made.

From the cavern we make our way N. to (\frac{1}{2}\ \text{m.}) Anstey's Cove, a pretty little bay, and return by the Bishop's Walk (cliff path; \*View) and Marine Drive, on which is Ilsham Manor, a 15th cent. grange once owned by Torre Abbey. Passing below Lincombe Gardens this leads to (2 m.) Meadfoot Beach, whence we may reach (\frac{1}{2}\ \text{m.}) the harbour across the elevated Daddy Hole

Plain (view).

Nearly 2 m. N. of the harbour, by the winding Babbacombe road or over Warberry Hill (448 ft.), lies Babbácombe, a suburb of Torquay, above Babbacombe Bay, notable for its lovely colouring. A good view of the coast is obtained from Babbacombe Down. A cliff railway (suramer only) descends to Babbacombe and Oddicombe Beaches. Beyond Babbacombe are St. Mary Church and Petitor, whence a fine walk leads along the cliffs to (1½ m.) Watcombe, with its Glant Rock and interesting terra-cotta works, and to (2 m.) Maidencombe.

Among the points of interest on the W. side of Torquay are (1 m.) Cockington, with its Perp. church, 16-17th cent. manor house (café), old forge, and thatched cottages; Marldon (3 m.), in the Perp. church of which are monuments of the Gilberts of Compton, one of whom (Sir Humphrey) was half-brother of Sir Walter Raleigh and colonier of Newfoundland (1583); and (4 m.) Compton Castle, a fortified house of the 14-16th cent. (restored), owned by the Nat. Trust; the courtyard, great hall, chapel, and kitchen are shown on Mon., Wed., Thurs., 10-12.30, 2-6 or dusk; 1/. Longer excursions may be made to (74 m.) Berry Pomeroy Castle and (104 m.) Totnes (Rte. 23C); to (9 m.) Dartmouth; and to Dartmoor (Rte. 24).

Almost continuous with Torquay is (27 m.) Paignton (Palace, T.H., RB. from 19/6, P. 8-12 gs.; Hydro, similar charges; Redcliffe, RB. 25/, P. 10-16½ gs.; Park, RB. 21/, P. 9-15 gs.; Gerston, RB. 18/6, P. 9½ gs.; Coverdale, Waterside, similar charges), a residential seaside resort (25,350 inhab.) in the middle of Tor Bay, with fine sands, a small harbour and a pier. The church has a Norman doorway, the Kirkham screen and chantry (c. 1526), and an old stone pulpit. The so-called Coverdale Tower is a fragment of a palace of the bishops of Exeter and has no association with Miles Coverdale; near by a

14th cent, stone house survives. Beautiful grounds surround the Municipal Offices; the Zoo and Botanical Gardens (adm. 2/, daily from 10) are on the Totnes Rd. — 30½ m. Churston Ferrers (Dormie Links, P. 8½-12 gs., Mar.-Oct.; Railway, RB.

14/6, P. 7 gs.), with an 18-hole golf course.

Here B 3203 leads I. for (2 m.) Brixham (Bolton, RB. 18/6, P. 28/6; North-cliffe, RB. from 17/6, P. 8-12 gs.; Berryhead, unlic., P. from 8½ gs.); a fishing-port (8730 inhab.), with an attractive harbour long noted for its trawlers and a busy fish-market. William of Orange landed here in 1688, an event commemorated by a statue and by the preservation of the stone on which he stepped from his boat (at the pier). The Rev. H. F. Lyte (d. 1847), who wrote 'Abide with me' at Berry Head House, is commemorated by the bells of All

From (34½ m.) Kingswear (Royal Dart, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.), we cross the Dart by steam ferry  $(1\frac{1}{2}d.; \text{car } 2/-3/4; \text{ floating})$ bridge, with same charges, better for cars, higher upstream) to (10 min.) Dartmouth (Raleigh, RB. 20/, P.10 gs.; Queen's, similar charges; Royal Castle, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; Townstal House, unlic., P. 9 gs.; Commercial, RB. 16/6; Yacht, P. 9 gs.; Gunfield, P. 7-9 gs.), the 'Dertemouthe' of Chaucer's Prologue, a picturesque little seaport (5850 inhab.) on a safe and landlocked \*Estuary (regatta in August), in which American troops embarked for Normandy in 1944. Thomas Newcomen (1663-1729), inventor of the atmospheric steam engine, was born here. The church of St. Saviour, altered c. 1630, has a handsome rood-screen (15th cent.), a carved stone pulpit, and a gallery of 1633 bearing the arms of the merchant families. A brass (1408) to John Hawley and the ironwork on the S. door are noteworthy. The grotesquely carved Butter Walk (1635-40: restored) includes a small museum (adm. 6d.; weekdays). At the mouth of the harbour are St. Petrock's Church (Norman font) and the small Castle, begun in 1481 (adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2), opposite Kingswear Castle (1491). On Mount Boone, to the N., is the Britannia Royal Naval College, to which the cadets from the old training-ship 'Britannia' were transferred in 1905 and those from Osborne in 1921.

Transierred in 1903 and those from Osborne in 1921. The favourite trip ascends the river Dart to (10 m.) Totnes (steamer in summer in 1½ hr.; 3/6, ret. 6/). Opposite (3 m.) Dittisham (right bank) is Greenway, the birthplace of Sir Humphrey Gilbert (15397-83). In the stream, visible at low water, is the Anchor Rock, on which (according to tradition) Sir Walter Raleigh used to smoke his pipe. Beyond Stoke Gabriel (left bank; Gabriel Court, P. from 7½ gs.) and (6½ m.) Duncannon we skirt the hanging woods of Sharpham (right bank). The landing-place at Totnes is short of stee bridge and c. 1 m. from the station

the bridge and c. 1 m. from the station.

Beyond Dartmouth A 379 climbs steeply, passes (36\frac{3}{4} m.) Stoke Fleming, with its conspicuous church, and reaches the shore at Blackpool (good bathing). — 39 m. Strete (Tallis Rock, unlic., P. 8 gs.). The road follows a strip of shingle separating the sea from Slapton Ley, a narrow freshwater lagoon 2 m. long (good coarse fishing in winter; permits from Mr. Laskey, Beulah Cottage, Strete). It is divided by the road to Slapton, 1 m. beyond which is *Pool*, the home of Sir John Hawkins. At

Slapton Sands is an obelisk erected by the U.S. Army (see p. 161). At (424 m.) Torcross (Torcross, RB, 18/6, P. 8-104 gs.) the road turns abruptly inland.

From Torcross good walkers may follow the coast (fine cliff scenery) to (4 m.) Start Point (lighthouse), Prawle Point (9 m.), and (14½ m.) Portlemouth (Gran Rock, 1½ m. S.E., p. 10-15 ga.) may be reached also by road (c. 8 m.) viā (4 m.) South Pool or (4 m.) Chivelstone. both of which have interesting churches.

49½ m. Kingsbridge (Albion, RB. from 17/6, P. 7-12 gs.; King's Arms, RB. 17/6-22/6, P. 8-10 gs.; White Hart, RB. 12/6), at the head of the lake-like Kingsbridge Estuary, is a busy little market town (3150 inhab.) with a curious Market Arcade. rebuilt 1796.

A motor-bus runs S. to (61 m.) Salcombe (2600 inhab.; Marine, P. 12-16 A motor-bus runs S. to (6† m.) Salcombe (2600 inhab.; Marine, P. 12-16 gs.; Salcombe, P. from 16 gs., both open always; Si. Elmo, Bolt Head, P. 10-15 gs.; Tides Reach, P. 12-16 gs.), a delightful holiday resort amid charming scenery. J. A. Froude (see below) is buried here. Ferry to Portlemouth, see above. Another bus runs S.W. to (5 m.) Hope Cove (Cottage, P. 10-15 gs.; Grand View, P. 8-14 gs.; Lobster Pot, unlic., P. 7-10 gs.), a little bathing resort just N.E. of Bolt Tail. All the \*Coast from here to (6 m. S.E.) Bolt Head, 2 m. S. of Salcombe, belongs to the Nat. Trust. — About 4 m. W. of Kingsbridge is Thurlestone (Thurlestone, P. 10-18 gs.; Links, P. 12-17 gs.; Rock House, unlic., P. 7-11 gs., on the shore; Resthaven, unlic., P. 10 gs.); a bathing resort and colling resort. a bathing and golfing resort.

The branch railway from Kingsbridge to Brent (121 m.; see Rte. 23A)

ascends the charming roadless valley of the Avon.

At  $(53\frac{1}{2} \text{ m.})$  Aveton Gifford, where the church was almost destroyed by a German bomb, the Plymouth road crosses the Avon. — 57\frac{1}{2} m. Modbury (Modbury Inn, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; Exeter Inn. RB. 15/) is a severe little town with steep streets and slate-hung houses.

Off Bigbury-on-Sea (Bay, P. 7-11 gs.), 5 m. S. at the mouth of the Avon. is the tidal Burgh Island with a restaurant.

We cross the Erme and the Yealm, before reaching  $(63\frac{1}{2} \text{ m.})$ Yealmpton (pron. 'Yampton') at the head of the Yealm estuary. By bus, or preferably by boat, we may descend the Yealm to (4 m.) Newton Ferrers (River Yealm, RB. 16/6-25/, P. 8-14 gs.; Beacon Hill, similar charges; Cliffside, P. 7-12 gs., Apr.-Sept.; Crown Yealm, unlic., P. 7 gs.), an attractively situated village. The coastal scenery, to the S., with the ruined church

of Revelstoke, is magnificent. 67½ m. Plymstock (Inn. P.R.). — 70½ m. Plymouth, entered by

Laira Bridge, see Rte. 23c.

#### C. Viâ Newton Abbot and Totnes

ROAD, 481 m. A 380. 16 m. Newton Abbot. - A 381. 241 m. Totnes. -A 385. 32 m. junction with A 38; thence to Plymouth, see Rte. 23A.

From Exeter we follow A 38 for 5½ m., then bear left and ascend Telegraph Hill (763 ft.; 1 in 7). — 16 m. Newton Abbot (Globe, RB. 21/; Commercial, RB. 17/6, P. 27/), a railway centre (16,400 inhab.), is pleasantly situated near the confluence of the Teign and the Lemon. Near the station, in the Torquay road, is Ford House (1610; adm. 1/; café), visited by Charles I (1625) and by William of Orange (1688), and in the centre of the town is the old Tower of St. Leonard, where William is said to have been proclaimed king. To the W. is Bradlev Manor (15th

cent.; N.T.; adm. 1/, Tues. 2-5), with a Perp. chapel. The church at *Haccombe* (E.E.; c. 1240), 3 m. E.S.E., has interesting effigies and brasses (15-17th cent.) of the Carew family.— A 3821 the road ascending the Teign valley parallel with the railway, past Newton Abbot golf links, to (6 m.) Bovey Tracey and (121 m.) Moretonhampstead (see Rte. 24) is an important approach to Dartmoor from the Torbay coast.

19 m. Ipplepen (r.; Grange, unlic., RB. 15/6-25/) has\a 15th cent. church. At *Torbryan* (Church House Inn, a house of 1500), 1 m. W., the \*Church contains a screen of c. 1430 and old glass. — 22½ m. Little Hempston (r.) has a 14th cent. parsonage (now a farmhouse), enclosing a square court and

containing a fine hall.

241 m. Totnes (Royal Seven Stars, RB. 18/6, P. 10 gs.: Seymour, RB. from 18/6; Castle, RB. 15/6, plain; Château Bellevue, 1 m. N.), one of the oldest boroughs in England (5550 inhab.), lies on the side of a hill and consists mainly of one long street with piazzas and many old houses with interesting interiors. At the upper end of the town are the North Gate and the keep of the Norman Castle (adm. 6d. daily: Sun. from 2), which consists of two circular stories, with a walk round the upper one (\*View). Lower down is the Church, a 15th cent. building with a noble red tower. It contains a coloured and gilt stone \*Rood Screen (restored), formerly ascended by a unique stone staircase on the N. side, and good parclose screens. Near the church is the colonnaded Guildhall. Below the East Gate, in the pavement (1.), is the 'Brutus Stone,' where (we are invited to believe) Brutus of Troy first set foot on English soil (indicator on adjoining house). Near the Dart Bridge is a monument to W. J. Wills (1834-61), one of the first explorers to cross Australia. Salmon and trout fishing is good (permits from the Dart Angling Assoc., Totnes).

About 24 m. E. is Berry Pomercy Castle (10-7, Sun. 2-5.30; adm. 6d.), a picturesque ruin, dating largely from the 16th cent, but going back in part (great gateway) to the 14th. — J. A. Froude (1818-94) was born at Dartington (Cott Inn), 2 m. N. of Totnes. Dartington Hall preserves part of a 14th cent, mansion but is better known as the centre of a successful modern experiment mansion but is octice known as the centre of a succession modern experiment in rural economics, which includes a school, a theatre, forestry, fruit-growing and agricultural estates, and cider and textile mills. Tours of the estate may be made on application, in writing, to the Public Relations Office.

From Totnes a railway and by-roads ascend the pretty valley of the Dart to (9½ m.) Ashburton (Rite, 23A) viå (3½ m.) Staverton, noted for its picturesque belief and (7/m.) Except the Staverton of the control of t

bridge, and (7 m.) Buckfastleigh. Steamer to Dartmouth, see Rte. 23B.

At (30 m.) Avonwick (Avon, P.R.) we cross the Avon and 1½ m. farther on we join the main road (A 38). Thence via

(37½ m.) Ivybridge to (48½ m.) Plymouth, see Rte. 23A.

PLYMOUTH, one of the chief seaports of England, lies at the mouths of the Plym and Tamar and at the head of Plymouth Sound, a capacious and sheltered roadstead, to which (with its various arms and inlets) the importance of the place is mainly due. Along with the contiguous Stonehouse and Devonport. Plymouth forms one large community known as the

'Three Towns' and containing a joint population of 209,000 (incl. the garrison). It is a fortress of the first rank and as an arsenal it is second to Portsmouth alone. Its port carries on also a large foreign and coasting trade, mainly in china-clay.

Railway Stations. North Road A 5; Rfmts.), for all services; Friary (B 6; Rfmts.), terminus of the S.R., in E. Plymouth; Devonport (B 3; Rfmts.; S.R.); Devonport (A 2;

W.R.). Hotels. W.R.).
Hotals. Duke of Cornwall (B. C4: 100 R.), Millbay Rd., RB. 22/, P. 12 gs.: Grand (a; C5), on the Hoe, with view of the Sound, RB. 27/6, P. 144 gs.: Continental, T.H. (B4), Millbay Rd., RB. 20/, P. 9s.; Strathmore, Elliott St. (C5), RB. 17/6, P. 9-12 gs.: Barneroft, unlic., 68 North Rd. (A5), RB. 15/. Restaurants. Genom's, 38 George St.; Octagon, 69 Union St.; Lockyer, Checkyer St.: Goadbad's. George St.: George St.: George St.: George

Lockyer St.; Goodbody's, George

Post Office (B 5), Tavistock Rd. --INFORMATION BUREAU, 3 Lockyer Pl. (City Centre).

Motor-Bus Station (B 4) in Union St. for all country services; suburban services start from the City Centre. Steam Ferries. For cars: from

Ferry Rd. (B1) to Torpoint (every hr., 1d., motor-cycle 9d., car from 1/); and from St. Budeaux to Saltash (every \frac{1}{2} hr., \( 1d., \text{ motor-cycle } 6d., \text{ car from } 1/\). — For passengers: from Admiral': \( Hard \text{ (C 3) every } \frac{1}{2} \text{ hr. (3d.) to } \text{ Cremyll (Mt. Edgcumbe; } \) bus in connection to Cawsand): from Phænix Wharf (C 6) to Turnchapel (every ½ hr., 3d.) and Oreston (4 times daily). — MOTOR LAUNCHES from the Barbican (C 6) to Cawsand and to Bovisand (1/), and from the Barbican or Phoenix Wharf round the warships and dockyard (3/).

169

Steamers in summer from the Great Western Docks (C 4) to Looe (5/ ret.), Fowey (7/), Salcombe (7/), Dodman Point (12/), etc.

Amusements. Palace (variety; B 4), Union St. — Tennis, Putting, and Bowls on the Hoe, in Central Park, etc. — BATHING in swimming-pools beneath the Hoe (C 5) and at Mount Wise (C 2). - BOATS for hire at W. Hoe Pier.

History. Plymouth was first fortified in the 15th cent. and has ever since played an important part in the maritime and naval history of England. It supplied seven ships to fight the Armada (1588), and it was in Plymouth Sound that the British fleet awaited the arrival of the Spaniards. It was the starting-point of many of the expeditions of Drake, Humphrey Gilbert, Cook, and Hawkins (a native of the town), and was the last port touched by the Pilgrim Fathers on their way to America (comp. p. 82); and here, standing on the 'Mayflower' slab (see below), the mayor welcomed, in June 1919, the crew of the American seaplane NC 4, the first aircraft to cross the Atlantic (via the Azores). In the Civil War Plymouth sided with the Parliamentarians, and it was the only town in S.W. England that escaped capture by the Royalists. In 1913, at the Wesleyan Methodist Conference at Plymouth, the suggestion was first made that resulted in the union of the three Methodist Churches in 1932. Capt. R. F. Scott (1863–1912), the Antarctic explorer, born at Devonport, is commemorated by monuments on Mount Wise and in St. Mark's church, Ford (Keyham), where he served as a choir-boy. In 1941 the city was severely damaged by German air bombardment, and the new plan for rebuilding the city centre is still (1956) under way.

The \*Hoe (C 5) is a fine elevated esplanade with extensive lawns overlooking the Sound, on which Drake is said to have been playing bowls when the Spanish Armada hove in sight. Here stand the unsatisfactory Armada Tercentenary Memorial (1890), the Naval War Memorial (comp. p. 20), a statue of Sir Francis Drake (1884; a replica of that at Tavistock), and Smeaton's Tower (adm. 2d. in summer), the upper part of the third Eddystone Lighthouse (comp. below). The striking view from the Hoe (best from Smeaton's Tower) extends in clear weather to the Eddystone, 14 m. S. To the E., below the walls of the Citadel, are the Marine Biological Laboratory, with an aguarium (open weekdays, 10-6 or 8, 6d.), and, near by, is the

Royal Marine War Memorial.

The Citadel (C 5), erected in 1666, with a fine gateway and a statue of George II in Roman costume, is occupied by the military: the ramparts are shown 2-6. To the N. lies the old quarter of Plymouth and Sutton Pool with the quay known as the Barbican (B 6), where the trawlers land their fish. The sailing hence of the 'Mayflower' in 1620 is commemorated on the pier by a stone slab, an arch, and an inscription. Another slab refers to 'NC 4' (see above). Among the ancient buildings near by may be noted the remains of the gatehouse of the 14th cent. Castle (foot of Lambhay St.) and the Old Custom House (B 5: 1586). In New St., off the Barbican, is an Elizabethan house (adm. free 10-1, 2.15-6 or dusk, Sun. 3-5). Southside St., with remains of a Dominican monastery (tablet) leads, via Notte St. and St. Andrew's St., to St. Andrew's (B 5), the mother church of Plymouth, a 15th cent, structure with a good tower.

The nave, ruined by enemy action in 1941, is being restored. The entrails of Admiral Blake (1599-1657) are said to have been interred in or near the chancel. — Behind St. Andrew's is Prysten House (slightly damaged), a late 15th cent. monastic hostel with a galleried courtyard. The doorway leading to the cemetery has been restored as a 'Door of Unity' and a memorial to

two American officers killed in the war of 1812-13.

From the church Royal Parade, a broad avenue, the main thoroughfare of the new city centre, runs W. to Derry's Cross. Where the new Armada Way, crossing this avenue, runs S, to the Hoe, there stands a flagstaff rising from a bronze respresentation of Drake's drum. The new Civic Centre, with a 14-story building containing the municipal offices, will be S. of Royal Parade. In Tavistock Rd. (B 5) are the Public Library (1956) and Museum & Art Gallery (daily 10-6, Sun 3-5), noted for paintings by Reynolds and other masters, a portrait of Sir John Hawkins, by Zuccari, Old Master drawings, Plymouth and Bristol porcelain, and the silver gilt Drake Cup (by Gessner of Zurich, 1571), said to have been presented to Drake by Elizabeth I after his circumnavigation.

To the W. of Plymouth proper lies Stonehouse, the main object of general interest in which is the Royal William Victualling Yard (C 3; no adm.), an immense establishment, 13 acres in extent, laid out by Rennie in 1826-35 and containing everything necessary for the commissariat of the navy. It is entered by a gate surmounted by a colossal statue of William IV.

In Wyndham St. in the N. part of Stonehouse is the Roman Catholic Cathedral (B 4), a 19th cent. Gothic building with a lofty spire.

Devonport (B, C2, 3) lies to the W. and N. of Stonehouse Creek, and is easily reached by motor-bus or (more attractive) by small boat (fare 3d.) from the Admiral's Hard (C3) in Stonehouse to the Admiral's States, below Mount Wise (C 2). The Dockyard (B. C1, 2; adm. Mon.-Fri. at 9, 10, 11, 2,

3 and 4), with accommodation for the largest vessels, covers 240 acres and fronts on the Hamoaze, or estuary of the Tamar, which is reserved as a harbour for vessels of war. Farther N. are the Gun Wharf (A 2), with an interesting armoury, and the Keyham Steam Yard (A 1; adm. as for the Dockyard), for the refitting of vessels. In Keyham likewise is the Royal Naval Engineering College (350 cadets). — Excellent views are obtained from Mount Wise (C 2, 3), on which are the official residences of the General in Command and the Port Admiral; the Scott monument (1925; see above); and the United Services Cricket ground.

At the bottom of Fore St. is a tablet in memory of Polish sailors who fell in the Second World War; the Sailors' Rest, with accommodation for 1000 men, was founded by Agnes Weston (d. 1918). The Devonport Column adjoining the Town Hall (B 2; 1821-23), commemorates the change of name

from 'Plymouth Dock' to Devonport (1824).

The granite \*Breakwater (1812-41), 1 m. long, protecting the entrance of Plymouth Sound may be visited (2½ m.) by small boat, passing St. Nicholas or Drake's Island, where John Lambert, Cromwell's general, was confined

from 1664 till his death in 1683.

STEAMERS in summer from Great Western Docks (C 4) make the trip round STEAMERS in summer from Great Western Docks (C 4) make the trip round the \*Eddystone Lighthouse, 144 m. S. (5), viå Loos 7); visitors not landed at the lighthouse). The present lighthouse, 135 ft. high, was built by Sir James Douglas in 1878-82, at a cost of £80,000; its light (two fishese every ½ min.) is visible for 17 m. Of its three predecessors, the first, built by Winstanley in 1696-1700, was swept away by a storm in 1703; the second, of wood, was destroyed by fire in 1755, and the third, Smeaton's lighthouse (94 ft. high), was removed in 1882 owing to the action of the sea on the reef supporting it.

On the Cornish peninsula opposite Stonehouse (ferry, see p. 169) is \*Mount Edgcumbe (D 2), formerly the seat of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe. The mansion house (16th cent.) was destroyed by enemy action in 1941, but the finely wooded park, commanding beautiful views, is open free on Wed, Sun., and BH. From Cremyll a motor-bus climbs to (2½ m.) the twin fishing-villages of Kingsand and Cawsand (Halfway House Inn. P. 8½ gs.). A fine cliff wills core at the car with Bealest Point to Rosen Hand (12 m.) with the Chand walk goes on thence via Penlee Point to Rame Head (21 m.), with the Chapel

of St. Michael (15th cent.).

The attractive excursion up the Tamar to (19 m.) Weir Head takes c. 5½ hrs. by boat from Phænix Wharf (6/ return). Steering through the Hamoaze between Devonport (r.) and Torpoint (l.) we leave the mouth of the Lynher (p. 183) on the left, and enter the Tamar proper, the boundary between Devon and Cornwall. We pass under the Royal Albert Bridge of the railway (built by the younger Brunel in 1859; nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. long, 100 ft. above high water) at the W. or Cornish end of which lies (4 m.) Saltash. Above the bridge the river expands into a lake  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. wide, with the Tavy estuary to the right and Great Mis Tor visible in the distance to the N. At Landulph (1.) is the tomb OTTEST MIS 1 OF VISIDE IN the distance to the N. At Lanaulph (1.) is the topo of Theodore Palseologus (d. 1636), a descendant of the Byzantine emperors. On the same side, round the next bend, is Pentillie Castle, with its charming grounds. — 14 m. Calstock, see p. 173. The river makes a wide loop (3 m.) to the right to (17 m.) Morwellham Quay (Inn), about 1 m. short of the \*Morwell Rocks (r.; 300 ft.). At (19 m.) Welt Head we are within 4 m. of Tavistock (Rte. 24; to the N.E.). The fine scenery higher up is accessible by small boat only.

Among the pleasant bays to the S.E. are Bovisand, reached by water (p. 169), Heybrook (Seahorse, unlic., P. 6-8 gs.) and Wembury (N.T. 54 acres; bus from Plymouth), where the 15th cent. church overlooks the Great Mew Stone. Opposite Warren Point, on the Yealm estuary, lies Newton Ferrers

(p. 167).
From Plymouth to Truro and Penzance, see Rte. 25; to Princetown (Dart-

moor), see Rte. 24c; to Newquay, see Rt. 27A.

#### 24. DARTMOOR

DARTMOOR is an elevated district in Devonshire rather over 200 sq. m. in extent, measuring 23 m. from N. to S., and 10-12 m. from E. to W. The mean elevation is about 1400 ft., but some of the hills are over 1800 ft. high and two of them exceed 2000 ft. The masses of granite known as 'Tors,' which crown many of the hills, are characteristic features. The streams are many, bright, and rapid, with numerous pools and 'stickles', and afford good many, bright, and rapid, with numerous pools and 'stickles', andlafford good trout fishing. Cattle and sheep are pastured on Dartmoor during summer, and the semi-wild Dartmoor ponies roam over it all the year round. The central portion (about 50,000 acres) forms what was anciently the royal 'Forest of Dartmoor,' and is an appanage of the Duchy of Cornwall. Henry III gave it to his brother Richard, and it then became a 'chase' (comp. p. 93), though it is still always referred to by its ancient title. The air on Dartmoor is pure and bracing, the scenery wild and romantic, and its antiquities include the rude stone remains of a primitive population, traces of early Saxon immigration, vestiges of the 'tinners.' and stone crosses indicating the way to other tion, vestiges of the 'tinners,' and stone crosses indicating the way to other-day religious houses on its borders.

Two main roads, intersecting at Two Bridges, cross the moor: one leading

from Tavistock to Ashburton, and the other from Plymouth to Moreton-hampstead. It is to the N. and S. of the district through which these roads run that the wilder parts of Dartmoor are situated. The pedestrian is advised to provide himself with a good map and compass; to refrain from attempting to cross swampy spots (beware of bright green grass); to make for a valley if overtaken by a mist; and to remember that recent heavy rain is apt to make

the streams impassable.

## A. From Exeter to Tavistock via Okehampton

ROAD, 381 m. (A 30 & A 386).

RAILWAY, 42 m., S.R. from the Central or St. David's stations in 1\frac{1}{2} hr., going on to (59 m.) Plymouth. Principal stations: 7\frac{1}{2} m. Crediton. — 11\frac{1}{2} m. Yeoford, junction for Barnstaple and lifracombe. — 19\frac{1}{2} m. North Tawton. — 26 m. Okehampton, junction for Bude and Padstow. — 32\frac{1}{2} m. Bridestow. — 35\frac{1}{2} m. Lydford. — 42 m. Tavistock.

A 30 runs nearly due W. and at (15½ m.) Whiddon Down leaves the Chagford road on the left. — At (181 m.) South Zeal (Oxenham Arms, RB. 16/, P. 8 gs.; Seven Stars Inn, RB. 14/6. P. 6 gs., at S. Tawton, 1 m. N.), beneath Cosdon Beacon (1799) ft.: view), we reach the N. edge of Dartmoor, and at (19½ m.) Sticklepath (Rising Sun Inn, RB. 15/, P. 6-8 gs.) we cross the Taw.

22½ m. Okehampton (White Hart, RB. 18/6, P. 10 gs.; Plume of Feathers, RB. 16/6, P. 7½ gs.; Fountain, RB. 15/, P. 7½ gs.), a small town (3900 inhab.), stands at the confluence of the East and West Okement, and is a good centre for exploring North Dartmoor (see Rtes. 24D, E, G). The Castle, ½ m. S.W., has some late-Norman work in the keep (adm. 6d. daily).

Yes Tor (2028 ft.; \*View) and High Willhays (2039 ft.; highest point on Dartmoor) rise c. 4 m. S. of Okehampton and may be ascended thence in 2-3 hrs. A red flag on Yes Tor indicates danger from artillery practice.—An attractive walk leads via Tongue End to Belstone (Tors), 34 m. S.E. of Okehampton (fine tors), and thence to (42 m.) Sticklepath (see above). — The remote but lovely 14th cent. church at Bratton Clovelly lies 72 m. W. of the Holsworthy road.

From Okehampton to Torrington via Hatherleigh, see p. 194; to Laun-

ceston, etc., see Rte. 25A.

We now run parallel with the railway to Plymouth, which crosses the W. Okement by the lofty Meldon Viaduct (1.), and after 2\frac{3}{2} m, we leave on the right the main road to Cornwall. — 31 m. Dartmoor Inn (RB, 17/6, P. 7-10 gs.). About 14 m. S.W. is Lydford (Castle, RB. 15/, P. 5-7 gs.; Lydford House, closed in winter), now a mere village, but preserving the ruined castle keep (1195), formerly the 'Stannary' prison (see below). Here the Forest Courts were believed to act in accordance with the maxim "first hang and draw, and then hear the cause, is Lydford Law." \*Lydford Gorge (N.T., 37 acres; adm. 6d., 11-6, Easter-Oct.) is spanned by a single-arch bridge: 1 m. below it is the attractive Cascade, c. 100 ft. high, in the grounds of the Manor Hotel (adm. 6d.).

To reach \*Tavy Cleave, a deep rocky valley on Dartmoor, with bold tors on its W. side, we follow a green path leading E. across the common behind the Dartmoor Inn. We cross the Lyd by (2½ m.) stepping stones and proceed E. to (3 m.) Doe Tor and S.E. to (3½ m.) Hare Tor, whence we descend S.E. E. to (3 in.) Low for and S.E. to (37 in.) Hare for, whence we descend S.E. to (47 in.) the Cleave. — Another pleasant walk, crossing the Lyd 1 in. N.E. of the Dartmoor Inn (stepping-stones), ascends to (1 in.) Brat Tor, which is in full view from the stream. This walk may be extended to (1 in. N.E.) Great Links Tor (1908 ft.). — A fine moorland walk leads E. from Brat Tor to (2 in.) Rattle Brook and thence to (7 in.) Okehampton as described in Rte. 24D. From Lydford to Princetown, see Rte. 24C.

To the right of (35 m.) Mary Tavy rises Brent Tor (see below) and just short of Tavistock is Kelly College, a boys' school founded in 1877.

38½ m. TAVISTOCK (Bedford, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; Queen's Head, P.R., RB. 16/6, P. 71 gs.; New Market), a greystone market town (5900 inhab.) on the Tavy, offers excellent headquarters for the exploration of W. Dartmoor. Of its ancient Abbey (founded in 981) the chief remains are the N. gatehouse (restored), a fragment of the cloister (in the churchyard) the infirmary hall (now the Unitarian chapel), and the Great Gateway and Still Tower. The latter are in the vicarage garden, in which also are three inscribed stones (?6th cent.). one with ogams. The church of St. Eustachius (15th cent.) contains a fine 17th cent, monument.

Tavistock, the centre of a once important mining district (tin, copper, and manganese), Chagford, Ashburton, and Plympton were the four 'Stannary' towns appointed by charter of Edward I for the weighing and stamping of tin and the holding of monthly mining courts. The title of Lord Warden of the Stannaries is still borne by the chief member of the Duke of Cornwall's

About ½ m. S., on the Yelverton road, is a statue (by Boehm) of Sir Francis Drake (1542-96), who was born at Crowndale, ½ m. farther down the Tavy Value (1542-90), who was born at Crownadae, 7 m. fartner down the front found in the first found in the firs

W. bank of the Tavy, recrossing the river just above its junction with the Tamar.

The road from Tavistock to Liskeard (A 390; 184 m.) crosses the Tamar by the medieval New Bridge to (44 m.) Gunnislake. Castock (Danescroft Valley, unlic., RB. 161, P. 6-10 gs.), 24 m. S., has a graceful railway viaduct.

\*Cotehele House, c. 2 m. S. of Gunnislake station viâ Albastán (bus from Tavistock), is a finely preserved medieval mansion (1485-1539), handed over in 1947 to the National Trust (adm. 2/6; Tues.-Sun., & BH. 10-6, May-Sept.; Wed., Sat., Sun., & BH. 2-6 Oct.-April; teas). Notable features are the original chapel and the 17-18th cent. furniture lent by Lord Mount Edgeumbe. — Passing Kit Hill (1091 ft.; r.), we reach (10 m.) Callington (Blue Cap. RB. 18/6, P. 8 ga.; Chubb's, unlic.) with a noble church — 18½ m. Liskeard, see p. 183.

#### B. From Exeter to Tavistock via Two Bridges

ROAD, 32 m. (A 30, B 3212, A 384). MOTOR-Bus to Moretonhampstead in c. 1 hr., going on in summer to Princetown; from Princetown to Tavistock in 35 min.

We follow A 30 for over 1 m. from the Exe Bridge and then ascend to the left on B 3212. Farther on a descent leads into the attractive upper valley of the Teign, which we cross at (63 m.) Steps Bridge (Hotel, RB, 15/). — 12 m. Moretonhampstead (White Hart, T.H., RB. 17/6, P. 71 gs.; White Horse, similar charges), a pleasant little town with a colonnaded almshouse (1637), is a starting-point for the moorlands near the Teign, and is the railway station for Chagford (44 m.).

To Chagford and Okehampton, see Rte. 24E; to Lustleigh and Boyey Tracey.

see Rte. 24F.

We cross the Bovey and, at (15 m.) Beetor Cross, the moorland road from Chagford to Bovey Tracey, -20 m. Post Bridge (East Dart, RB. 17/, P. 7½ gs.), with an admirable example of a 'clapper,' or rude stone, bridge. — 24 m. Two Bridges (Hotel, RB. 25/, P. 10½ gs.) is just below the confluence of the West Dart and the Cowsic, the valley of the latter being particularly charming. On the Dart, 13 m. N., is Wistman's Wood. one of the few old groves of stunted oaks that still linger on the Moor. About \(\frac{1}{2}\) m. N.E. is Crockern Tor (1391 ft.), where the "Tinners' Parliament' was formerly attended by representatives of the four original 'Stannary' towns (p. 173).

Other excursions may be made to \*Dartmeet, about 4½ m. E., where the E. and W. Dart unite; to Childe's Tomb, 3 m. S.S.E.; and viâ (1 m.) Tor Royal to Nun's (or Siward's) Cross, 3 m. S.S.W., mentioned in 1240, and bearing the inscriptions 'Siward' and 'Boc Lond.' — Good walkers may proceed from Nun's Cross, by (4½ m.) an old mine on Harter Tor, to (5½ m.) the Drizzlecombe Antiquities, on the Plym, which include two fine menhirs, and thence W. to (7½ m.) Sheepstor (see p. 175). — From Two Bridges to Princetown and Plymouth and to Ashburton, see Rtc. 24C.

At (26 m.) Rendlestone we join a road from Princetown. On the left, farther on, are the Merrivale Antiquities, which include a menhir and two double stone rows (850 ft. and 590 ft. long). - 271 m. Merrivale Bridge (Dartmoor Inn, RB. 17/, P. 71 gs.). The main road goes on to (32 m.) Tavistock, passing Roos Tor and the three Staple Tors (1482 ft.) on the right, and the sphinxshaped Vixen Tor and Feather Tor on the left.

### C. From Plymouth to Ashburton via Two Bridges

ROAD, 28 m. (A 386, B 3212, A 384). Motor-Bus to Dousland in 40 min.; also from Yelverton to Princetown (poor service) in 55 min.

RAILWAY to Yelverton, 10½ m., W.R. in ½ hr. Principal stations: 4½ m. Plym Bridge. — 7 m. Bickleigh. — 7½ m. Shaugh Bridge.

The Tavistock road runs N. from Plymouth and at (2½ m.) Crown Hill crosses A 374. We pass the Plymouth airport and, at (4½ m.) Roborough (George, 1 m. S., RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.), leave on the r. the road to Bickleigh (1½ m.).

To the N.E. (c. 1\frac{1}{4} m.) is \*Shaugh Bridge (Rfimts.), at the junction of the Meavy and the Plym, below which is the wooded Bickleigh Vale, normally accessible to walkers as far as Plym Bridge (c. 4 m.). Above Shaugh Bridge is the fine cliff on the Plym known as the Dewerstone, and about 1 m. S.E. lies Shaugh Prior (Moorland, unlic., P. 7 gs.). Thence to Ivybridge (8 m.) see p. 163.

9 m. Yelverton (Rock, RB. 21/, P. 8-12 gs.; Moorland Links, with grounds, similar charges; Devon Tors, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.) lies on the edge of Roborough Down (golf links), and is a good starting-point for W. Dartmoor.

WALKS. We follow the road S. past Roborough Rock, diverge to the right after 2½ m., and in ½ m. more we turn right again for (4 m.) Buckland Abbey (N.T.; adm. 1/; Easter-Sept. daily 11-6, Sun. 2-6; winter Wed., Sat., Sun. 3-5). Founded by the Cistercians in 1278, it was most probably the birth-place of Sir Richard Grenville (1542-91) and was purchased in 1581 by Sir Francis Drake. Remains of the original buildings include the tithe barn and the church tower, which is incorporated in the present house. This is now a Drake, Naval, and West Country museum, with personal relice of Drake and Grenville (Drake's drum is shown in summer) and nine Elizabethan portraits from the Clarendon Collection. About 1 m. farther on is the village of Buckland Monachorum (fine Perp. church with a monument to Lord Heathfield, d. 1790, the defender of Gibraltar), whence a path runs N.E. to (1 m.) Roborough Down.

Another good walk is as follows. A lane near the Rock Hotel leads E.S.E. to (1½ m.) Meavy, with an old village cross and an oak 25 ft. in girth. Hence we proceed E. to (1½ m.) Sheepstor, with its 15th cent. priest's house, the tomb of Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak (d. 1869), and an ancient bullring. In the S. side of the tor (845 ft.) that gives name to the village is the 'Pixiles' Cave.' About 2 m. S.E. are the Drizzlecombe Antiquities (see above). To the N.W. of Sheepstor is Burator Lake (a reservoir for Plymouth), which we leave to the right. At the W. and of the dam we turn to the left and follow

the road past Yennaden Down to (2 m.) Dousland.

10½ m. Dousland (Manor Hotel) is ½ m. S. of Walkhampton, with its 14th cent, church-house and fine 15th cent, church. Yennadon Down (r.) commands a view of the valley of the Meavy, Sheepstor, and Burrator Lake, with a particularly fine grouping of the tors. — 15 m. Princetown (1395 ft.). just within the W. boundary of Dartmoor Forest, is an excellent starting-point for its central and W. districts. It owes its existence to the Prison opened in 1809 for French and (after 1813) American prisoners of war, the total number at one period being over 9000. The church was built and fitted up by the prisoners (1814), and a memorial window (1910) and gateway (1928) commemorate the 218 Americans who died on the Moor. In 1850 the building was reopened as Dartmoor Convict **Prison** (not shown), and in a mutiny in 1932 a part of the buildings was burned down. Some of the adjacent district has been brought under cultivation by convict labour.

FROM PRINCETOWN TO LYDFORD, 12 m., an easy walk, partly across the moor. A road, passing the prison, leads N.W. to the Tavistock toad, which we follow to (3 m.) Merivale Bridge (Rte. 248). About 1 m. farther on, at a point where a water-course runs under the road, we strike N.N.W. over the common for (5 m.) Cox Tor (1452 ft.; view). A lane on the N. side of the hill on which the tor stands leads to (5½ m.) a farmhouse whence a path runs W to (6½ m.) \*Peter Tavy Combe, with its charming cascades. About ½ m. from the lower end of the combe is the village of Peter Tavy, from the thurch of which a lane runs N. to (7½ m.) Mary Tavy. Beyond this village we follow the road N. through Blackdown for c. ½ m., and then take a rough tradk to the left, which crosses the shoulder of Gibbet Hill (1159 ft.) to (10½ m.) a gate near Lydford Station. Here we turn (r.) into a road running N.E. to (12 m.) Lydford.
From Princetown to Okehampton, see Rte. 240; to Ivybridge, see Rte. 240.

At (16½ m.) Two Bridges (Rte. 24B) we keep to the right.—19 m. Dunnabridge.—21 m. \*Dartmeet, where the E. and W. Dart unite, is 1½ m. N.E. of Hexworthy (Forest Inn, T.H., RB. 17/6, P. 7-9 gs.), a fine view-point.—At (24½ m.) New Bridge we cross the Dart and skirt Holne Chase. Thence to (28 m.) Ashburton. see p. 162.

FROM HEXWORTHY (see above) TO SOUTH BRENT. We follow the road S.E. above the right bank of the Dart to (4 m.) Holne (Church House, P.R., RB. 16/, P. 8 gs.), a picturesque village, the birthplace of Charles Kingsley (1819–75), 1½ m. from Holne Bridge on the main road. From here, beyond the Moor Gate, we proceed S.W. across the common to (5½ m.) the Mardle. We cross the stream and strike S. to (6 m.) Pupers and (7½ m.) Hickaton Hill, with its fine pounds and hut circles. To the S. of the hill flows the Avon, which we take as our guide to (9½ m.) \*Shipley Bridge. Hence a lane descends the valley to (12 m.) South Brent, where we join the main Exeter-Plymouth road (Rtc. 23A).

#### D. From Princetown to Okehampton

16½ m. This is a fine moorland route for robust walkers. There is no very heavy ground, and the ascents are gradual.

From Princetown to (13 m.) Rendlestone, see above. We then strike N.N.W. to (3½ m.) Great Mis Tor (1761 ft.), with its fine rock-basin. From the tor we descend N.E. to (41 m.) the Walkham, the left bank of which we ascend to (5½ m.) a bend, where we cross the stream. We then keep a course a little W. of N., which brings us to (7½ m.) the Tavy, just above a ford where it receives a stream from the N.E. Our line now lies N.N.W. to (8½ m.) Rattle Brook, which we ascend to (11 m.) its source. Thence we cross the ridge to the N. and (keeping a little E. of N.) descend to the left bank of the West Okement, under (12 m.) Black Tor, which rises high above the right bank, with Yes Tor and High Willhays behind it (see p. 172), About m. downstream is the \*Island of Rocks, just above which is a fine cascade. We descend the left bank to (13 m.) a point where the river bends towards the E., and about 1 m. farther on we cross to the right bank, and soon reach (141 m.) Meldon Viaduct, 21 m. S.W. of Okehampton (Rte. 24A).

Another fine cross-moor route (c. 14 m.) from Princetown to Okehampton via Cranmere Pool is described in the reverse direction in Rte. 24g.

## E. From Okehampton to Chagford by the Moor

This is an easy walk of 10½ m., over good ground.

We follow the Row Tor road (Rte. 246) for 11 m. and then diverge to the left. Keeping the Blackaven to the right, we reach (2 m.) a ford and stepping-stones on the East Okement. Thence we cross the ridge S.E. to (3 m.) the Taw and ascend its left bank to (3<sup>2</sup> m.) its junction with a stream from the S.E. We cross the streams and proceed E, to (4½ m.) White Moor Circle. About 1<sup>1</sup> m. farther on, in the same general direction. we reach the road (see below), which we follow S.E. to (7 m.) Moortown. A lane runs hence, first S. and then E., to (8 m.) Gidleigh (Gidleigh Park, RB. 21/, P. 9 gs.), with the keep of an Edwardian castle. From this point a road leads E. to Murchington and  $(10\frac{1}{2} \text{ m.})$  Chaeford.

Moortown may be reached from Okehampton also by road (7½ m.) viå (3½ m.) Sticklepath and thence across the Taw and round the base of Cosdon or Cawsand Beacon (1799 ft.; view), 6 m. N.W. of Chagford.

Chagford (Moor Park, RB. 18/6, P. 81-12 gs.; Mill End, unlic., 1½ m. N.E., RB. from 17/6, P. 6-10 gs.; Moorlands, RB, 21/, P. 7-121 gs.; Easton Court, unlic., 11 m. N.E., RB. 35/, P. 14 gs.; Three Crowns, RB. 17/6-21/; Ring of Bells), an old 'Stannary' town (p. 173) of quiet charm, is a good starting-point for excursions on N. or E. Dartmoor.

MOTOR-BUSES run to Moretonhampstead, Bovey Tracey, Newton Abbot,

Okehampton, Exeter, etc.

Okehampion, Exeter, etc.

WALKS. A pleasant round may be taken viå Teigncombe, 2+ m. W., to (4 m.) the stone remains near Kes Tor (1433 ft.), and thence N. to (5 m.) the Scorhill Circle and Wallabrook Clapper, and back viå (6 m. N.E.) Gidleigh.—A longer walk leads S.W. to (4+ m.) Fernworthy and (6 m.) the Grey Wethers, two stone circles near the head of the South Teign.—Crammere Pool (boggy) lies 7+ m. W. of Chagford, and thence the mooriand walker may push on to Okehampton (6+ m. N.), Lydford (5+ m. W.), or Two Bridges (7+ m. S.).—Other points of interest are (3 m. N.E.) Cranbrook Castle (an ancient camp) and (4 m.) \*Fingle Bridge; and the Drewsteignton Dolmen, c. 2+ m. N. \*Grim's Pound, 4+ m. S., is a good example of a British walled settlement containing a score or so of hut circles. settlement, containing a score or so of hut circles.

#### F. From Chagford to Ashburton

1. VIA BEETOR CROSS, 123 m. The road leads to the S. by Meldon Hill to (21 m.) Beetor Cross, on the Princetown road, whence we follow the lane to the S. A turning (3½ m.) on the left leads to North Bovey (1½ m.; Manor House, RB. 28/-42/, P. 11-19½ gs.), with its ancient oaks and village cross; and 1 m. farther on, on the same side, is a road leading to Manaton  $(1\frac{1}{2}$  m.; Kestor; Hound Tor Inn), a delightful village (fine views), near Lustleigh Cleave (see below). About ½ m. farther on a road diverges to the right for (3 m.) Widecombe-in-the-Moor (Old Inn), a beautifully situated village associated with the song of 'Widdicombe Fair.' Its Perp. church, with a tower

120 ft. high, is known as the 'Cathedral of Dartmoor,' The fair is still held in Sept. Our route continues straight on to the S. We soon reach the common, where we have a view of the curious rock-pile of Bowerman's Nose (1.) and farther on of Hound Tor and Hay Tor (1.). We pass (8 m.) Hemsworthy Gate and Rippon Tor (both on the left), and continue due S. to (103 m.) Welstor Cross, beyond which we descend S.E. to

(12<sup>1</sup> m.) Ashburton (Rte. 23A).

2. VIA MORETONHAMPSTEAD AND BOVEY TRACEY. The road at first leads N.E. to  $(1\frac{1}{2} \text{ m.})$  Easton, where we join the main road and turn right, following it through (44 m.) Moretonhampstead (Rte 24B) to (71 m.) the turning on the right for (8 m.) Lustleigh (Cleave), with its interesting church and famous \*Cleave, a moorland valley 1 m. W. of the station. On the tor first reached from the latter is a rocking-stone known as the Nutcrackers, about 1 m. W. by N. of which is Little Silver, a thatched cottage in a charming nook, whence a path leads up through the wood to (3 m.) Manaton (see above). - From Lustleigh we proceed S. to (111 m.) Bovey Tracey (Dolphin. T.H., RB. 17/6, P. 7½ gs.; Edgemoor, RB. 17/6, P. 8-13 gs.; Dartmoor, RB. 14/6, P. 6-9 gs.; Colehayes Park, RB. 21/, P. 8-12 gs.; Riverside, unlic., RB. 15/, P. 6-8 gs.), a town of 3650 inhab, affording good headquarters for excursions in S.E. Dartmoor and the lower Teign Valley (E.). The Perp. church. dedicated to St. Thomas Becket, contains a remarkable coloured stone screen and pulpit.

John Cann's Rocks, 1 m. N.W., and Bottor Rock, 11 m. N.E., are two good points of view. - MOTOR-BUSES run to Haytor and Widecombe; Moreton-

hampstead and Princetown; etc.

Leaving Bovey Tracey, we ascend W. from the station. The second turning on the right (12½ m.) is the road to \*Becky or Becka Fall (3 m.) and Manaton (4 m.). Our road continues to ascend and beyond Yarner Wood (N.) reaches (16 m.) Haytor (Moorland, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 8-11 gs.; Rock Inn, RB. 21/, P. 8-12 gs.; Pinchaford Farm; Haytor, at Ilsington, 1 m. S.E., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.). On the right rises the double-headed Hay Tor (1491 ft.) and on the left Rippon Tor (1563 ft.), two good points of view. At (161 m.) Hemsworthy Gate we join the route described above. — 211 m. Ashburton, see Rte. 23A.

#### G. From Okehampton to Ivybridge across Dartmoor

This long day's walk (c. 271 m.) leads through the wilder parts of Dartmoor. The ground round the sources of the West Okement and the East Dart is heavy, but in dry weather it presents little difficulty.

We ascend the hill S. of the station and take the left branch at (1 m.) the fork. This leads S., between Row Tor (r.) and the Blackaven (l.), and crosses (3 m.) a 'clapper' bridge. From the end of the road, 2 m. farther on, we continue in the same direction (S.) to (6½ m.) Cranmere Pool, now drained and simply

a boggy hollow. Hence we proceed S.E. to (7 m.) East Dart Head, a well-defined hollow in the fen. Following the left bank of the stream for 2 m. we cross it at a point where it turns E. We go on S. to (9\frac{1}{2} m.) the valley of the West Dart, skirt the hillside, with the river to our right, and reach (12 m.) Wistman's Wood (r.), from (121 m.) the S. end of which a path runs S. to (14 m.) Two Bridges (Rte. 24B). Thence by road to (15½ m.) Princetown, see Rte. 24c. Here we pass on to the common by the opening near the Railway Inn and follow a nearly straight track running S.E. to (17½ m.) Nun's Cross (Rte. 24B). An old track, known as Abbot's Way, running first S.E. and thence S.W., leads to (182 m.) a ford on the Plym. The path on the other side is ill-defined, but a S.E. course will bring us to (20 m.) Erme Head (c. 1530 ft.), with its mining remains. Descending the left bank of the Erme, we reach (21 m.) a stream coming from some clay-works. Crossing this and keeping S.E., we reach (21\frac{1}{2} m.) the old railway track, which we follow S, to (23½ m.) the slope of Three Barrows (1522 ft.; view) and (251 m.) a point c. 3 m. E. of Harford church. About 1 m. farther on we descend S.S.W. to (26 m.) a gate. from which a lane leads in the same direction to (27½ m.) Ivvbridge (Rte. 23A).

## 25. FROM EXETER AND FROM PLYMOUTH TO PENZANCE

#### A. From Exeter to Penzance

ROAD, 110 m. A 30. To (22½ m.) Okehampton, see Rte. 24A.—41 m. Launceston.—63½ m. Bodmin.—76½ m. Fraddon (l. after 1 m. for Trurp and the Lizard).—93½ m. Redruth.—97 m. Camborne.—110 m. Penzance. RAILWAY, 131½ m., W.R. in 3½—5 hrs. Principal stations. To (52 m.) Plymouth, see Rte. 23.—56½ m. Saltash.—69½ m. Liskeard, junction for Loce (6½ m.).—78½ m. Bodmin Road, junction for Bodmin (3½ m.) and Wadebridge (10½ m.).—82½ m. Loswithiel, junction for Powey (5½ m.).—86½ m. Dar, junction for Newquay (20½ m.).—105½ m. Truro, junction for Ralmouth (11½ m.).—10½ m. Chacewater, junction for Perranporth (8 m.).—114½ m. Redruth.—118½ m. Camborne.—120½ m. Gwinear Road, junction for Helston (8½ m.).—125½ m. St. Erth, junction for St. Ives (4½ m.).—1294 m. Marazion.—131½ m. Penzance. 129½ m. Marazion. — 131½ m. Penzance.

From Exeter to (22½ m.) Okehampton, see Rte. 24A. We bear right after 3½ m. for (28½ m.) Bridestowe ('Briddystow'; Fox & Hounds, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.; Royal Oak, RB. 18/6). — About 2 m. N. of (37 m.) Lifton (Arundell Arms, RB. 25/, P. 10 gs., Apr.-Sept.) is the 15th cent. manor of Wortham, and 3 m. S.E. is the fine early 17th cent. mansion of Sydenham. — In 21 m. we cross the Tamar and enter Cornwall.

Cornwall is strictly speaking a 'duchy' and not a county or shire, and the eldest son of the sovereign, as hereditary Duke of Cornwall, possesses valuable rights. Whether Cornwall was ever visited by the Phonicians is a moot point, but that it was known to the Greeks more than four centuries before our era is certain. The Cassiterides, mentioned by Herodotus as yielding tin, undoubtedly included the peninsula as well as the Scilly Isles. Fishing (pilchards) has always been important in Cornwall, and china-clay, granite, and

slate are yielded in large quantities. Most of the tin and copper hines have long been shut down and many Cornish miners emigrated to America and South Africa. The duchy remained Celtic long after the rest of England was Saxon, and traces of a Celtic origin are seen in the dark hair and complexions of many of the present inhabitants, while the ancient 'Cornish' larguage did not become extinct as a spoken dialect until the second half of the 19th cent. It is still preserved in a few printed books and survives also in place and personal names. The frequently recurring prefixes 'Tre,' 'Ros,' 'Pol,' 'Lan,' 'Caer,' and 'Pen' mean respectively 'dwelling,' 'heath,' 'pool,' 'church,' 'town' or 'fort,' and 'summit' or 'headland.' Wrestling, a traditional Cornish spot, may be seen at Summercourt Fair (p. 181) on Sept. 25th. — The famous cliff-scenery of the rugged coast is seen at its best between Newquay and Boscastle, at Land's End, and in the Lizard. The heathy interior abounds with prehistoric antiquities, and is comparatively treeless; but it is a libel to say that "Cornwall does not grow wood enough to make a coffin." The climate is mild; sub-tropical plants flourish and early flowers and vegetables are grown in large quantities in the S.W. — The humours and traits of the 'Delectable Duchy' are portrayed in many stories by 'Q' (Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch).

41 m. Launceston (White Hart, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; King's Arms, RB. 15/6, P. 8 gs.), a pleasant town of 4450 inhab., anciently known as Dunheved ('hill-head'), rises between two hills. On the summit of one is a ruined Norman Castle (adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2), the chief relic of which is the fine circular keep. George Fox was imprisoned here in 1656. On the other is a public park; both command views. The South Gate is the only remaining town-gate. St. Mary Magdalen (14th cent. tower) has elaborate carving on the exterior (1510-24), notably on the S. porch. A Norman arch from an Augustinian priory is now the entrance to the White Hart Hotel.

From Launceston to Padstow, see Rte. 27; a railway (W.R.) runs to Ply-

mouth via Tavistock.

49½ m. Five Lanes is ½ m. S. of Altarnun, with St. Nonna's holy well and a fine 14th cent. church notable for its woodwork. — We cross the wild Bodmin Moor and at (53½ m.) Bolventor, with the noted Jamaica Inn, pass about 1½ m. N.W. of Dozmary Pool (890 ft.), the lake into which Sir Bedivere threw Excalibur at King Arthur's behest. The spirit of Tregeagle, an unjust steward of Lanhydrock, is doomed in popular belief to empty the pool with a leaky limpet shell. About 3 m. N.W. rise Brown Willy and Row Tor (p. 193). — 63½ m. Bodmin (Royal, RB. 20/, P. 10 gs.; Cat & Fiddle Inn, RB. 12/6) is the county town of Cornwall (6050 inhab.). The church (15th cent.; restored) is the largest old church in Cornwall; it contains a \*Font of c. 1200, a movable piscina (1495), interesting woodwork, and the remarkable tomb of Prior Vivian (d. 1533).

The General station is \(\frac{1}{2}\) m. S. of the centre; from the North station trains run to Wadebridge and Padstow (see Rte. 27). — Lanhydrock House, \(\frac{1}{2}\) m. S., has a fine 17th cent. gatehouse and gallery (N.T.; adm. 2-6, Wed. & Sat. Apr.—Sept. 1/; garden 1/), while c. \(\frac{1}{2}\) m. N.E. lies Cardinham, with a good 15th cent. church (bench-ends) and a Celtic cross. — For the road to Newquay and to Plymouth, see Rte. 27a.

We now enter the china-clay country, and the conical white waste dumps are seen on all sides. — 71 m. Roche Station. To the left is (1 m.) Roche village (Commercial), with Roche

Rocks and *Hensbarrow* (1034 ft.) rising behind. — At (75<sup>2</sup> m.) Indian Queens the Newquay road bears off to the right and at (76½ m.) Fraddon the main road from N. Cornwall comes in on the right.

About 1 m. farther on A 39 bears to the left, affording a direct approach to Truro, Falmouth, and the Lizard, viā (4½ m.) Ladock (Falmouth Arms, RB. 15/). Near (6½ m.) Probus it joins the Plymouth-Truro road (Rte. 252).

78½ m. Summercourt, famous for its fair (p. 180). — At 87 m.

we cross the road from Truro to Perranporth, which lies 4 m. N. Perranporth (Droskyn Castle, RB. 22/6, P. 9-16 gs.; Perranporth, RB. 22/6, P. 8-12 gs., open always; unlic:: Sully's, RB. 17/6, P. 8-104 gs.; Ponsmere, P. 64-10 gs.) is a growing seasite resort on Perran Bay, noted for surf-bathing. About 14 m. N. are the remains of the small Church of St. Piran, restored to the light of day in 1835, after having been buried in the sand for upwards of 700 years. It is believed to have been erected over the tomb of St. Piran in the the control of the sand o 7th century. About 14 m. E. of Perranporth is the ancient amphitheatre of Perran or St. Piran's Round, 130 ft. in diameter. — St. Agnes (St. Agnes, RB. 15/6, P. 8 gs.), 4 m. S.W., was the birthplace of John Opie (1767–1807), the painter. — Porthtowan, 24 m. farther S.W., is a popular little bay.

93½ m. Redruth (Oates'), in the midst of the tin and copper district, is the Cornish mining centre, with the Mining Exchange, and is now incorporated with Camborne (35,800 inhab.). The house of Wm. Murdock (1754-1839), discoverer of gas as an illuminant, etc., has been restored as a memorial to him and to Richard Trevithick (1771-1833), the engineer. At Gwennap Pit, a grassy hollow 11 m. S.E., Wesley used to preach to large congregations of miners, and huge Methodist gatherings still take place at Whitsuntide. To the S.W. is seen Carn Brea Hill (735 ft.), occupied from Neolithic times to the Middle Ages. with the Dunstanville monument (1836).

From Portreath (Hotel, P. 7 gs.), a small resort 4 m. N.W. of Redruth (bus), the coast road (B 3301) runs S.W. to (5½ m.) Gwithian, skirting as many miles of seal-haunted cliff, owned by the N.T., including Godrey Point, the E. horn of St. Ives Bay.

At (97 m.) Camborne (Tyack's, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; White Hart, RB. 14/6) is the School of Metalliferous Mining, with the Hunt Memorial Museum (fine minerals). Also in the town is the Holman Museum of Engineering (weekdays 9-12, 2-4). Trevithick was born at Pool, between Redruth and Camborne, and lived for 25 years at Penponds, W. of Camborne, where his cottage survives; while the Trevithick Site Museum, with old engines, at East Pool, may be seen on application at the near-by petrol station. — 103½ m. Hayle (White Hart, RB. 13/6; Penmare, unlic., RB. 15/6, P. 7-91 gs.) is a small port on the estuary at the head of St. Ives Bay, opposite Lelant. About 1 m. farther on diverges (r.) the road to St. Ives (4½ m.).

The intervening places are the seaside and golfing resorts of (1 m.) Lelant (Lelant, RB. 16, P. 7 gs.), with the mother church of St. Ives, and (3 m.) Carbis Bay (Carbis Bay, RB. 25, P. 10-14 gs.; Gwel-Marten, RB. 21, P. 8-15 gs., Mar.-Sept. Unlic: Carrack Gladden, P. 73-12 gs.; Karenza, P. 8 gs., Apr.-Sept.; Headlands, Porthrepton, P. 63-12 gs.). The Knill Monument, exected in 1782 by a mayor of St. Iwes, 1 m. W. of Carbis Bay, is the

scene of a quaint ceremony every fifth year (last in 1956).

St. Ives (Tregenna Castle, well situated, RB. from 30/, P. 12-21 gs.; St. Ives Bay, RB. from 27/6, P. 9-17 gs., May-Sept.; Porthminster, RB. 19/, P. from 11 gs.; Chy-an-Albany, Garrack, RB. 17/6, P. 8-13 gs., Apr.—Oct.; Chy-an-Drea, P. 8-13½ gs.; Western, RB. 15/6, P. 7-10 gs.; and many private hotels), on one of the most charming bays in England, has a long tecord as a pilchard-fishing town (9050 inhab.) but is now rather a favourite seasideresort (fine sandy beach) and a haunt of artists; and paintings to suit all tastes may be viewed in many small picture-galleries and in the Museum, which covers also local crafts. The parish church (15th cent.; good benchands) in the quaint old part of the town its dedicated to St. Ia. an Irish saint ends), in the quaint old part of the town, is dedicated to St. Ia, an Irish saint believed to have suffered martyrdom here in the 5th century. By the S. porth believed to have suffered martyrdom here in the 5th century. By the S. porth is a 15th cent. cross. — The conspicuous Trencrom Hill (N.T.; view) lies 3 m. S. — Towednack, 3 m. S.W. on a lane off the Zennor road, has a plain little church with a 13th cent. chancel arch. — There are fine points on the coast S.W. of St. Ives, but the road via Zennor (4 m.), Morrah (8 m.), and St. Just (13 m.) (18 m.) I will be all the property of th (12 m.) to (18 m.) Land's End is hilly and not very interesting (see p. 190).

110 m. PENZANCE (i.e. 'holy headland'), a seaport (20,650 inhab.) delightfully situated on Mount's Bay, may be considered, owing to its mild climate and charming surroundings, the capital of what is somewhat ambitiously styled the 'Cornish Riviera.' Its fisheries and its market gardens are important. Penzance is the best headquarters for excursions in the Land's End district, and the archæologist will find many interesting monuments within reach. John Davidson (1857–1909), the Scottish poet, drowned himself here.

Hotels. Queen's, on the front, RB. 19/6-32/6, P. 8-15 gs.; Union, Chapel St., RB. from 21/, P. 35/; Mount's Bay, on the front, P. 9-12 gs., Apr.-Oct.; Regent, Chapel St., RB. 19/6, P. 7-10 gs.; Western, Alverton St., P. from 9 gs.; Royale, RB. 25/, P. from 9 gs., Mar.—Oct.; Yacht, on the front, RB. 15/-22/6, P. 7-12 gs.; Alexandra, unlic., RB. 14/6, P.

Post Office, Market Jew St. -

INFORMATION BUREAU, 104 Market Jew St.

Motor-Buses from the Station to the Esplanade; Land's End; St. Just; Gurnard's Head and Zennor; St. Ives; Lamorna and Treen; Mousehole; Helston and Falmouth; Truro and Plymouth. Steamer and Air Service to the Scilly Islands, see Rte. 26c.

Golf Course at Lelant, 61 m. N.E. - BATHING POOL at Battery Rocks,

E. end of Promenade.

We enter the town from the E., alongside the station. Thence Market Jew St. ascends to the Market House (1836), in front of which is a statue of Sir Humphry Davy (1778–1829), a native of the town. A tablet on the Union Hotel, W. of the harbour, records that the first announcement of the victory of Trafalgar was made from the Minstrel Gallery here. From the Market House or from Alverton St. several streets lead down to the sea-front, passing the Morrab Gardens (sub-tropical vegetation), with the *Penzance Library* (rare Cornish books and prints) and the ancient Market Cross. In the attractive Penlee Park, off Morrab Rd., is the interesting Museum of natural history and Cornish antiquities; and in Alverton St. is the Royal Geological Society Museum (adm. free to both; 10-5). On the N. side of the town, not far from the station, are the remains of Lescudjack Castle, an ancient hill-fort (view).

Among the interesting points in the nearer environs are Gulval, 1 m. N.E., with luxuriant graveyard and vicarage garden; Bleu Bridge, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) m. N., a slab-bridge with an inscribed stone (77th cent.; "Quentavus ledinu filius");

Madron, 2 m. N.W., the mother church of Penzance (view of Mount's Bay), with a ruined baptistery 1 m. farther N.W. — Castle-an-Dinas (765 ft.; view), with traces of a British hill-fort, lies to the left of the uninteresting St. Ives

road. — St. Michael's Mount (p. 187) may be reached by boat.
The Esplanade has been continued to (1 m.) Newlyn (Chypons, RB. 17/6, P. 7–11½ gs.; Antoine, P. 7–9 gs., both unlic.), a fishing village which has given its name to a school of 'open-air' artists. Here are the Passmore Edwards Art Gallery (adm. 6d.) and St. Peter's Church, beautifully fitted up in 1937, with Gallery (adm. 6d.) and St. Peter's Church, beautifully fitted up in 1937, with a fine sculptured crucifix (1941) by the vicar, and other work by Newlyn artists. The road beyond Newlyn ends at (3 m.) Mousehole (pron. 'Mowsal'; Old Coastguards, unlic., P. 8-11 gs.; Lobster Pot, RB. 18/6, P. 8-12 gs.), a most picturesque fishing village, with a fine Elizabethan house, Keigwin Arms. Paul Church. ½ m. inland, is the burial-place of Dolly Pentreath (d. 1777), usually described as the last person who spoke Cornish. From Mousehole we may follow the coast-line by a footpath to (5½ m.) Lamorna Cove (Hotel, RB. 18/, P. 6½-10½ gs., Mar.-Oct.). Near Boleigh, 1½ m. inland, are two menhirs and a stone circle, known as the Pipers and the Merry Maidens. The cliff walk may be prolonged to (13 m.) the Logan Rock (see Rite 26). (see Rte. 26).

### B. From Plymouth to Penzance

ROAD, 81½ m. A 38. 3 m. Devonport-Torpoint Ferry (see p. 169). — 19 m. Liskeard. — A 390. 30 m. Lostwithiel. — 38 m. St. Austell (by-pass). — 51½ m. Truro. — A 39, A 394. 68½ m. Helston. — 81½ m. Penzance. RAILWAY, see Rtc. 25A.

From Devonport (see Rte. 23) we cross the Hamoaze by

floating bridge to (3½ m.) Torpoint, in Cornwall.

From Plymouth A 388 runs N.W. to (4 m.) St. Budeaux, whence another ferry (see p. 169) crosses the Tamar estuary to Saltash, an old Cornish borough (7900 inhab.) dominated by the Royal Albert Bridge (p. 171). Trematon Castle lies 14 m. S.W., and Ince Castle, 24 m. farther on, overlooks the Lynher, a beautifully wooded river. From Saltash A 374, crossing the Lynher and the Tiddy, joins A 38 11 m. from Plymouth.

5 m. Antony House (1721; adm. daily 2.30-6, exc. Tues. & Fri., May-Sept., 2/6) contains original panelling and furniture. - 81 m. Sheviock is 1 m. N.E. of Whitsand Bay (Hotel, P. 8-13 gs., good), a long sandy bay, with golf links, extending E. to Rame Head. — Beyond (11 m.) Polbathick A 387 leads W. to Looe (7 m.).

At Polbathick the road on the right leads in 1 m. to little town of St. Germans, where the striking church, with two W. towers and a deep-set Norman porch, served as the cathedral of Cornwall until 1049. - About 3 m.

Norman porch, served as the cathedral of Cornwall until 1049. — About 3 m. S.W. of Polbathick is Downderry (Wide Sea, unlic., P. 7-11 gs.; Sea View, May-Sept., P. 8½ gs.; Eddystone), a quiet seaside resort, with good bathing. Looe (in W. Looe, Nailzee Point, RB. 21/, P. 12-18 gs.; Rock Towers, unlic., Mar.—Oct., RB. 21/, P. 9-14 gs.; Headland, Hannafore Point, P. 9-14 gs.; in E. Looe, Boscarn, RB. 18/6, P. 8-12 gs.; Looe, P. 10-14 gs.; Tregertha, P. 7-11 gs., all Apr.—Oct.; Ship) is a little port and popular seaside resort (3800 inhab.) on both banks of the Looe River. Pleasant walks may be taken inland to (3 m.) Duloe, with its stone circle, and (4 m.) St. Keyne's Well, the subject of a humorous ballad by Southey. — About 4½ m. W. is Polsperro (Claremont, unlic., P. 8-104 gs.; Noughts & Crosses, P. 8-12 gs.), a quaint and popular fishing-village in a narrow ravine, whence a road leads W. to (104 m.) Bodinnick Ferry opposite Fowey (see below). — A hilly road goes N.W., viå (c. 6 m.) Lanreath (Punch Bowl Inn, RB. 21/, P. 8-10 gs.), with an interesting church, and (8½ m.; r.) Boconnoc, where Chatham spent his boyinteresting church, and (84 m.; r.) Boconnoc, where Chatham spent his boyhood, to (11 m.) Lostwithiel.

19 m. Liskeard (Webb's, RB. 18/6, P. 10 gs.; Fountain, RB. 16/6, P. 8½ gs.), a market town (4300 inhab.) with a large Perp. church and a spacious square, once returned Gibbon to Parliament (1774), and, with Lostwithiel, Truro, and Helston, is one of the four 'Stannary' towns of Cornwall (comb. p. 173)

is one of the four 'Stannary' towns of Cornwall (comp. p. 173).

About 2½ m. N. on the S. edge of Bodmin Moor lies St. Cleer (fine view), whence we visit the interesting Trevethy Stone or Cromlech (1 m. E.), the three imperfect stone circles known as the Hurlers (2 m. N. of the three imperfect stone circles known as the Hurlers (2 m. N. of the three imperfect stone circles known as the Hurlers (2 m. N. of the three imperfect stone circles known as the Hurlers (2 m. N. of the three imperfect stone circles known as the Hurlers (2 m. N. of the three imperfect stone distance). The fine 15th cent. church of St. of the three imperfect stone circles known as the Hurlers (2 m. N. of the three imperfect stone circles known as the Hurlers (2 m. N. of the three imperfect stone circles known as the Hurlers (2 m. N. of the three imperfect stone circles known as the Hurlers (2 m. N. of the three imperfect stone circles known as the Hurlers (2 m. N. of the three imperfect stone circles known as the Hurlers (2 m. N. of the three imperfect stone circles known as the Hurlers (2 m. N. of the three imperfect stone circles known as the Hurlers (2 m. N. of the three imperfect stone circles known as the Hurlers (2 m. N. of the three imperfect stone circles known as the Hurlers (2 m. N. of the three imperfect stone circles known as the Hurlers (2 m. N. of the three imperfect stone circles known as the Hurlers (2 m. N. of the three imperfect stone circles known as the Hurlers (2 m. N. of the three imperfect stone circles known as the Hurlers (2 m. N. of the three imperfect stone circles known as the Hurlers (2 m. N. of the three imperfect stone circles known as the Hurlers (2 m. N. of the three imperfect stone circles known as the Hurlers (2 m. N. of the three imperfect stone circles known as the Hurlers (2 m. N. of the three imperfect stone circles known as the Hurlers (2 m. N. of the three imperfect stone circles known as the Hurlers (2 m. N. of the three imperfect stone circles known as the Hurlers (2 m. of the three imperfect stone

From Liskeard to Tavistock, see Rte. 24.

From (22 m.) Dobwalls we bear left off the Bodmin road and cross the Fowey at (30 m.) Lostwithiel (Royal Talbot, RB. 21/, P. 11 gs.; Royal Oak, RB. 15/), once represented in Parliament by Addison. The church has a fine spire and font. The Fowey Bridge and the Duchy House were both built c. 1400. Restormel Castle (6d. daily; Sun. from 2), 1 m. N., has a circular 13th cent. keep.

cent. keep.

From c. 2 m. beyond Lostwithiel B 3269 turns S. for (5½ m) Fowey (pron. 'Foy'; Fowey, RB. 25/, P. 10-14 gs.; St. Catherine's, unlic., RB. 17/, P. 8-10 gs.; Rockside, unlic., similar charges; Penlee, P. 7-14 gs.; Ship Inn, P. 7½ gs.; Old Quay House, unlic.), a quaint and characteristically Cornish little seaport (2350 inhab.) at the mouth of the lovely estuary of the Fowey. It is the 'Troy Town' of Sir A. Quiller-Couch (1863-1944), who resided here at 'The Haven.' It was once one of the foremost seaports of the kingdom, and the achievements of the 'Gallants of Fowey' rank with those of the 'Sea-Dogs of Devon.' Its harbour admits vessels of 12,000 tons, and quantities of chinaclay are exported. Above the large 15th cent. church of St. Fimbarrus, with a noble roof, is Place, the ancestral mansion of the Treffrys. St. Catherine's Fort (Henry VIII) is now in ruins. Ferries cross the river to Polruan (2d.; Lugger Inn, P 8 gs.) and Bodinnick (1d., car 2/6; Old Ferry Inn, RB. 21/, P. 8-12 gs.). The boating is good and safe; a pleasant boat-trip may be made to (1½ m. S.) Pridmouth, with its interesting Menabilly Grotto, formed of Cornish minerals. From Bodinnick ferry walkers should ascend to the Hall Walk (N.T.; \*View; memorials to 'Q' and to local men who fell in the Second World War). Thence they may continue along the river to Pont, then S. to Lanteglos (old church), returning to Fowey viâ Polruan (3½ m. in all). Castle Bore, a gorse-clad mound 2½ m. along the Lostwithel road, is believed to be the palace of King Mark, while Golant, with its old church on the river to the W., was the scene of the romance of Tristram and Issult.

At (33 m.) Tywardreath (New Inn, 1 m. l.) we approach the rather dreary china-clay country. To the N. of (34 m.) St. Blazey, however, is the wooded Luxulian Valley, rich in ferns and spanned by the lofty Treffry Viaduct of a disused railway. Just to the S. is Par (Royal, RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.), a china-clay and granite shipping port, important as the railway junction for Newquay, and beyond it is the golfing resort of St. Austell Bay (Carlyon Bay, P. 10-21 gs.; Cliff Head, RB. 22/6, P. 9-15 gs.).—38 m. St. Austell (22,150 inhab.; White Hart, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.), the centre of the kaolin or china-clay industry, the refuse heaps of which mar the adjoining district, has a church with a good Perp. tower and other interesting features.

Motor-Buses run to (1½ m.) Duporth (Farm Hotel, P. 27/-33/) and (2½ m.) Porthpean; and to (5½ m. S.) the quaint fishing port of Mevagissey (Treloen, RB. 17/6, P. 8½-12 gs., Mar.-Oct.; Ship, RB. from 15/) and (8 m.) Goan Haven, near Dodman Point (400 ft.; N.T.), the 'Dead Man's Rock' of 'Q'.

FROM ST. AUSTELL TO ST. MAWES, 18 m. Following the Truro road for 3 m., we then turn 1. on B 3287 and on A 3078. Lanes on the left lead to (11½ m.) Portice (Lugger Inn, P. 10-12½ gs., Mar.-Oct.) and to (12 m.) Veryan (New Inn, RB. 14½, P. 6 gs.; Nare, P. 10-17 gs., c. 1 m. S.W.) between which, on the coast, is Nare Head (N.T.).—11½ m. Ruan High Lanes (Pendower, P. 9-13 gs., 1 m. S.W. on Gerrans Bay).—At (14 m.) Trewithian the left-hand road leads to (15½ m.) the popular seaside village of Portscatho (Plume of Feathers, P. 8½ gs.) connected by bus with Percuil, for the Falmouth ferry. The right branch goes on via (16½ m.) St. Just-in-Roseland, with its lovely churchyard, to (18 m.) St. Mawes (Tresanton, P. 15½-28 gs., Mar.-Oct.; Rising Sun, RB. 21½, P. 9-15 gs.; Ship & Castle, Idle Rocks, P. 8-20 gs.; St. Mawes; ferry to St. Anthony and Percuil, 1/, to Falmouth, see p. 186), a fashionable resort, with one of Henry VIII's coast castles (adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2), opposite Pendennis. St. Anthony has an attractive old church

43½ m. Grampound, on the Fal, with its wide and dignified street, was once notorious as a 'rotten borough.' It was John Hampden's first parliamentary seat (1621). — 46 m. Probus has a beautiful late Perp. church-tower (125 ft.). We join A 39.

51½ m. TRURO (12,850 inhab.; Red Lion, RB. 21/, P. 12 gs.; Royal, RB. 19/6, P. 9-12 gs.; Brookdale, RB. 19/6, P. 81 gs.: Tavaners. RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs.), a market town and the seat of a bishop, lies on the Truro River, a branch of the Fal. When the see of Cornwall, after eight centuries of union with that of Devon, was reconstituted in 1876, Truro was chosen as the cathedral city. The Cathedral, an effective E.E. structure by J. L. Pearson, was built in 1880-1910 on the site of the Perp. church (16th cent.) of St. Mary, the S. aisle of which survives as an additional S. aisle to the choir. The satisfactory interior contains several monuments from St. Mary's Church, a lofty carved reredos, and a memorial to 'O'. The circular \* Baptistery is a memorial of Henry Martyn (1781-1812), the missionary, a native of Truro. Samuel Foote (1720-77) was also born here. The Museum and Art Gallery (10-4 or 5 weekdays), in River St., contains Cornish birds, \*Minerals, and antiquities, including an ingot of tin shaped like an astragalus (158 lb.), and Bronze Age ornaments of Cornish gold. The dignified Georgian architecture of Lemon St. is noteworthy.

The pleasant riverside walk to (1½ m.) Malpas (pron. 'Mopus'; ferry) may be continued by footpath to (2½ m.) St. Clement, with an interesting church, S. of which is the inscribed lenioc Stone, Thence by lane to (4 m.) Truro.

FROM TRURO TO FALMOUTH. BY ROAD (A 39), 11 m. We cross Restronguet Creek and ascend a side valley to (5 m.) Perranarworthal.—8½ m. Penryn (King's Arms), an ancient town (4100 inhab.) at the head of Penryn Creek, is known for its granite.—By River, 10 m. in ½ hr. The boat descends Truro River to (1½ m.) Malpas, below which it enters the Fal proper. To the left is Tregothnan (Viscount Falmouth), with its charming grounds. Below this is King Harry Reach, with beautifully wooded banks (N.T.) and a ferry (every ½ hr., 3d.; car 3/). To the right is Trelistick House (no adm.), with wooded grounds (N.T., 10-5 Thurs. in summer, 1/), below which we reach the wide Carrick Roads. Restronguet and Mylor Creeks are on the right, and beyond Trefusis Point the steamer enters Falmouth Harbour.

11 m. FALMOUTH (17,050 inhab.), a seaport, overlooks its beautiful sheltered harbour opening off Carrick Roads.

Until the middle of the 19th cent. Falmouth was a busy government mail-packet station, and it is still a port of call and a harbour of refuge, though now chiefly notable as a sunny and popular seaside resort. The sandy beach is on Falmouth Bay, facing S. It is an ideal place for boating excursions, the numerous creeks offering a great variety of scenery.

Hotels (on sea front). Falmouth (100 R.), RB. 25/, P. 10-18 gs.; Bay, RB. 22/6, P. 94-16 gs.; Green Bank, on Penryn Creek, RB. 25/, P. 8-15 gs.; Royal Duchy, RB. 21/, P. 35-42/; St. Michael's, RB. 18/6, P. 8-14 gs.; Gyllyngdune, Madeira, P. 8-13 gs.; Gwendra, unlic., P. 6-11 gs.; etc. In town: Royal, RB. 17/6, P. 84 gs.; Albion facine the harbour, similar Albion, facing the harbour, similar charges. — Nansidwell, with grounds, 3½ m. S.W. on Falmouth Bay, nr. Mawnan, P. 8-16 gs.; Crag, 2½ m. S.W.

at Maenporth, RB. 18/6, P. 8-14 gs. Post Office, The Moor.

Motor-Buses from The Moor to all destinations, including Buckland

Abbey (p. 175).

Steam Ferry (weekdays only in winter) to St. Mawes (2/, ret. 3/); to Percuil and St. Anthony (2/6, ret. 3/6). - STEAMERS OF MOTOR BOATS in summer to Helford and Port Navas; to Portloe; to Mylor; to St. Mawes; to St. Just-in-Roseland; and to Truro.

The most interesting part of the town is by the harbour; in Market St. and Church St. are several old houses and the Royal Hotel, a Georgian building. The church, dedicated to Charles I (1665), contains a tablet to the 14th Earl of Glencairn (d. 1791). the friend and patron of Robert Burns. Farther on an obelisk (1738) commemorates the powerful but extinct Killigrew family, whose residence. Arwenack House, stands opposite. At the end of the peninsula is Pendennis Castle (200 ft.: view; adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2), built by Henry VIII and taken by the Parliamentarians in 1645 after a five months' siege. A beautiful road leads round the promontory.

The steam ferry to St. Mawes (see above) affords access to the charming

The steam ferry to St. Mawes (see above) affords access to the charming peninsula of Roseland; motorists must go round by the ferry over King Harry Reach (see above). — The lovely sub-tropical gardens of Penjerrick, 3 m. S.W. of Falmouth, are open to visitors on Wed. & Sun., 1,30-430. The boat trip to Flushing (Lawn Cliff, RB. 14/6-22/, P. 6-9-j es.; ferry from Green Bank pier 3-6d., from the town 3½d.) may be recommended. Mylor churchyard (1½ m. N.) has the tallest cross in Cornwall.

The Road to the Lizard passes (6½ m.) Constantine (Queen's Arms), a charming village; (9 m.) Gweek, at the head of Helford River (where oyster-farming is carried on); and (10½ m.) Mawgan, with a Perp. church. Near the last is Trelowarren Park, the beautifully wooded estate of the Vyvyans. — Good walkers will find the Coast Route to the Lizard (c. 23 m.) very interesting: a motor-bus runs viå (2½ m.) Maenvorth and (4 m.) Mawnan Smith teresting; a motor-bus runs via (2½ m:) Maenporth and (4 m.) Mawnan Smith to (5½ m.) Hellord Passage (Ferry Boat Inn, RB. 21/, P. 3½–16½ gs.; Budock Vean, RB. 30/, P. 33/–51/, with golf course), where the estuary is ferried. Thence to the Lizard, see Rte. 26.

From Truro we follow the Falmouth road and after 64 m. diverge to the right on A 394. — 68½ m. Helston (Angel, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; Alpha, unlic., RB. 12/6, P. 5-8 gs.) is a lively and attractive little town (3450 inhab.), pleasantly situated above the Looe valley. It is convenient for visiting the Lizard (Rte. 26), and is connected by railway with (82 m.) Gwinear Road on the main Penzance line. On May 8th large crowds are annually attracted hither to see the 'Furry Dance,' in which couples, moving to a tune probably as old as the fête itself, solemnly dance along the streets and through the houses and gardens. About 1½ m. S. are the beautiful grounds of *Penrose* (open weekdays 8-8; walkers only), on the bank of *Looe Pool* (which disputes with Dozmary the possession of Excalibur), and 1 m. farther on is *Looe Bar*, formed of stones thrown up by the sea.

The somewhat strenuous coast walk to Penzance (17½ m.) leads viâ (2½-3 m.) Porthieven (17½ Rock, unlic., RB. 1716, P. 9-12 gs., Mar.-Oct.; Harbour, RB. from 15/6), a quaint village with a considerable harbour, (5 m.) Prewavas Head, (6\forall m.) Proh Sands (Prah Sands, RB. 16/6, P. 8-12 gs.; Sea Croft, P. 8-12 gs.; Coach & Horses, P. 7½ gs.), a fine bathing beach, near the ruined Pengersick Castle, (8 m.) Hoe Point, (10½ m.) Cudden Point, and (14 m.) Marazion. On the E. side of Cudden Point is Prussia Cove, once a haunt of smugglers.

On the main road is (72 m.) Breage, where the church contains mural paintings (c. 1470-1500) including Christ as Piers Plowman. — 78 m. Marazion or Market Jew (Trevarthian, unlic., P. 7½–9½ gs.), ¾ m. E. of its station, is important only as the starting-point of St. Michael's Mount. Its names have nothing to do with 'Jews' or 'Zion,' but seem connected with the old Cornish word for 'market' ('marghas').

\*St. Michael's Mount (c. 200 ft.), a precipitous mass of granite and slate resembling a smaller Mont St. Michel, is connected with the shore by a cause-way (500 yds), uncovered at low tide for 3 hrs. At other times it is reached by boat from Penzance or Marazion (ferry 6d.). It is identified with the Roman Ictls and has been associated with Christianity possibly from the 5th cent. (St. Keyne) and certainly from the 11th (1047), when Edward the Confessor established a chapel here and placed it under the Benedictine abbey of Mont St. Michel in Normandy. The Mount was presented to the Nat. Trust in 1933 and the castle, still belonging to the St. Aubyn family (Lord St. Levan), is open to the public on Wed, and Fri. (adm. 1), also on Mon. in summer (adm. 2/) when additional rooms are on view; conducted parties at 10.30, 12, 2, and 3.30 from Oct.-May and in summer more frequently. The drawing room, formed from the Lady Chapel, the monks' refectory (altered in the 17th cent.), and armoury are among the rooms shown, as well as the medieval chapel.

The church of St. Hilary, 2 m. E. of Marazion, has a Dec. tower and two inscribed stones (one Roman, the other undeciphered).

Beyond Marazion station we join A 30. — 81½ m. Penzance, see Rte. 25A.

### 26. THE LIZARD, LAND'S END. THE SCILLY ISLES

The best general headquarters for the exploration of S.W. Cornwall is Penzance, see p. 182; the Lizard is usually approached via Helston, see p. 186.

#### A. The Lizard

The Cornish peninsula to the S. of Helford River is now generally known as the Lizard, from the headland at its S. extremity. Its N. part was formerly called *Meneage*. It consists of a tableland, 200-370 ft. in height, on the breezy downs of which the remains of disused airfields are only too prominent. The Cornish heath (*Erica wagans*), however, grows in profusion;

but the main attraction for the tourist lies in the striking cliffscenery and delightful beaches of the coast-line.

A frequent motor-bus service connects Helston with (10) m.) Aizard Town in c. 1 hr., via Poldhu and Mullion; but good walkers will prefer the coast route, either all the way (14 m.) or from Poldhu (see below; 6½ m.). Other services (not Sun.) go from Helston to Ruan Minor and Kuggar; to Coverack, St. Keverne, and Porthallow; and to Manaccan and Gillan.

From Helston (p. 186) the main road runs S.E., passing 'H.M.S. Seahawk,' a huge naval air station. At (2½ m.) Dodson's Gap the road to Coverack, etc. (see below), diverges left. The right-hand turning, c. 13 m. farther on, goes to Poldhu and Mullion (see below), rejoining the main road at (7 m.) Penhale. Beyond (81 m.) Ruan Major, with its church-tower (1.) of granite and screenting, the road to Ruan Minor (Kennack House, 1 m. N.) and Cadgwith (see below) diverges on the left.

101 m. Lizard Town (Lizard, RB. 16/6, P. 71-91 gs.; Housel Bay, P. 9-12 gs., Apr.-Sept.; Caerthilian, RB. 15/6, P. 6-94 gs.: Polbream, unlic., P. 8 gs.), a straggling village, lies 3 m. inland from Lizard Point (the Ocrinum of Ptolemy), the southernmost point of England (49° 57′ 32" N. lat.), marked by two powerful lighthouses (adm. afternoons). There is a lifeboat station at Polpeor, W. of the lighthouses, and E. of them is

Housel Bay, with the bathing-beach.

For the COAST ROUTE from Helston to the Lizard we skirt the W. side of Looe Pool to reach the sea at (2½ m.) Looe Bar, whence we follow the coastguard path to the left. - 5½ m. Gunwalloe has a 15th cent, church with a detached belfry. — 6 m. Poldhu Cove (Poldhu, P. 10-15 gs.). A monument, set up by the Marconi Co., marks the site of the wireless station (demolished 1933) from which the first wireless signals to cross the Atlantic were transmitted in Dec. 1901.

From this point a road runs inland to (1 m.) Mullion (Mount's Bay, P. 5-12 gs.), the Perp. church of which is noted for its carved bench-ends. The road goes on to (24 m.) Penhale (see above).

The next point on the coast is (6\fm.) Polurrian Cove (Polurrian, RB. 23/6, P. 11-18 gs.), with a good sandy beach. This is followed by (7½ m.) \*Mullion Cove (N.T.; Mullion Cove, RB. 25/, P. 11-18 gs.; café), the wonderful caves of which may be visited at low tide (best at new moon or full moon: \*View of Mullion Island, etc., from a tunnel connecting two parts of the cave). — The path goes on viâ Predannack Head, Vellan Head, and Gew Graze to (12½ m.) \*Kynance Cove (N.T.), with its richly coloured serpentine cliffs, its fantastic rock-formations, and its silvery sands. On the W. side is Asparagus Island, . where, when the tide is making, clouds of spray rise from the Devil's Bellows. The cave here is called the Devil's Throat or Drawing Room, while the two on the shore are known as the Kitchen and Parlour. — We may now turn inland for (14 m.) Lizard Town (see above), or continue along the coast past Yellow Carn Cliff, Caerthilian Cove, and Pistol Meadow, where

the bodies washed ashore from the wreck of the 'Despatch' were buried (1809), to (14 m.) Lizard Point and Lighthouse (see above).

The coast walk goes on beyond the Bumble Rock, the W. horn of Housel Bay, with the huge cavity known as the Lion's Den. Rounding Bass Point, we begin to follow the E. side of the peninsula. Beyond Hot Point we pass Landewednack (with the parish church of Lizard Town). The Dolor Hugo and other caves on this part of the coast are best explored by boat.—2 m. The Devil's Frying Pan is another circular hollow like the Lion's Den.—2½ m. Cadgwith (Hotel, RB. 21/, P. 9½ gs.) is a picturesque little fishing village.—Beyond the glade of Poltesco and (3½ m.) the broad Kennack Sands, we round (7 m.) Black Head, famous for its scrpentine, and reach (8½ m.) Coverack (Headland, P. 11–14 gs., Apr.—Sept.; Bay, unlic.), a charming little place (road, see above).— Just beyond Manacle Point, nestling in a cove, is (11½ m.) Porthoustock.

Offshore are the dangerous Manacle Rocks and 1 m. inland is St. Keverne (Three Tuns, RB. 15/, P. 7 gs.), with the largest church in W. Cornwall.

From (13 m.) *Porthallow*, a little fishing village, or from (14½ m.) *Gillan* we may return to Helston by bus. The latter route passes (16½ m.) *Manaccan*, with an interesting church.

A road runs N. from Manaccan to Helford (11 m.) on Ilelford River (p. 186) across which walkers may ferry to join the Falmouth road (bus) at Helford Passage.

### B. The Land's End District

The S.W. peninsula of Cornwall, which terminates in Land's End, presents on its coast some of the finest cliff-scenery in England. while the interior abounds in ancient stone monuments. It is here described in a series of routes radiating from Penzance. St. Ives offers alternative headquarters for the N. portions.

# FROM PENZANCE TO LAND'S END

MOTOR-Bus direct (10 m.) in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.; or coach viâ the Logan Rock (13 m.; comp below).

We leave Penzance by Alverton St. (A 30) and soon the road to St. Just diverges right. At (2½ m.) Drift the road on the right leads to Sancreed (with a tall churchyard cross; ½ m.), and at (3½ m.) Catchall our road keeps to the right. Just before the top of Tregonebris Hill, on the right, is a menhir known as the Blind Fiddler, while on the left stands Boscawen-ûn (the Nine Maidens), a circle 80 ft. in diameter, consisting of 19 stones around a menhir. At (5½ m.) the village of Crows-an-Wra is an old cross. Farther on we are joined (r.) by a road from St. Just. Beyond (8½ m.) Sennen (Old Success Inn, RB. 21/-28/6, P. 8½-12 gs.; Sennen Cove, P. 10-12 gs.), with the misnamed 'First & Last Hotel in England,' the buses go on to (10 m.) Land's End (Land's End, RB. 25/, P. 10-14 gs., May-Oct.). In fact the last house in England is a cottage dispensing refreshments.

\*Land's End (5° 41′ 31″ W. long.), the westernmost point of England, known to the ancients as Bolerium and in Cornish as Penwith, is a huge, turf-topped mass of granite, 60 ft. in height, from which a narrow ridge juts out into the sea. The \*View extends 25 m. W. to the Scilly Isles and is bounded on the N. by Cape Cornwall and the Brisons rocks. Immediately in front is the Longships Lighthouse. To the right (N.) and left (S.) are the rocks known as the Irish Lady and the Armed Knight. About 8 m. S. is the Wolf Rock Lighthouse.

FROM PENZANCE TO THE LOGAN ROCK, 9 m. (bus to Treen). At (3½ m.) Catchall (see above) we keep left, and 2 m. farther on we reach St. Buryan, with a conspicuous 15th cent. church tower (90 ft. high) and two old crosses. From (8½ m.) Treen (Logan Inn) we may visit the headland fort of Treryn Dinas and the Logan Rock, ½ m. S. (N.T.). This huge mass of stone (65 tons) is so delicately balanced that it can be moved with trifling exertion. It has, however, never rocked or 'logged' so well since it was idly overset in 1824, with the aid of a friend, by Lieut. Goldsmith (the poet's nephew), who had to replace it at a cost of c. £125.

By following the coast westward to (5½ m.) Land's End viâ (½ m.) Porthcurno, with the Minack Cliff Theatre, and (2 m.) the small church of St. Levan (E.E. and Perp.), with a good screen and bench-ends, walkers may see some of the finest rock-scenery in England, including the bold headlands of Tol Pedn Penwith and Pardenack. At Porthcurno Cove is the main landing station of deep-sea cables.

FROM PENZANCE TO ZENNOR, 7 m. (bus). We follow the road up the vale of Trevaylor, passing (1½ m.) Bleu Bridge (r.). Beyond (3 m.) Newmill we may diverge (r.) to visit (4½ m.) the hut-village (c. 100 B.C.) of Chysauster (adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2). To the left of the road, 1 m. farther on, is the Mulfra Quoit dolmen. A path on the left, just short of the (5½ m.) coast road, leads to the fine beehive hut at Bosporthennis. Gurnard's Head, a fine promontory, lies ½ m. straight ahead from the junction with the coast road. We turn right for (7 m.) Zennor, with a half-fallen dolmen of unusual size (18 ft. by 9½ ft.), on the moor to the S. (r.), and the Wayside Museum (10.30-6, Whitsun-Oct.). St. Ives is 4 m. E. (bus).

FROM PENZANCE TO MORVAH AND ST. JUST, 10 m. (motorbus). The road runs N.W., passing (2 m.) Madron. Beyond (4 m.) Lanyon Quoit dolmen a path leads in ½ m. to the Ding Dong Mine, almost certainly worked before the Christian era. On the moors to the N.W. are the Mên-an-Tol ('holed stone') and the Mên Scryfa ('written stone'). A little farther E. are the remains of a stone circle called the Nine Maidens (1 m. W. of Mulfra, see above). From our road, 1 m. beyond the Lanyon Quoit, a track on the left brings us in 1½ m. to the hill-fort known as Chûn Castle, with two concentric walls, probably Irish work of the 5th cent., and a fine dolmen. — We join the

coast road just short of (6 m.) Morvah. — 10 m. St. Just-in-Penwith (Commercial, RB. 14/, P. 5-7 gs.; Trewellard, at Pendeen) is a small town (4100 inhab.) with a 15th cent. church (interesting interior). The St. Just Round or Amphitheatre was used for Cornish miracle and mystery plays

used for Cornish miracle and mystery plays.

On the coast, 1½ m. N.W., is the Botallack Mine, the workings of which extend a long way under the sea (no adm), and 1 m. farther on is the Levant Mine. About 1½ m. W. of St. Just is Cape Cornwall (view), whence good walkers may follow the coast to (6½ m.) Land's End. — About 1 m. S. on the Land's End road is the Kelynack Airport, for the Scilly air service.

## C. The Scilly Isles

The R.M.S. 'SCILLONIAN,' of the Isles of Scilly S.S. Co., leaves from the S. pier at Penzance to (39 m.) Hugh Town in the Scilly Isles taking 2½ hrs. (25], return 32/6; week-end 27/6). In June-Sept. the steamer sails 6 times weekly; Jan.-March on Mon., Wed., Fri.; other seasons on Tues., Thurs., Sat. The passage, which is apt to be rough, affords good views of the coast. About half-way we pass the Wolf Rock Lighthouse (1.). — MOTOR LAUNCH daily from St. Mary's to Tresco, Bryher, and Samson (return 4/); to St. Martin's; and to St. Agnes.

AIR SERVICES from the Land's End Airport (Kelynack, near St. Just) to

St. Mary's in 20 min. (33/, return 50/).

The Scilly Isles are an archipelago of about 150 islands, islets, and rocks, forming an outlying portion of the granitic mass of Cornwall. The name, taken from Scilly Isle, one of the smallest of the group, is somewhat of a mystery, and their former exclusive identification with the Cassiterides or 'Tin Islands' of Herodotus has been abandoned. According to legend they are the only visible relic of Lyonesse, the land of the Arthurian legends, which lies, forty fathoms deep, between them and Cornwall. The innumerable barrows and other early British remains give colour to the supposition that the isles were the 'Highlands' adjoining the low alluvial plain of Lyonesse. The total population is 2200, confined to the five islands of St. Mary's, St. Martin's, Tresco, Bryher, and St. Agnes. The climate is very mild (mean winter temp. 46°, summer 58°), and the chief occupation of the inhabitants is now the growing of early flowers for the London market. Fishing also is carried on. Seals are numerous on the smaller islands. Since 1337 the islands have belonged to the Duchy of Cornwall.

St. Mary's, the largest island (2½ m. by 2 m.), contains more than half of the population. On its W. coast lies Hugh Town (Tregarther's, RB. 21/; Star Castle, an Elizabethan fortress, P. 9g.; Atlantic, P. 30/-37/6; Holgate, P. 10-13 gs., Mar.-Sept.; Springfields), the capital of the group. Among the chief points (all on the coast) are Porth Hellick (E. side), the cliff-fort known as Giant's Castle (close by), Old Town Bay (with the graves of 120 persons lost in the 'Schiller' in 1875), Pulpit Rock, and Peninnis Point (lighthouse). Near the last is a 'logan rock,' weighing over 300 tons. The best views are from Garrison Hill (S.W.) and Telegraph Hill (N.W.).— Tresco (New Inn), the second-largest island, lies about 1 m. N.W. of St. Mary's. Here (4 m. inland) are the ruins of Tresco Abbey (10th cent.) and the residence of the Dorrien-Smith family, with its wonderful sub-tropical "Cardens (adm. 2/6; weekdays 10-4, May-Sept.) and collection of figureheads of ships lost on the Scill Rocks. Near the N. end of the island is the so-called Cromwell's Castlema name commemorating the fact that the sides, the last stronghold of the

Royalists, were subdued by the Cromwellians under Adm. Blake. On the N. coast is Piper's Hole, a narrow shaft running underground for 600 ft. — Bryher (teas), W. of Tresco, repays a visit by its rocky coast, especially a Shipman Head and Hell Bay. — St. Martin's, to the N.E., contains Bronze and Iron Age remains. — St. Agnes has some good barrows, a curiously perched boulder called the Punch Bowl, and the old sacred well of Sanrta Warna. On the downs is an ancient maze, set in pebbles and known as 'Troy Town.' — Samson, to the S. of Bryher, is the scene of Sir Walter Besant's 'Armorel of Lyonesse'; it is now uninhabited. On St. Helen's, N.E. of Tresco, are the scanty remains of a very ancient church, probably connected with St. Elidius (8th cent.), of whose name that of the island seems a corruption.

On the Bishop Rock, c. 4 m. S.W. of St. Agnes and accessible only on calm

On the Bishop Rock, c. 4 m. S.W. of St. Agnes and accessible only on calm days, Adm. Sir Cloudesley Shovel perished in a wreck in 1707, before the lighthouse was erected.

#### 27. NORTH CORNWALL

North Cornwall contains some of the most striking scenery in England, and it includes a region closely associated with the legendary history of King Arthur. The traveller who has reached Land's End via the S. coast of Devon and Cornwall is strongly advised to return by the N. coast, making his way from Penzance to Newquay by road or by the railway via Chacewater and proceeding thence by the fine route to Clovelly and Bideford. The energetic walker may advantageously make several of the stages on foot.

RAILWAY FROM LONDON. Newquay is reached most directly from Paddington viå Exeter, Plymouth, and Par (281 m. in 7 hrs.); Bude (2281 m. in 5 hrs.) and Padstow (260 m. in 6 hrs.) from Waterloo by the Atlantic Coast Express viå Exeter, Okehampton, and Halwill Junction. Through carriages

run on other (less rapid) trains in summer by both these routes.

ROAD FROM PENZANCE TO BRIDGWATER (A 30 and A 39), 168 m. (steep hills between Barnstaple and Porlock). Beyond St. Columb Major this route is practically identical with the roads described on pp. 195, 201–202, and 201–205. From Penzance by A 30 to (35 m.) Fraddon, where we take A 39 (1), see Rie. 25A. — 38 m. St. Columb Major. [Newquay may be included by diverging I. on A 3075, 32 m. from Penzance, and rejoining the main route at (39 m.) St. Columb Major.] From (40 m.) Winnard's Perch, B 3274 runs I. to Padstow (4 m.), — 46 m. Wadebridge. — 56\frac{1}{2} m. Camelford. — 63\frac{1}{2} m. Its parter Posts. [Or from Camelford I. by B 3266 and B 3263 to (6 m.) Tintagel. — 10 m. Boxcastle. — 14 m. Tresparrett Posts.] — 74\frac{1}{2} m. Strong (Bude, 1\frac{1}{2} m. W.). — 78 m. Kilkhampton. — 88 m. Clovelly Cross, I m. S. of Clovelly, — 95 m. Ford. — 98 m. Bideford. — 107 m. Barnstaple. — 117 m. Blackmoor Gate. [Or by A 361 N.W. from Barnstaple. — 5 m. Braunton. — 13 m. Ilfracombe. — Thence to (23 m.) Blackmoor Gate, see Rte. 29A.] From Blackmoor Gate to (124 m.) Lynnouth, see Rte. 29A. — From Lynmouth to (136 m.) Porlock and (142 m.) Minhead, see Rte. 29B. — Thence to (168 m.) Bridgwater and London, see Rtes. 18, 19.

# A. From Plymouth to Newquay

RAILWAY, 55‡ m. W.R. in 2-3 hrs.; carriages usually changed at Par.

The ROAD ROUTE follows the Penzance road (Rte. 25B) to (22 m.) *Dobwalls*, then descends the charming valley of the Fowey to (32 m.) *Bodmin*. From Bodmin we take A 30 as far as (43 m.) *Indian Queens* (Rte. 25A), there bearing right on A 392.

51 m. NEWQUAY (9950 inhab.), a seaside and golfing resort, with excellent hotels, lies on a magnificent coast.

Hotels (mostly closed in winter). Headland (100 R.), near the golf course, P. 42/-57; Atlantic, on Towan Head, P. from 14 gs.; Bristol (100 R.),

open always, P. 9-18 gs.; Victoria, RB. 21/, P. 10-15 gs.; Great Western, open always, similar charges; Beachcroft, unlic., P. 8-11 gs.; St. Rumon's,

Fistral Bay, P. 9-17 gs.; Marina, P. 8-12 gs.; Penolver, P. 7-11 gs.; Pentire, beyond the golf course, P. from 8 gs.; Kilburnie, Central, both open always, P. 7-11 gs.; and many others.

Motor-Buses to Perranporth; St. Austell: Truro: St. Columb Major and Wadebridge; Padstow. - COACH daily in summer to Bude, Clovelly, and Ilfracombe, see Rtc. 270.

The town lies parallel with the coast, at the landward end of the promontory ending in Towan Head, which separates Newquay Bay, with the little harbour, from Fistral Bay, overlooked by the golf course and Pentire Point (bus). The cliffs both to E. and W. are fine and the bathing is good, though dangerous in places (warning notices); and visitors should beware of taking long walks along the beaches when the tide is making.

A favourite excursion is to follow the Padstow road to (6 m. N.) the charming village of St. Mawgan-in-Pydar, thence to descend W. through the Vale of Lanherne to (8 m.) Mawgan Porth and return by the coast via (94 m.) Watergate Bay (Seawynds, RB. 17/6, P. 74-94 gs.) to (13 m.) Newquay. The 13-15th cent, church of St. Mawgan has a fine tower and a wealth of woodcarving (1450-1550) and brasses. Beside it is a 14th cent. cross. Lanherne (façade of 1580), close by, once the manor house of the Arundells, is now a Carmelite nunnery, and has a 10th cent. cross by the entrance. — About 1½ m. N. of Mawgan Porth are Bedruthan Steps (110tel, P. 8-11 m.), a fine piece of rock scenery (especially in rough weather), whence we may follow the coast to (4½ m.) Pepper Cove and then turn inland for (8 m.) Pedstow. — A good walk crosses the Gannel to the S. of Newquay and leads via Crantock (2 m.; font of 1473 in the church) to (4 m.) Kelvey Head (N.T.; 305 acres). — Trerice (N.T.; adm. 1/, on Wed & Sun. 11-12.30, 1.30-5, April-Sept.), a manor house of 1571, lies 3 m. S.t. of Newquay.

Railways run via Pertraport to Chacewater (Truro, Penzance), and to carving (1450-1550) and brasses. Beside it is a 14th cent. cross. Lunherne

Railways run via Perranporth to Chacewater (Truro, Penzance), and to

Par (Plymouth).

# B. From Exeter to Wadebridge and Padstow

RAILWAY. 884 m. S.R. in 3-34 hrs.; to (824 m.) Wadebridge in 24-34 hrs. The trains start from Central Station but stop also at St. David's and run via (381 m.) Halwill Junction, (521 m.) Launceston, and (691 m.) Camelford.

Travellers by road follow A 30 past (22½ m.) Okehampton and (41 m.) Launceston (Rte 25A) to (46½ m.) the Square and Compass, where A 395 diverges on the right. The dreary road ascends to (48½ m.) the top of Laneast Down (787 ft.), ½ m. to the right of which is Lidcott, the birthplace of J. C. Adams (1819-92), the discoverer of the planet Neptune. - Beyond (52 m.) Hallworthy (Sportsman's Arms, RB. 17/6, P. 7½ gs.) we join A 39 and turn S. - 58 m. Camelford, a dreary town, is no longer regarded as the Camelot of King Arthur. Slaughter Bridge, near the station (1½ m. N. of the town), was the scene of a battle between the Britons and the Saxons in 823 but not of Arthur's death.

At Lanteglos, 11 m. S.W., with the mother-church of Camelford, are an inscribed Saxon stone and 3 old crosses. -- Delabole, 2 m. W., the 'St. Tid' of Eden Phillpotts, has quarries of roofing-slate which have been worked for four centuries.

Brown Willy (1375 ft.), the highest hill ('Bryn Whelli') in Cornwall, and its twin summit, Rough or Row Tor (1312 ft.; war memorial on the top), rise 3-4 m. S.E. of Camelford, from which they may be ascended in 2-3 hrs. The view is wide but dull. Good walkers may descend S. to (12 m.) Bodmin or E. to (4 m.) Five Lanes and (7 m.) Launceston (see Rte. 25A).

From (61 m.) St. Teath (r.) a road diverges for Post Gaverne (Hotel, RB. 15/, P. 8½ gs.; Headlands, P. 7–10 gs., both summer only) and for *Port Isaac* (Castle Rock, P. 7-93 gs., Mar.-Sept.), a little cove 5 m. W. The 15th cent. church of St. Endellion, 21 m. S. of Port Isaac, is noteworthy for its woodwork. — We descend the Allen valley. — 69½ m. Wadebridge (Molesworth Arms, RB. 19/6, P. 10½ gs.; Swan, RB. from 12/6), a market town (2860 inhab.) on the Camel estuary, is noted for its fine bridge dating from 1485 (320 ft.; 15 arches; widened in 1847). Egloshavle (E.E. and Perp. church) stands on the right

One of the oldest railways in England (1834; S.R.) connects Wadebridge with (61 m.) Bodmin. - To Newquay, see Rte. 27D.

We bear right on to A 389. — 76 m. Padstow ('Petrock's Stow'; Metropole, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 8-11 gs.; Dinas, P. 71-101 gs.; Ship), a decayed port (2850 inhab.) with a harbour on the lovely Camel estuary, is famous for its Hobby Horse festivities on May Day. The church has an E.E. tower, a 15th cent.

font, and the 17th cent. Prideaux monument.

Iont, and the 1/th cent. Frideaux monument.

About 2-2\frac{1}{2} m. N.W. are the bathing resorts, with fine sands, of Trevone (Dunrovan, unlic., P. 6-9 gs.) and Harlyn Bay (Hotel, Easter-Oct.), with prehistoric burials and a museum (9d.), and about 2 m. farther is Trevose Head (lighthouse; view). Stepper Point, 2\frac{1}{2} m. N., commands a fine view of the coast. A ferry (6d.) crosses the Camel to Rock (Rock, RB. 19/6, P. 10-15 gs.; Dormy House, P. 8-14 gs.) and St. Enodoc golf links. Beyond are St. Enodoc's church (15th cent.), recovered from the sands in 1863, Daymer Bay (Bodare, unlic., RB. 18/6, P. 30/ or 9 gs.), and (3 m.) Polzeath (Polzeath Lodge, RB. 15/-21/, P. 9-13 gs.; Atlantic House, \frac{1}{2} m. N., P. 9-14 gs., both open Mar.—Sept.), with good bathing, N. of which is Pentire Head (N.T., 365 acres).

To Newquay, see Rte. 27A.

#### C. From Exeter to Bude

RAILWAY, 57 m. S.R. in 2-2½ hrs. The trains start from Central Station but stop also at St. David's, and run viâ (26 m.) Okehampton, (38½ m.) Halwill Junction, and (46½ m.) Holsworthy.

From Exeter (A 377) to (8 m.) Crediton, see Rte. 28. — At (10 m.) Barnstaple Cross we bear left for (194 m.) North Tawton (r.; Burton Hall, RB. 15/, P. 7-9 gs.), beyond which we cross the Taw. - 211 m. Sampford Courtenay is a charming village with a Perp. church. The little 12th cent. church of Honeychurch lies 11 m. N. — 28 m. Hatherleigh (George, RB. 17/6, P. from 9 gs.), on the Lew, is on the road and railway from Okehampton to Torrington. The church of North Lew, 41 m. S., contains good 16th cent. woodwork. — At (37 m.) the junction of B 3218 the 17th cent. Dunsland House (N.T.; not yet open) lies 1 m. N. Stapleton (2 m. farther on) was the birthplace of Walter de Stapledon (1261-1326), founder of Exeter College, Oxford. — 41 m. Holsworthy (White Hart, RB. 16/, P. 7-9 gs.) has a church with a massive Perp. tower. Farther we cross the Tamar and the disused *Bude Canal* (1825), on which inclined planes take the place of locks, and enter Cornwall. — 48 m. Stratton (Tree,

RB. 18/6, P. 9-11 gs.; King's Arms, RB. 17/6, P. 7 gs.), where we cross A 39, has a fine Perp. church containing the tomb of Sir John Arundell (1561). Just to the N.W. is *Stamford Hill*, where the Parliamentarians were defeated in 1643 "by the valour of Sir Beville Grenville and ye Cornish army." *Launcells* church, 1 m. E., has notable 15th cent. woodwork and tiles.

50 m. Bude (Efford Down, RB. 18/6, P. 8-14 gs., open always; Falcon, RB. 22/6, P. 9-15 gs.; Westcliff, P. 7-14 gs.; Hawarden, P. 8-10½ gs.; Grenville, P. 12-16 gs.; St. Margaret's, near station, RB. 15/, P. 7-9 gs., open always; Hartland, P. 8-12 gs., these two unlic.; etc.) is a favourite summer and golfing resort (3350 inhab.), with fine sands, and magnificent coast scenery both N. and S. Bude Haven is protected by a breakwater terminating in the Chapel Rock. Compass Point, to the W., and Efford Beacon, to the S.W., afford good views.

A pleasant walk leads S. to (4 m.) Widemouth Bay via (1½ m.) Upton (Green

Acres, unlic., P. 7-9 gs.); motor-buses run to all points in the neighbourhood. Morwenstow (Inn), of which R. S. Hawker was vicar from 1834 to 1875, lies 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)-8 m. N. of Bude. To reach it we follow the coast N. past Menachurch Point to (4 m.) the Duck Pool, at the mouth of the Coombe Valley (see below), and hence either continue to follow the coast, viå (1 m.) the Lower and (1\(\frac{1}{2}\) m.) Higher Sharpnose Point, or turn inland for \(\frac{1}{2}\) m. and then follow the road. The church of Morwenstow (founded by St. Morwenna) has a pre-Norman font and Norman arches with beautiful zigzag moulding. Over the door of the vicarage, built by Hawker, is a quaint inscription in rhyme. Tonacombe, just to the S., is a fine medieval house, the home of Eustace Leigh in 'Westward Hol'- Good walkers may extend their coast walk N. viå (7 m.) Hartland Point, passing on the way the lofty Hennacilif and Embury Beacon.— From Duck Pool (see above) we may ascend the Combe Valley, passing the woods of Stow (the site of Sir Richard Grenville's house described in 'Westward Hol'), to (3\(\frac{1}{2}\) m.) Kilkhampton, whence we may return by road to (5\(\frac{1}{2}\) m.) Bude viå (4 m.) Stratton.

# D. From Newquay to Clovelly and Bideford

Between Newquay and Bideford (c. 80 m.), the country is linked up by motor-buses, with through services in summer. Circular tour railway and bus tickets may be obtained locally or at Paddington Station in London for many varied combinations. — In summer (May-Sept.) a through MOTORBUS plies between Newquay and Ilfracombe; another between lifracombe and Lynton; a third between Lynton and Minehead; and a fourth between Minehead and Exeter.

Minenead and Exeter.

The local stages are as follows: MOTOR-BUS daily from Newquay to (17½ m.) Wadebridge (1 hr.). MOTOR-BUS from Wadebridge viā Tintagel (1½ hr.) and Boscastle to (35½ m.) Bude (2½ hrs.). MOTOR-BUS from Bude from Edward (1½ hr.). MOTOR-BUS from Clovelly to (11 m.) Bideford (½ hr.).—From Bideford the journey may be continued by railway viā Barnstaple to Ufracombe, or by motor-bus (1½ hr.); thence to Lynton in 1½ hr. (see Rite. 29).

FROM NEWQUAY (Rte. 27a) TO WADEBRIDGE. The high-lying road commands wide views. —  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. St. Columb Minor, with a prominent church-tower (late Dec.). — 7 m. St. Columb Major (Red Lion, RB. 14/6, P.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  gs.; bus to St. Columb Road station,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m.) has a fine Dec. and Perp. church (restored), dedicated to a maiden St. Columba, and a moated rectory. The lofty earthwork of Castle-an-Dinas, 2 m. S.E., has been damaged by a wolfram mine. — We go N. on A 39 which passes the 'Nine

Maidens.' ne of standing stones (r.), and crosses St. Breock Downs, on the N. side of which are the Pawton dolmen and the inscribed stone of Nanscow. — 15 m. Wadebridge (Rtd. 27B).

FROM WADEBRIDGE TO BOSCASTLE travellers may proceed via Tintagel. — To (10½ m.) Camelford, see Rte. 27B. — From (12 m.) Camelford Station the Tintagel road (B 3263, 4½ m.)

holds to the left.

Tintagel (Wharncliffe, RB, 17/6, P. 9-12 gs.; Pengenna Farm, P. 7 gs.), the "wild Tintagel by the Cornish seas," is one of the most famous places in Cornwall. On the coast, ½ m. from the little village of Trevena (now generally called Tintagel), and rising above a narrow cove surrounded by sombre cliffs of slate, is \*Tintagel Head, a promontory connected with the mainland by a rocky neck. Here, partly on the 'island' portion and partly on the mainland, are ruins of the Castle (adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2) which the early chronicles and modern poetry conspire to accept as the birthplace of King Arthur, son of Uther Pendragon and Ygrayne. The castle was a stronghold of the Earls of Cornwall from c. 1150 and the keep (on the mainland) dates from c. 1230. 72, but excavations have revealed traces of a Celtic monastery occupied from c. 500 to c. 850. A steep railed path mounts to the summit, on which are the remains of a small chapel of the 13th cent. (perhaps incorporating some Saxon work), a spring of fresh water, and a natural cavern. - The striking "View work), a spring of fresh water, and a natural cavern. — The striking "View from the headland (N.T.) comprises the wild and rocky shore from Trevoe Head (S.) to Hartland Point (N.). — The Parish Church (SS. Maieriana and Marcelliana), on the cliffs W. of the village, contains traces of Saxon (?) work (N. wall of nave and chancel), a curious Norman font, and a stone altar in the little Lady Chapel. In the village is the Old Post Office (N.I.; adm. 6d.; weekdays 10-1, 2-6), a 14th cent, house.

About 1½ m. S. of the village are Trebarwith Sands (Strand, RB. 17/6, P. 7-9 gs., unlic.), a fine bay, with the striking Gull Rock (133 ft.).

The road from Tintagel to Boscastle, 3½ m. N.E., passes (1 m.) the \*Rocky Valley a signnost (T.) points the way to (1 m.) St. Nichtan's or St. Nettan's

Valley a signpost (r.) points the way to (1 m.) St. Nighton's or St. Nectur's Kieve, a pretty little waterfall (adm. 6d.).

Boscastle (Wellington, RB. 17/6, P. from 8 gs., Mar.-Oct.) is a small village, the chief interest of which is its intricate little \*Harbour (disused), flanked by formidable cliffs (N.T.). The name is a corruption of Bottreaux Castle, now vanished. The 'silent' (i.e. bell-less) church of Boscastle is at Forrabury, close to the soaring headland of Willanark.

A walk may be taken N. to (1 m.) Pentargon Bay, with its waterfall, and thence along the cliffs to (5† m.) Crackington Haven. — The church (E.E.) at Minster, [‡ m. E. of Boscastle, is perhaps a remnant of a Benedictine priory. — Sr. Juliot's, 21 m. from Boscastle up the valley of the Valency, is the 'Endelstow' in 'A Pair of Blue Eyes' by Thomas Hardy, who was employed as

architect on the restoration of the church (1872).

From Boscastle to Bude. The road from Boscastle rejoins A 39 at (3½ m.) Tresparrett Posts, whence a lane descends to Crackington Haven (2½ m.; see above). About 2 m. short of Bude we have a view of Marhamchurch (Bullers Arms, RB. 15/6, P. 7 gs.), on the right. — 15 m. Bude, see Rtc. 27c.

From Bude to Clovelly. The road runs E. to (11 m.) Stratton (Rte. 27c), where we follow A 39 northwards. - 5 m. Kilkhampton (London Inn, P.R., RB. 16/, P. 7 gs.) has an interesting \*Church (Norman and Perp.) containing good carved bench-ends and the tomb of Sir Bevil Grenville (d. 1643). At 94 m. we enter Devon and at 11 m. we reach West Country Inn (RB. 15/, P. 8 gs.). At (15 m.) Clovelly Cross (p. 198) we turn left for Clovelly.

For Clovelly and the continuation of the road to Bideford, see Rte. 28.

## 28. FROM EXETER TO BIDEFORD, CLOVELLY, BARNSTAPLE, AND ILFRACOMBE

RAILWAY, S.R. to (39\frac{3}{2} m.) Barnstaple Junction in 13-14 hr.: to (48\frac{3}{2} m.) Bideford in 1\frac{1}{2} hrs.; to (54\frac{1}{2} m.) Illracombe (through-carriages by some trains) in 1\frac{1}{2}-2\frac{1}{2} hrs. Trains start from Central Station but stop also at St. trains) in 14-24 hrs. Trains start from Central Station but stop also at St. David's. Principal Stations: 7½ m. Crediton.—11½ m. Yeoford.—22 m. Eggesford.—39½ m. Barnstaple Junction.—46½ m. Instow.—48½ m. Bideford.—54 m. Torrington. Or, from Barnstaple Junc:: 40½ m. Barnstaple Town.—45½ m. Braunton.—51½ m. Mortchoe.—54½ m. Hifracombe.—Barnstaple may be reached from Exeter also by the W.R. viå Dulverton in 2½-2½ hrs. (48½ m.; change at Dulverton).—Motor-bus from Bideford to Clovelly, see below

From London both Barnstaple and Ilfracombe (through-carriages) are reached either by the S.R. Atlantic Coast Express via Fxeter or by the W.R. via Taunton, the duration of the journey being about the same in either case (to Barnstaple in 4½-5 hrs.; to Ilfracombe in 5½-5½ hrs.).

#### A. To Bideford and Clovelly

A 377 soon guits the Exe valley and ascends beside the little river Creedy. - 8 m. Crediton (4000 inhab.; Ship, RB, 16/6, P. 84 gs.), the birthplace of St. Boniface or Winfrid (680-755), was the original seat of the episcopal see of Devon & Cornwall (909-1050). — At (141 m.) Morchard Road Station the Bideford road (B 3220) diverges to the left; farther on it crosses the Taw and ascends to (23 m.) Winkleigh. - 35 m. Torrington (2850 inhab.; Black Horse, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; Globe, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; Gribble Inn, 1½ m. S., RB. 12/6, P. 6 gs.) is well situated above the Torridge. Fairfax decisively defeated the Royalists close by in 1646.

Gen. Monk (1608-70), Duke of Albemarle, was born at Great Potheridge (rebuilt c. 1660), 4 m. S. off the Hatherleigh road. Merton, 2 m. farther on, was the birthplace of Walter de Merton, founder of Merton College, Oxford.

38 m. Wear Giffard (r.) has an interesting church and a fine 15th cent. manor house. — At the Norman font of (40 m.) Land-

cross Gen. Monk was baptized.

42 m. Bideford (pron. 'Biddyford'; Royal, at the station, T.H., RB. 18/6, P.  $8-9\frac{1}{2}$  gs.; Tanton's, near the bridge, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; New Inn, above the church, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.), an ancient seaport (10,100 inhab.), the "little white town" 'Westward Ho!' now much enlarged, is charmingly situated on two hills rising from the Torridge, here spanned by a bridge of 24 arches (1460; widened in 1925). The rebuilt Church contains a Norman font. A Red Indian, perhaps brought home by Sir Richard Grenville and baptized here as Christian Rawley in 1588, is believed to have been the first of his race to visit England. Grenville's House, in Allhalland St., is now occupied by the Church Lads' Brigade. Facing the quay is a statue of Charles Kingsley (1819-75), who wrote part of 'Westward Ho!' in the

Royal Hotel (room shown), and eight old Spanish cannon are preserved in the Borough Park. Chudleigh's Fort (1630-43), part of the Town War Memorial, is on the right bank (‡ hr. above the station) and affords a good view.

There are occasional steamers in summer from Bideford to Ilfracombe. Motor-buses go from the quay viâ (1½ m.) Northam (King's Head) to (3 m.) Appledore (Seagate), a quaint little port, or to (3 m.) Westward Ho! (Golden Bay, RB. from 17/6, P. 9-14 gs.; Dormy House, RB. 21/, P. 9-14 gs., both Apr.-Oct.), a bathing resort, named after Kingsley's novel (1855). Its famous golf links lie to the N., separated from the sea by the curious Pebble Ridge, 20 ft. high and 2 m. long. Kipling's 'Stalky & Co.' is believed to describe life at the United Services College, a school formerly at Westward Ho!. In the lonely country S.W. of Bideford are several churches worth visiting, notably at West Put/ord (11½ m.) and Succombe (164 m.), reached vià (14 m.) Bradworthy (Hotel, P.R.). — From Bideford to Barnstaple, see Rte. 28s.

FROM BIDEFORD TO CLOVELLY, 11 m., motor-bus in ½ hr. Walkers should follow the lower road vià (1½ m.) Abbotsham in order to visit its ancient little church (Norman font; good bench-ends), joining A 39 ½ m. farther on. The main road passes (34 m.) Fairy Cross (Portledge, RB. 18/6-48/, P. 10-21 gs., Apr.-Sept.) and (6 m.) Hoops Inn (RB. 18/6, P. 8-11 gs., Mar.-Oct.). — From (7 m.) Bucks Cross a lane (r.) descends to Bucks Mills (1 m.), a charmingly situated fishing hamlet. About 1 m. beyond Bucks Cross is the E. end of the There are occasional steamers in summer from Bideford to Ilfracombe.

situated fishing hamiet. About 1 m. beyond Bucks Cross is the E. end of the \*Hobby Drive (adm. 4d., cycle 6d., cars 3/), a splendid alternative approach to Clovelly (3 m.) commanding fine views of Lundy, the Bristol Channel, and the Welsh coast.—At (9½ m.) Clovelly Cross, beside which is a fine Iron Age camp, we turn right for the village. Motorists must park at (10½ m.) the main car park, whence luggage is conveyed on donkey-back or by jeep (down the rough lane to the W. of the village).

(down the rough lane to the W. of the village).

Clorelly (New Inn, half-way down the street, RB. 17/6, P. 93-114 gs.,

Apr.—Sept.; Red Lion, near the pier, RB., 17/6, P. 8-10 gs.), a fishing village,
is so delightfully and uniquely situated, in a narrow rift in the cliffs, that it
has become only too popular a resort both for tourists and for painters.

The best description of this most quaint and charming of villages is that by
Dickens in 'A Message from the Sea.' The main street, far too steep for

whoeled traffic, descends in steps and stages from a height of 400 ft. to the
little cove and pier at the foot, and no two of the whitewashed houses gay with
flowers are on the same level. Dense woods embosom the village and make
its winter climate extraordinarily mild. The "View from the sea is particularly
charming. Steamers in the season to Lundy (ret. 14) and to Hirrocombe. charming. Steamers in the season to Lundy (ret. 14) and to ligracombe.—
On the N.W. side of the village are the charming grounds of Clovelly Court,
entered by Yellary Gate, 250 yds. W. of the Hobby Drive (pedestrian entrance
only; see above). The prime beauty spot is \*Gallantry Bower (c. 1½ m.),
which rises sheer from the sea for 387 ft. and affords a superb view. The walk is generally extended for \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. to Mouth Mill, a picturesque rocky cove. We may direct our return so as to pass near Clovelly Court (only the 14th cent. wing of which survived a fire in 1943). The Church of Clovelly, with monuments of the Carys, contains a memorial to Charles Kingaley, who spent his boyhood at the rectory.

At Clovelly Cross we turn right for (4 m.) the village of Hartland (King's Arms, RB. 15/6, P. 8 gs.), and go on via (5½ m.) Stoke, with the large and interest-Hartland Quay (Hotel, RB. 17/6, P. 7 gs.), a secluded little hamlet, noted for its contorted slate rocks. Hartland Point (350 ft.; lighthouse), 4½ m. N., is the N.W. extremity of Devon (fine cliff scenery; 160 acres N.T.).

From Clovelly to Bude, see Rte. 27.

# B. To Barnstaple and Ilfracombe

From Exeter to (14½ m.) Morchard Road Station, see Rte. 28A. A 377 descends the beautiful valley of the Taw (good fishing). — 21 m. Eggesford (Fox & Hounds, RB. 20/, P. 8-12 gs.; fishing) has the fine Chichester monuments in its church. while Chawleigh, 2 m. N.E., and Chulmleigh (Barnstaple Inn). 24 m. N., have good rood-screens. — 32 m. Umberleigh (Rising Sun. RB. 12/6. P. 6 gs.; fishing) lies 21 m. S.E. of the noble church tower (1520) of Chittlehampton and 11 m. E. of Atherington, with a famous rood-screen in its interesting church. — At 36 m. where our road crosses the Taw a lane goes straight on to Tawstock church (14th cent.; 1½ m.) with notable monuments

and one of the most elaborate pews in the country.

40 m. BARNSTAPLE (Imperial, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 8-11 gs.; Royal & Fortescue, RB. 18/, P. 8-10 gs.; Wrey Arms, beyond the iunction station, RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.; Queen's; Bell, RB. 16/), a decayed seaport (16,300 inhab.) with 1000 years of corporate history, lies at the head of the Taw estuary. It is a good centre for the exploration of N. Devon, 'Barum Ware' still enjoys a certain reputation. The Taw is here crossed by an old bridge of 16 arches, with an ugly iron railing, and there is a pleasant riverside promenade. Queen Anne's Walk is a colonnade of 1796, with a statue of Queen Anne (1708). St. Peter's church (restored), dating in part from the 14th cent., has a crooked leaden spire and contains interesting monuments. Horwood's Almshouses and the Maids' School, near by, and the Penrose Almshouses in Litchdon St., E. of the Square, are typical of 17th cent. Barnstaple. Bp. Jewel (1522-71) and John Gay (1685-1732; a native) were educated in the Grammar School, formerly in St. Anne's Chapel (1330). W. R. Lethaby (1857-1931) was born here. The Friday 'Pannier Market,' in the Market Hall, is worth a visit.

The three railway stations are connected by a loop-line: Barnstaple Town (S.R.) for lifracombe; Barnstaple Junction, for the S.R., but also used by the W.R.; Barnstaple (W.R.), for the Taunton line. — Opposite the Town station is the motte of the Castle and ½ m. N. is the church of Pilton (good woodwork). is the motic of the Castle and 7 m. N. is the church of Puton (good woodwork). From Barnstaple to Taunton, see p. 160; to Ufracombe and to Lynton, see below. — The road to (9 m.) Bideford (see above) goes viâ (6 m.) Instow (Marine, RB. 18), P. 6-12 gs.), a small port opposite Appledore (p. 198; ferry 1/ ret.), with wide sands at low water.

FROM BARNSTAPLE TO LYNTON VIÂ BRATTON FLEMING, 19 m. Waller Market (Parket Research).

follow the course of the old railway between Chelfham and Blackmoor Gate views). As far as (5 m) Cheliham we ascend the valley of the Yeo which is Comparatively tame, but farther on the scenery is very attractive.—7 m. Bratton Fleming (White Hart Inn).—At (11 m.) Blackmoor Gate we join the main road (A 39; 10 m.), which runs viâ (3\frac{1}{2}\text{ m.) Shirwell Cross and passes (\(\frac{1}{2}\text{ m.; r.) Arlington Court (1822), presented to the N.T. by the Chichester family in 1947; the house and grounds are open daily 11-6 exc. Sat. (April-Sat) and 21 Sept.); adm. 2/.

From Barnstaple to Ilfracombe via Braunton, 131 m. (A 361). The direct road is via (11 m.) Muddiford (New Inn; Broomhill, unlic., 1 m. S., P. 7-11 gs.). — 3½ m. The church of Heanton Punchardon (1 m. r.) contains a sumptuous tomb of 1523 and in the churchyard are buried airmen from the Dominions who lost their lives in 1939-45. — 5½ m. Braunton has a church dedicated to St. Brannock, with an E.E. chancel and tower, and good bench-ends. To the W. lie Braunton Burrows, a happy hunting-ground for the botanist, and Saunton Sands (2 m.; Saunton Sands, 120 R., P. 12-21 gs., May-Sept.), with a notable golf course. — We ascend gradually and at the summit (662 ft.) leave the Mortehoe road (see below) on the left.

134 m. ILFRACOMBE, once a port of some consequence, now a popular summer resort (9200 inhab.) is beautifully situated on the S. shore of the Bristol Channel. The grand coast scenery and the charming inland woods and glens add to its popularity.

Hotels (mostly closed in winter).
Mount, RB. from 21/, P. 94-16 gs.;
Imperial, RB. 18/6-27/6, P. 9-12
gs.; Runnacleave (120 R.), RB. 25/;
Cliffe, overlooking the harbour, RB.
18/6, P. 8-11 gs.; Queen's, High St.,
RB. 18/6, P. 9½ gs.; Royal Britannia,
near harbour, P. 11 gs.; Dilkhusa
Grand (120 R.) P. 8-12 gs.; Collingwood (100 R.) P. from 8 gs. wood (100 R.), P. from 8 gs.; Colling-Grosvenor, P. 8-12 gs.; Wilders-mouth, unlic., P. 7-11 gs.; etc. Post Office, High St.

Amusements. Victoria Pavilion, Gaiety Theatre, on Promenade; Alexandra Theatre, Market St.—Golf Course at Hele, 1½ m. E.—

TENNIS at Bicclescombe Park, and Torrs and Larkstone Sports Grounds.

Bathing at Rapparee Cove, and at Hele. — SWIMMING POOLS at the Tunnels, and on the Promenade (covered).

Motor-Buses from Wilder Rd. to Barnstaple; to Woolacombe; to Newquay via Bude: to Minehead via Simonsbath: from Marlborough Rd. to Lee; to Combe Martin and Lynton.

Steamers in summer to Swansea, Cardiff, Bristol, Minehead, Tenby, ctc.; 2 or 3 times weekly to Lundy, (24 m. in 1½ hr.; 14/). Cruises along the coast, 7/-9/; to Lynmouth, 8/6 return.

The turnings on the seaward (N.) side of High St. lead to Wildersmouth Beach, with the prominent Capstone Hill (181 ft.: view), at the foot of which is the Victoria Pavilion. To the S.E. of the Capstone are the Harbour and Pier (3d.; cars 1/), sheltered on the N. side by Lantern Hill, with the remains of the 13th cent. Chapel of St. Nicholas on its crest. Farther S.E. is the sheltered Rapparee Cove beneath the lofty Hillsborough (447 ft.; view).

To the W. of the town is the \*Torrs Walk (adm. 6d.), a zigzag path cut out To the W. of the town is the \*Torrs Walk (adm. 6d.), a zigzag path cut out on the seaward face of the height and affording a scries of charming views. Thence it is a fine walk, passing Flat Point (N.T., 92 acres), to (3 m.) Lee (Lee Bay, P. 9-14 gs., summer only), a charming village, famous for its fuchsias, a little inland from Lee Bay. From Lee Bay a hilly footpath leads to (5 m.) Bull Point Lighthouse (r.; 154 ft.; adm. weekdays from 1 p.m.). Thence we may follow the road to (6½ m.) Mortehoe (Watersmeet, RB. 21/, P. 9-14 gs.; Mortehoe, similar charges; Rockham Bay, P. 9-16 gs.; Castle Rock, P. 9-12 gs.; Fortescue, at the station). The E.E. church (restored), with a 14th cent. tower, contains the tomb of William de Tracey (1321), a former vicar sometimes confounded with the murderer of Thomas Becket. Morte Point, a rock-bound headland 1 m. W., commands a wild and wide view—Mortehoe is 2 m. N.W. of its station, but good walkers are advised to follow. rount, a rock-bound neadland 1 m. w., commands a wild and wide view—Mortehoe is 2 m. N.W. of its station, but good walkers are advised to follow the road S. to (7 m.) Barricane Bay, with its beach of minute shells, and to go on thence to (7½ m.) Woolacombe (Woolacombe Bay, June-Sept., P. from 14 gs.; also many private hotels), with sands and golf links, 1½ m. W. of Mortehoe station. The Nat. Trust owns c. 500 acres on Morte Point and on Baggy Point to the S.

The chief points of interest to the E. of Ilfracombe are treated in Rte. 29. Among inland walks may be mentioned those to Two Pots (731 ft.; view), 2½ m. S.; to Score Woods, 1 m. S.; and to the pleasant little dell of Chambercombe, 1 m. S.E.

Lundy (the terminal 'y' means 'island'), a granite islet (3 m. long; \(\frac{1}{4}\) m. broad) in the Bristol Channel, with about 40 inhab., lies 12 m. off Hartland Point. It contains some curious rock-formations and is the breeding-place of innumerable puffin, etc. Near the quay are the remains of Marisco Castle (335 ft.), the stronghold of an early piratical ruling family, and down to the reign of Queen Anne the island was a nest of pirates. The Shutter Rock, off the S.W. end, so called because it is believed that it would exactly fill the rifted opening of the adjacent Devil's Lime Kilm, was the scene of the wreck of the 'Santa Catharina' in 'Westward Ho!' The 19th cent. buildings include a church and two lighthouses.

# 29. FROM ILFRACOMBE TO LYNTON (LYNMOUTH) AND MINEHEAD

#### A. From Ilfracombe to Lynton

For this stage we have a threefold choice. The MAIN ROAD (A 399 and 39), even though it runs inland and without view of the sea for a great part of its course, is little inferior to the COAST ROAD, which skirts the sea most of the way, and it should be selected by motorists or cyclists. The \*WALKING ROUTE coincides with the coast road for the first 9 m. or so.

a. MAIN ROAD, 17½ m. — 1¼ m. Hele, near the charming little sandy bay of that name. — 2¾ m. Watermouth, with a 19th cent. Gothic castle (r.) and two caves. Farther on (r.) is a road to (½ m.) Berrynarbor (Sandy Cove, RB. 18/6, P. 7–11½ gs., Apr.—Sept.), the birthplace of Bishop Jewel (1522–71), with a beautiful Perp. church-tower. — 4½ m. Combe Martin (London Inn, RB. 25/, P. 12½ gs., Apr.—Oct.; Lion, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.; Delve's, unlic., P. 7 gs.; Pack o' Cards; Marine), a village straggling inland along the road for 1½ m. The 15th cent. Church, with an E.E. chancel, has a fine tower (99 ft. high) and contains the elaborate effigy of Judith Hancock (1637). — At (10½ m.) Blackmoor Gate (Hotel, P. 5–7 gs.) we turn l. into A 39.

The road ahead (B 3226) crosses Exmoor to (8½ m.) Simonsbath (p. 204), passing between the Chapman Barrows (1572 ft.) and Shoulsbarrow Castle (1525 ft.), a prehistoric earthwork, 1½ m. N. and S. respectively of (3½ m.)

Challacombe.

12½ m. Parracombe (Fox & Goose), at the foot of a steep hill (by-pass), has a disused church with a Georgian interior. Farther on we have a view of the sea off Heddon's Mouth.—At 15½ m. we begin the descent (Dean Steep) of the charming valley of the West Lyn.—At (16 m.) Barbrook Mill A 39 goes on to (5½ m.) Lynmouth, but we turn to the N. About ½ m. beyond (16¾ m.) Lyn Bridge (Cottage Inn) we keep to the left for Lynton: the right fork is for Lynmouth.

b. Coast Road (17 m.). The coast road diverges from the main road at the S.E. end of (4½ m.) Combe Martin and climbs steeply E. to (7 m.) Stony Corner. On the coast (1.) are the Little Hangman (716 ft.), the E. pillar of Combe Martin Bay, and the Great Hangman (1044 ft.). From Stony Corner, where several roads meet, we take the road running N.E. and after about 1 m. we reach the top (989 ft.) of the ascent from Combe Martin, with Holdstone Barrows (1146 ft.) on the left; this is the hardest and least interesting part of the route. As we descend towards

Trentishoe we have a full view of the sea. It is best to diverge to the right at 8½ m. and follow the winding road (\*Views) to (10½ m.) Hunter's Inn (RB. 22/6, P. 11 gs.), delightfully situated in the valley of the Heddon, about 1 m. above its mouth (see below). Our route now turns to the left, runs along the E. slope of the Heddon Valley, then sweeps round, high above the sea (views), to (13½ m.) \*Woody Bay (Woody Bay, RB. 16/1 P. 25/ or 7½ gs.; Moorland, Easter-Sept., RB. 13/6, P. 6 gs.), a tiny seaside resort, enclosed by abrupt and richly wooded cliffs. The road from Woody Bay to (17 m.) Lynton passes Lee Bay, Lee Abbey, and the Valley of Rocks (see below), and affords exquisite views.

c. Coast Path (17 m.). For the first 81 m. walkers are advised to follow the route just described. They then keep left for (91 m.) Trentishoe and descend the steep and finely wooded combe towards (101 m.) Hunter's Inn. A path on either bank of the Heddon leads to (111 m.) Heddon's Mouth, a small cove enclosed by stern and lofty cliffs. Thence we take the beautiful cliff-path to (131 m.) Woody Bay, beyond which the route, now a road, still runs near the cliffs. At the fork we take the left (lower) branch leading to the charming Lee Bay, on the E. side of which are the grounds of (151 m.) Lee Abbey, crossed by a private road. Beyond Lee Abbey we find ourselves in (152 m.) the Valley of Rocks, described by Southey as "a city of the Anakim." To the left rises the Castle Rock (view), to the right the Cheesewring. We follow the cliff-path called the \*North Walk (left) to (163 m.) a point about midway between Lynton and Lynmouth.

LYNTON and LYNMOUTH are two popular summerresorts, with a joint population of 2150. Lynmouth lies on the shore at the point where the deep wooded valleys of the East and West Lyn converge and discharge their waters into the sea. Lynton stands on the edge of the cliff, 430 ft. above. The two are united by steep roads and a cliff railway. As headquarters for excursions in the charming environs, there is little to choose between them. Lynmouth offers sea-bathing; Lynton,

on the other hand, has the finer views.

Hotels at Lynton: Valley of Rocks, closed in winter, RB. from 18/6, P. 8-14 gs.; Royal Castle, Easter—Oct., with grounds, similar charges; Lynton Cottage, RB. 18/, P. 8 gs.; Imperial, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; all these with good sea-views; Crown, T.H., RB. 17/, P. 7-9 gs.; Lynbridge, North Cliff, both unlic., similar charges. — At Lynmouth: Tors, in a fine situation, closed in winter, RB. 21/, P. from 10 gs.; Bath, RB. 17/6, P. 8-11 gs.; Rising Sun, similar 38.

if Railway between Lynmouth

Beach and Lynton (fare 4d. up, 3d. down, return 6d.).

Motor-Buses from Lynton to Ilfracombe via Combe Martin; Banstaple; from Lynmouth to Watersmeet; to Minehead via Porlock.

Steamers to Ilfracombe (7/6 return) and Lundy; to Weston, Cardiff, Clevedon, and Bristol; and to Swansea. — Thenne Courts, Lee Rd. — Trout and salmon fishing (tickets from 5/ per day from Lynmouth Post Office).

Southey found Lynmouth the finest spot he ever saw "except Cintra and the Arrabida." Shelley, who spent some time at Lynmouth in 1812 after his marriage with Harriet Westbrook, in a 'myrtle-twined' cottage (rebuilt), was another enthusiastic admirer of the twin villages. In 1952 devastating floods wrought havoc on Lynmouth, with tragic loss of life.

The best general views of the two villages are obtained from Hollerday Hill (W. of Lynton) and Summerhouse Hill (850 ft.). ascended by a zigzag path beginning near the parish church in Lynmouth. Near the bridges, in Lynmouth, is the entrance to Glen Lyn, revealing the romantic cascades and fern-clad banks of the lower course of the West Lvn.

Many of the favourite excursions from Lynton and Lynmouth are indicated in the descriptions of the routes to Ilfracombe (pp. 201-202) and to Mine-

head (pp. 204-205). A few others are noted below.

TO WATERSMEET AND ROCKFORD, 4 m. Leaving Lynmouth by Tors Rd.
we quickly reach the path on the right bank of the East Lyn, which here
forces its way through the narrow Watersmeet Valley with sides rock-strewn or thickly wooded. Beyond (11 m.) Myrtleberry Tea Gardens we either cross the wooden bridge or go along the same side to (12 m.) \*Watersmeet (N.T., 366 acres; tea) where the East Lyn (known above the confluence as the Brendon Water) receives the Hoar Oak Water. Our path follows the left bank of the valley, rising considerably above the stream. Passing through bank of the valley, rising considerably above the stream. Passing through Nutcombe Wood, we emerge (3 m.) on the hillside, but soon re-enter the woods by a small gate (good retrospect). Various paths lead right to the Long Pool (with its fall). Regaining the main path, we soon reach (4 m.) a bridge by which we cross the stream to Rockford Inn. The road back to (3\frac{2}{3}\text{ m.)} Lynmouth leads W. to (\frac{1}{3}\text{ m.)} Brendon Church and (1\frac{1}{3}\text{ m.)} Hillsford Bridge, and thence descends (A 39) by the valley of the East Lyn. For the walk from Rockford Inn to Malmsmead, etc., see below.

TO THE DOONE VALLEY. The shortest road route (9 m.) is via Countisbury, Leeford, and Malmsmead. The most attractive route for walkers [104 m.) is via Watersmeet, Leeford, and Malmsmead.— From Watersmeet to Na Watersmeet, Leeford, and Mainisted.—From Watersmeet to Rockford Inn, see above. Thence we follow the road to (5 m.) Leeford (Stag Hunters' Inn), where the road from Countisbury comes in on the left. Oppo-site (r.) is a lane leading to (6 m.) Cross Gate (1055 ft.), whence a track leads along Tippacott Ridge to (8 m.) the Doone Valley, steering S. for the first mile, then trending S.E., and finally turning almost due E. From Leeford it is more interesting to follow the road to (7 m.) Malmsmead, where a road from Oare (1 m.; see below) comes in on the left. From Malmsmead a track ascends along the W. side of the valley of the Badgworthy Water for about \(\frac{1}{2}\) m. This is continued by a footpath which brings us to (1 m.) a side-stream (r.) This is continued by a footpath which brings us to (1 m.) a side-stream (r.) identified with the Waterside, up which little John Ridd struggled in the pages of Blackmore's 'Lorna Doone'. About \(\frac{1}{2}\) m, farther on, on the same side, opens the Doone Valley itself, the scenery of which is neither so wild nor so romantic as readers of 'Lorna Doone' may have been led to expect. The Doones (according to tradition) were a little band of outlaws who terrorised the countryside at the close of the 17th cent, making their headquarters in this valley until a particularly atrocious act of cruelty nerved the inhabitants to exterminate the next. Blackmore whose grandfather was rector of the to exterminate the pest. Blackmore, whose grandfather was rector of the adjoining parish of Oare, adapted the legend in his well-known novel, using a romancer's privilege to heighten the colours a little. The only trace of the Doone settlement consists of the foundations of some huts. Doone Valley is 5 m. from Simonsbath (see below) by a rough moorland route. Good walkers, who wish to see a really wild bit of Exmoor before returning to Lynmouth, who wan to see a reary wall bit of Exmoor bearter learning to Lymnout, may proceed (S.E.) from the Badgworthy valley for 1½ m., turn E. for (2½ m.) the Chalk Water, and make their way down this stream to (6½ m.) Oareford, whence they follow the road downstream to Oare and (8½ m.) Malmsmead.

TO SIMONSBATH, 9 m. To (21 m.) Hillsford Bridge, see above. Thence we and ascending are we Valley (see above). About 1½ m. farther on our road crosses the Exe near its source, and soon after begins the descent (S.E.) to (9) Simonsbuth (Exmoor Forest, RB. 17/6, P. 8g.s.), so named from a pool in the Barle above the bridge. We may go on S.W. to (20 m.) South Molton (p. 161), passing Span Head (1618 ft.); or S.E. vià (15 m.) Withypool (Royal Oak. RB. 21/, P. 9 gs.) to the Tarr Steps (rfints.) Exford lies 5 m. E., and motor ists may return thence to (16 m.) Lynmouth vià the White Stones. Indefatigable walkers might return from Brendon Two Gates vià Hoccombe Water (E.), Badgworthy Water, and Watersmeet.

#### B. From Lynton to Minehead

Both the driving and the walking route are charming, especially in this direction, but preference should be given to the latter by all who can face the fatigue. — MOTOR-COACH in summer from Lynmouth to Minehead in 14 hr.

a. ROAD (17 m.). From the bridge at Lynmouth the road ascends Countisbury Hill (1 in 4½; fine retrospects). To the left diverges a path for Sillery Sands. Beyond (1½ m.) Countisbury (866 ft.: Blue Ball Inn) the road runs along the N. verge of Exmoor.

\*Exmoor Forest, a tract of high moorland about 120 sq. m. in area, lies wholly in Somerset. Geologically it is Devonian, and its slate and sandstone summits are less rugged than the granite tors of Dartmoor. It is mentioned as a royal forest in a charter of King John. It was disafforested by Act of Parliament in 1819. Large tracts are still uncultivated and covered with colourless tussocky grass, prickly grey furze, or heather. The wild red deer (otherwise extinct in England) is still regularly hunted on Exmoor, and its pastures support also a hardy race of horned sheep. The native Exmoor pony may sometimes by seen on the moor on Winsford Hill above the Barle. Specimens are offered for sale, on the last Thurs. in Oct., at Bampton Fair. Excellent fishing is afforded by the streams. The highest summit is Dunkery Beacon (1707 ft.), but many other hills are over 1500 ft. A large part of Exmoor is included in the 12,420 acres of N.T. property which comprises also Selworthy, Bossington Hill, and the Holnicote estate, with 3 m. of coast W. of Porlock Bay.

4 m. White Gate and (4½ m.) Black Gate are both entrances to Glenthorne (see below). To the left rises the Old Barrow (1136 ft.). At (5½ m.) County Gate (1061 ft.) we enter Somerset. Malmsmead (see above) is about \(\frac{1}{2}\) m. S. (footpath), and \(\frac{1}{2}\) m. farther on is a road leading S, to (1 m.) Oare Church, where Lorna Doone was married to John Ridd and shot by Carver Doone. Fine views of the sea. The road now ascends gently, partly through the woods of Culbone Hill, to Culbone Stables and (82 m.) Oare Post, whence a road leads W. (r.) to Oareford (1½ m.; see above). The steep road (good views) descending Porlock Hill (1 in 4; dangerous bends) to Porlock leads straight on from (8 m.) Pittcombe Head (1347 ft.). A toll road (car 2/: motor-cycle 6d.) descends at an easier gradient to the left. A road on the right, near (9 m.) the Whitstones. leads to Exford (5 m.; see below). — 11 m. Porlock (Castle, RB. from 15/6, P. 7-10 gs.; Ship, RB. 15/6, P. 8 gs.), the 'enclosed port,' a charming village, now 1 m. from the sea, in a fertile vale. In the little 13th cent, church of St. Dubricius is the sumptuous tomb of Baron Harington (d. 1418) and his wife. About 1 m. W. is West Porlock, and ½ m. beyond it is the little port of Porlock Weir (Anchor, RB, 21/, P. from 10 gs.).

It was in a "lonely farmhouse between Porlock and Lynton" that Colcridge is said to have had the vision which resulted in 'Kubla Khan' (1798); and 'Southey's chimney-corner,' in the picturesque Ship Hotel, is pointed out as the place where that poet wrote the lines on Porlock's 'verdant vale.'

Dunkery Beacon (1707 ft.; N.T.), the highest hill on Exmoor, rises about 4 m. S. of Porlock. It is a dark brown moorland hill, "whose Celtic name has an appropriate sound among the remains of primeval times with which it is crowned" (E. A. Freeman). Visitors may drive, viå West Luccombe, nearly all the way to the top. Walkers should proceed viå the Horner Woods and Cloutsham, where the opening meet of the Devon and Somerset Stag Hounds is held annually, early in August. The View on a clear day may extend from Brown Willy in Cornwall (S.) to the Malvern Hills (N.), and includes 120 m. of the Bristol Channel. The descent may be made S.W. to (4 m.) Exford (see below), S.E. to (3½ m.) Wheddon Cross (see below), or N.E. to (3 m.) Wootton Courtenay (Dunkery Beacon, RB. 21/, P. 7-11 gs.).

The road from Porlock to Minehead passes (12½ m.; l.) Allerford, which has a two-arched pack-horse bridge. A little farther on a road to the left leads to Selworthy, with an interest-

ing church (Perp.). — 17 m. Minehead (see below).

b. Coast Route (18-19 m.). We ascend to (1½ m.) Countisbury and then follow the cliff-path, passing the church. On nearing (2½ m.) Foreland Point (lighthouse) the path turns E., and we cross (3 m.) a deep combe. We then follow a rough cart-track leading towards the shore for about ½ m. and leave it for a higher path on the right, which crosses the ridge and descends to a gate. Here we keep to the right. At (4½ m.) the next fork we take the lower path, and follow it past numerous combes (some of them richly wooded) to (5½ m.) a small iron gate admitting to the beautiful grounds of \*Glenthorne, through which walkers are allowed to pass.

On emerging from the grounds, we cross a small field and follow a road running towards the shore till we reach an iron railing. At the various forks, keep to the right and avoid descents. We soon reach a wooded combe, where we take the middle path. This crosses the combe at a wooden railing, and brings us to a cart-track, which ascends and crosses a small brook. The path to the right leads through wood to (91 m.) Culbone, with the smallest church (Perp.) in England in regular use with both nave and chancel (33 ft. by 12 ft.). — The coast or landslip path, though rough, it now more easily traced. From (11 m.) Porlock Weir a road leads right to (11½ m.) West Porlock and (121 m.) Porlock (see above). The coast walk is continued by proceeding N.E. from Porlock to (131 m.) Bossington, and ascending (144 m.) Selworthy Beacon (1014 ft.; \*View). Hence we follow the ridge of North Hill all the way to (18 m.) Minehead, or (by a detour of  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. to the l.) we may descend to Greenaleigh and follow the coast.

MINEHEAD (Beach, T.H., RB. 19/6, P. 9-11 gs., Plume of Feathers, RB. 16/6, P. 8-10 gs.; Wellington, T.H., RB. 17/6, P. 7½-9½ gs.; York House, RB. 21/, P. 9-13 gs.; Minehead Bay, unlic., RB. 18/6, P. 8½-10½ gs., Easter-Sept.; Queen's Head, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; etc.), a popular summer resort (7400 inhab.),

has many old houses and a 14th cent. church. Its attractions include beautiful environs, a mild climate, a swimming pool, and a golf course.

Dunkery Beacon (2\frac{1}{2}-3 hrs.) and many other points on Exmoor may be visited from Minehead; and to the W. is Bratton Court (1\frac{1}{2} m.), perhaps the birthplace of Henry de Bracton, 'Father of the Common Law' (d. 1268). — STEAMERS to Lynmouth (8/6), Ilfracombe (9/6), Lundy (17/6), Weston-super-Mare (8/6), etc.

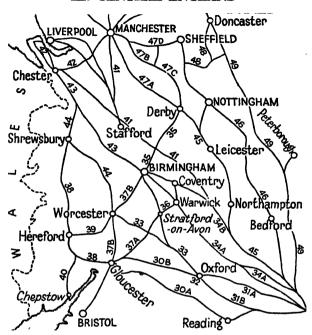
FROM MINEHEAD TO DULVERTON AND EXETER, 44 m. (A 396). — From (\$\frac{1}{2}\$ m.) Alcombe we may follow the old upper road leading direct to (2 m.) Dunster (see p. 160). Thence we ascend the wooded valley of the Avill to (5 m.) Timberscombe and (8\frac{1}{2}\$ m.) Wheddon Cross (Rest & Be Thankful Inn; Exmoor House, unlic., P. 7\frac{1}{2}\$ gs., Apr.-Oct.), a base for the ascent of Dunkery Beacon. About 5 m. W. is Exford (Crown, RB. 18/, P. 10 gs.; White Horse, similar charges), a fishing and hunting resort on the Exe, with the kennels of the Devon and Somerset Stag Hounds. — At (12 m.) Coppleham Cross we strike the lovely Valley of the Exe, which we follow nearly all the way to Exeter.

B 3223 here ascends the Exe to Winsford (1½ m.; Royal Oak, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.; Karslake House, unlic., P. 5 gs.), a hunting and fishing resort in charming surroundings, and the birthplace of Ernest Bevin (1881-1951). The pleasant road goes on to Exford and a lane runs W. to Withypool (p. 204). To the S.W. are (1½ m.) Winsford Hill (1405 ft.; N.T., 1288 acres) and (3½ m.) Tarr Steps (Hotel, RB. 15/, P. 7-10 gs.), where the old slab-bridge swept away by the flooded Barle in 1952 has been rebuilt.

At (151 m.) Hele Bridge the Exeter road keeps straight on. but the pleasantest route turns r. for (161 m.) Dulverton (Carnarvon Arms, at the station, 1½ m. S., RB. 22/6, P. 9 gs.; Lamb, RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs.: Lion, similar charges: Woodcote, RB, 18/6, P. 8 gs.), another hunting and fishing resort. — Beyond (19 m.) Exebridge we rejoin the main road which keeps to the river. — 29½ m. Tiverton (Palmerston, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; Half Moon, Star, RB. 14/6; Lorna Doone, unlic., P. 6 gs.; Hartnoll, 1 m. N., RB. 21/, P. 7-10 gs.) is an old market and lace-making town (10,850 inhab.) on the Exe, with a ruined Castle (14th cent. gateway) and old almshouses. The fine 15th cent. Church (freely restored) contains the richly carved Greenway Chapel (1517). Blundell's School (founded in 1604), where John Ridd (in 'Lorna Doone') went to school, occupies new quarters W. of the town, but the old buildings (N.T.; adm. to courtyard) still stand on the bank of the Loman. — 344 m. Bickleigh Bridge (Fisherman's Cot, RB. 21/, P. 6-9 gs.; Bickleigh Cottage, unlic., RB. 17/6, P. 7-9 gs.) dates from 1640. Bickleigh Castle (15th cent.), ½ m. S., has a Saxon chapel, which is shown, with the gardens, at Whitsun and Aug. Bank Holidays (adm. 3/ on Sat.-Mon.; 5/ on Fri. & Tues.); at other times to parties of at least 20 on written application (2/6 per pers.). — 44 m. Exeter, see Rte. 17.

From Minehead to Bridgwater and to Taunton, see Rte. 22.

### III. CENTRAL ENGLAND



# 30. FROM LONDON TO GLOUCESTER

#### A. Viâ Cirencester

ROAD, 111½ m. To (48 m.) Streatley, see Rte. 31s. Thence A 417. 61½ m. Wantage. — 73½ m. Faringdon. — 79½ m. Lechlade. — 92½ m. Cirencester. — A 419. 111½ m. Gloucester (alternative route viā Stroud, see p. 210). RAILWAY, 114 m. from Paddington in 2½-3½ hrs. Principal Stations: To (53½ m.) Didoot, see Rte. 31. — 60½ m. Wantage Road. — 66½ m. Uffington. — 77½ m. Swindon, junction for the main lines to S. Wales and to Bristol. — 91 m. Kemble, junction for Cirencester (4½ m.) and for Teibury (7½ m.). — 98 m. Chalford. — 102½ m. Stroud. — 105 m. Stonehouse. — 114 m. Gloucester. Most of the trains go on to (121½ m.) Chelichham.

From I ondoor viā Beading to (42 m.) Stanehouse.

From London via Reading to (48 m.) Streatley, see Rte. 318. — A 417 (the Port Way) runs thence beneath the Berkshire Downs. From (53 m.) Blewbury, where the church contains some chained books, and where Sir William Nicholson (1872-1949), the painter, died, B 4016 runs N. to the important

railway junction of Didcot (21 m.; Junction, RB, 18/6) via East Hagbourne (1½ m.), one of the most picturesque villages in S. England. — 54½ m. *Upton* has a small primitive early Norman church. — Beyond (56½ m.) *Harwell*, with the sprawling Atomic Energy Research Establishment (r.), we cross A 34. 58½ m. East Hendred has a church with an early 14th cent, wooden lectern of unique two-tiered design, and a Perp, wayside chapel with priest's house attached. Hendred House, the seat of the Eyston family, contains relics of St. Thomas More (cup; portrait by Holbein) and St. John Fisher (staff used on the scaffold) and a private chapel (adm. on application) where mass has been said since 1291. — 61½ m. Wantage (5100 inhab.; Bear, RB. 20/, P. 91 gs.), in the sheltered Vale of the White Horse, was the birthplace of Alfred the Great (849-901) and of Bp. Butler of the 'Analogy' (1692-1752). In the parish church and in the church of West Hanney, 4 m. N., are numerous fine brasses, while at West Challow, 2½ m. W., is a small 12th cent. church, well restored. Wantage Rd. station is 24 m. N. (bus).

The VALE of THE WHITE Horse is bounded on the S. by the long line of the Berkshire \*Chalk Downs, largely cultivated, but partly covered with springy turf. Thomas Hughes (1822-96), who was born at Uffington (see below). Roughly parallel with the Port Way, along the breezy top of the downs, runs the famous grass-grown British trackway known as the 'Ridgeway,' recom-

mended to walkers and practicable for cyclists.

Kingston Lisie (Plough, P.R., RB. 12/6), 5 m. W. of Wantage, lies beneath White Horse Hill (856 ft.), with the sketchy figure of a horse (374 ft. long) cut in the turf. The figure is now believed to be the work of the early Britons, though popularly it is associated with the very much later victory of King Affred over the Danes at the battle of Ashdown, fought somewhere on these downs in 871. In front of some cottages, 1 m. S.W. of Kingston church (14th cent. paintings), is the Blowing Stone, a famous perforated sarsensone. The hollow on the W. side of the hill is known as the Manger, and a detached knoll on the W. side is the Dragon's Hill where, according to local tradition, St. George slew the dragon. From Uffington Castle, an oval earthwork (\*View) on the top of White Horse Hill, the Ridgeway (see above) leads S.W. to (11 m.) the dolmen known as Wayland Smith's Cave, the legend attaching to which has been adapted in Scott's 'Kenilworth.' - Uffington church, 1½ m. N.W. of Kingston, is a fine E.E. building.

73½ m. Faringdon (Bell, RB. 15/6, P. 7½ gs.; Crown), a market town noted for its bacon and dairy produce, has an old market hall and an interesting church. Faringdon House was built in 1780 by Henry Pye, the poet laureate, who planted the conspicuous 'Faringdon Clump.

Pusey House, 4 m. E., was the birthplace of Dr. E. B. Pusey (1800-82). the

divine.

FROM FARINGDON TO CHIPPENHAM, 31 m. (A 420). — At (5½ m.) Shrivenham is the Military College of Science, established here in 1946, with room for c. 400 students at present. — 12 m. Swindon (Goddard Arms, RB. 18/6, P. 28/6; King's Arms, RB. 19/, P. 9 gs.), a town of 68,950 inhab., was created by the establishment here of the engine and carriage works of the G.W.R., with a railway museum. It incorporates the market town of Old Swindon. 1 m. S. Richard Jefferies (1848–87) was born at Coate Farm, 1½ m. S.E. The church at Lydlard Tregoz, 6 m. W., contains notable memorials of the St. John family, whose seat for 400 years was at Lydlard Park (adm. daily, ex. Mon. & Tues., 10.30–12.30, 2–5 or 8, 1/), a mansion rebuilt in 1743–49. —

17 m. Wootton Bassett (Red Lion) has a quaint half-timbered town hall. Brinkworth, 4 m. W., has a 15th cent. church with contemporary wall-paintings; Penn's Lodge, c. 1 m. N., was a residence of the Penn family. Dauntsey (Peterborough Arms), 2 m. S.W. of Brinkworth, was a favourite resort of the poet George Herbert. — 31 m. Chippenham, see Rte. 19.

209

Beyond (77 m.) Buscot Park we cross the Thames and enter Gloucestershire. The mansion (1780; N.T.) has notable pictures and furniture and a saloon painted by Burne-Jones (adm. 2/6,

Apr.-Sept. on 1st & 2nd Sat. & Sun. in the month).

Gloucestershire, with the contrasting landscapes of the Cotswold Hills (noted for sheep and for charming stone-built villages) and the fertile Vales of Gloucester and Berkeley, is a county of great beauty. Except in the mining region, hidden in the Forest of Dean beyond the Severn estuary, its occupations are mainly agricultural. The renowned cheeses—'double Gloucester' and 'single Gloucester'—are made with cream and without cream respectively. Two cities of Roman foundation and 46 known villa sites lie within the boundaries. The adage "as sure as God is in Gloucestershire" is believed to refer to the number of wealthy abbevs and large churches in the county.

79½ m. Lechlade (New Inn, RB. 16/6-21/, P. 8-10 gs.; Crown, RB. 15/6, P. 8 gs.), a small market town, is the usual upper limit of navigation on the Thames (see p. 233). — 83½ m. Fair-ford (Bull, RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.), a small town on the Coln, the birth-place of John Keble (1792-1866), is famous for trout and the wonderful array of 28 16th cent. stained glass \*Windows in the late-Perp. church of St. Mary. These are now considered to be of English design and workmanship, under Flemish influence.

A charming road ascends the Coln to two delightful villages, (2 m.) Quenington and (5 m.) Bibury (Swan, RB. 21/, P. 10½ gs.) with Arlington Row (N.T.), a noted example of the stone-built cottages of the Cotswold country. The road goes on upstream to join the Fosse Way 2 m. E. of Chedworth (Rte. 30b). — From Fairford to Oxford, see Rte. 30b.

92½ m. Cirencester (King's Head, RB. 17/6-30/, P. 11-14 gs.; Fleece, T.H., RB. 18/, P. 8½ gs.; Crown, RB. 16/, P. 25/; Stratton House, ½ m. N.W., RB. 18/6, P. 7½-10 gs.), the Corinium of the Romans and the Cicester of Shakespeare's 'Richard II' (pronounced locally 'Ciren'), an attractive old market town on the Churn, with 11,200 inhab., is often called the 'Capital of the Cotswolds,' from the hills amid which it lies. Its once considerable wool-trade is a thing of the past. The \*Parish Church, one of the largest in England (180 ft. long), with its fine W. tower (132 ft.), is a Perp. structure incorporating Norman details. The three-storied S. porch dates from 1500. The most notable internal features are the Trinity Chapel (1430), with many brasses, the fan-vaulting of St. Catherine's Chapel, and the pulpit (1515), one of the few pre-Reformation examples in the country. The \*Corinium Museum (weekdays 10-1, 2-4.30 or 5.30) contains four mosaics, tombstones, a Christian 'acrostic,' and other Roman antiquities.

In Spitalgate Lane are some arches of the Hospital of St. John, founded by Henry I, but the only relic of the mitred (Augustinian) abbey, which he refounded, is a gateway in Grove Lane (farther on, to the right). — To the W. of the town is Cirencester Park (Earl Bathurst), with a noble wooded

park (open daily to walkers, Sun. from 2), formerly called Oakley Park and often visited by Pope and Swift. The Polo Club play matci s here on Sat. and Sun. aft. in summer.

MOTOR-BUSES to Cheltenham; Gloucester; Cricklade and Swindon; Tet-bury and Bristol. — RAILWAY from the Town Station to Kemble; from

Watermoor Station to Cheltenham and Swindon.

FROM CIRENCESTER TO BRISTOL, 36½ m. A 429, the Roman Fosse Way, runs S.W. past (2½ m.) Thames Head, generally regarded as the source of the Thames. About 1½ m. I. is Even (Wild Duck Inn, good restaurant, with R.). At 4 m. A 429 bears left for Malmesbury and Chippenham.

11½ m. Malmesbury (Old Bell, RB. 25/, P. 11 gs, in the former abbey guest house; King's Arms, RB. 18/, P. 8 gs.) is a pleasant little town (2500 inhab.) charmingly situated above the Augus with a castle wind a decided and the state of the control of the contro

charmingly situated above the Avon, with a partly-ruined \*ABBEY CHURCH (1115-39; restored 1928), of which the most striking feature is the richly sculptured S. porch. Within are a Saxon font, a little watching-chamber sculptured S. porch. winn are a Saton fort, a little watching-channer (14th cent.) in the triforium, and the alleged tomb of King Athelstan (d. 340). The historian William of Malmesbury (d. about 1143) was a monk of the abbey (founded in 680); Thomas Hobbes, the philosopher of Malmesbury' (1588-1679), was born here; and Joseph Addison represented it in Parliament from 1710 to 1719. In the market place is a fine 16th cent. market cross and at the foot of the hill is the 13th cent. St. John's Hospital. About 2 m. N.E. is Charlton Park, often visited by Dryden; and 2 m. E. is Garsdon, the church of which contains Washington tombs.

From the Malmesbury road-fork the Bristol road (A 433) keeps to the right.

-101 m. Tetbury (White Hart, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.), another small market — 102 m. Tetbury (White Hart, R.B. 17/6, P. 8 gs.), another small market town on a hill, has a quaint old town hall and a fine church (1777-81), with tail wooden pillars and contemporary pews and galleries. — 13½ m. Westonbirt (Hare & Hounds, R.B. 22/6, P. 8-13 gs.) has a large girls' school in the former mansion of Sir George Holford. — At (23½ m.) Old Sodbury (Cross Hands) we turn right for (25 m.) Chipping Sodbury, an old market town, as its name suggests, with a good church and market cross. Tyndale translated the Bible in the 16th cent. mansion house of Little Sodbury, to the N. Over 3 m. N.E. of Old Sodbury is Badminton House, the splendid Palladian mans and (1682) of the Duke of Beaufort. The church contains ducal monuments and (1682) of the Duke of Beaufort. The church contains ducal monuments and the tomb of Lord Ragian (d. 1855). Badminton has given its name to a sporting library, a magazine, a London club, a well-known game, and a

sporting intrary, a magazine, a London club, a well-known game, and a species of claret-cup. — 36‡ m. Bristol, see Rte. 19.

Ermine Street, another Roman road, runs S.E. from Cirencester to (7½ m.) Cricklade (White Hart, RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.), on the Upper Thames (see p. 234), which has two interesting churches, one (St. Mary's) mainly of the early 12th cent., the other (St. Sampson's) E.E., Dec., and Perpendicular. Purton, 4 m. S., has one of the few parish churches in England (Perp.) with both a

central and a W. tower.

The main road to (111½ m.) Gloucester follows the course of Ermine St. across the Cotswolds. To the right at (981 m.) the Masons' Arms inn is Elkstone (1 m.), with a very fine Norman \*Church. — Beyond (106 m.) Birdlip (Royal George, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.) a sharp detour to the right avoids the steep descent of Birdlip Hill (\*View).

Great Witcombe (r.), half-way down the hill, has a small part-Norman church. Near by is a Roman villa (adm. 6d. daily, Sun. from 2), with fine

mosaic pavements.

A more interesting route runs due W. from Circncester, descending into the Stroudwater valley, somewhat disfigured by cloth-factories, at (102\frac{1}{2} m.) Chalford. — 105 m. Stroud (Imperial, RB. 19/6, P. 10 gs.; Stratford, private, RB. 17/6, P. 7½ gs.), the headquarters of the West of England cloth industry (16,000 inhab.), lies on the steep flank of a narrow valley, traversed by two canals.

Motor-Buses run S. viâ (2 m.) Woodchester, with its large Roman villa (occasionally uncovered) and a Dominican Priory, to (4½ m.) Nailsworth (George, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.), where the 'super-tramp' poet, W. H. Davies (1871-1940), died. Nailsworth Ladder, a local freak hill, has a gradient of 1 in 2½. On the Tetbury road, 2½ m. farther, is Avening, with a partly Norman

Another road climbs steeply S. to (1½ m.) Rodborough Common (Bear, RB. 25/-37/6, P. 37/6-51/6), with 840 acres of N.T. land, and runs thence viå (3 m.) Amberley (Amberley Inn, RB. 25/, P. 10-12 gs.), where Mrs. Craik wrote 'John Halifax, Gentleman,' to (4 m. S.W.) Minchinhampton (625 ft.; Crown), with a famous golf course.

Stonehouse, 2½ m. W. of Stroud, has a 16th cent. manor house, and at Frocester, 2 m. farther S., are a 14th cent. manor house and barn.

An attractive winding road (B 3066) leads from Stroud to Dursley (10 m. S.W.) viå (8 m.) Illex, before which (r.) on the hill-ton is the noted Ulex.

S.W.) viâ (8 m.) *Uley*, before which (r.) on the hill-top is the noted Uley Tumulus (adm. 3d.), a 'long barrow' 180 ft. long.

We follow A 46 to the N.W. up the Painswick valley. On the left rises Haresfield Beacon (N.T.; 834 ft.; \*View). — 108½ m. Painswick (Falcon, RB. 22/6, P. 10½ gs.; Gwynfa House, unlic., RB. 21/, P. 71 gs.), an unspoilt Cotswold town with typical stone-built houses, is noted for its churchyard containing 18th cent, monuments and c. 100 trimmed yews. — 111 m. Cranham Woods (Royal William) lie beneath the earthwork called Kimsbury Castle (view).

In a hollow, to the left, lies Prinknash Park, an ancient residence of the Abbots of Gloucester, occupied since 1928 by Benedictine monks from Caldey and greatly enlarged. The foundation-stone of the church (by H. S. Goodhart-Rendel) was laid in 1939. To the right rises Cooper's Hill where, on Whit-Monday, the local villagers hold a cheese-rolling contest, said to date from the 15th century. The church of Upton St. Leonards, 1½ m. N.W. of Prinknash, has a Norman doorway and E.B. chancel.

Commanding fine views of the Vale of Gloucester and the Malvern Hills, A 46 descends to join A 417 at (1124 m.) Brockworth, where we turn left past the Gloster Aircraft Co. works; for

Cheltenham we keep straight on.

117 m. GLOUCESTER ('Glo'ster': 67,268 inhab.), a county town and cathedral city, lies on rising ground on the left (E.) bank of the Severn. Connected with the sea by a canal, it has a considerable trade in grain, timber, coal, and iron, while it carries on also railway-wagon building, match and toy making, and the manufacture of aircraft components.

Railway Stations (Rfmts.; B, C 4). united by a covered footbridge. Eastgate, for Bristol, Cheltenham, Birmingham, and the North; Central, for London, S. Wales, Hereford, and Cheltenham.

Chettenham.

Hotels. Bell (a; B 3), Southgate St., RB. 25/-30/, P. 12-14 ga.; New Inn (d; B 3), a quaint old building, Northgate St., RB. 21/-30/, P. 11 gs.; New Ceumty (c; B 2), Southgate St., RB. 22/6, P. 11 gs.; Fleece (f; B 2), Westgate St., RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs.,

with 'Monks' Retreat': Midland &

211

with 'Monks' Retreat'; Midland & Royal (c; C4), opp. Eastgate station, RB. 17/, P. 8½ gs.; Wellington (b; B4), opposite Central station, RB. 19/6, P. 9 gs.
Post Office (B 3), King's Sq.
Motor-Buses from Westgate St.
(A 1) to the Forest of Dean, Hereford, and Wales; from King's Sq.
(B 3) to all other destinations.—
STEMBERS on the Severn in summer to Deerhurst and Tewkesbury on Thurs. and Sun.

History. Gloucester, the British Caer Glou and the Roman colonia Glevum, commanded the lowest practicable crossing of the Severn. The Roman walls and a Norman royal castle survived until 1663. According to E. A. Freeman, "in the reign of Rufus almost everything that happened at all, somehow contrived to happen at Gloucester," but the first extant charter datek from 1155. King John is said to have "loved Gloucester better than London," and Henry III was crowned here in 1216. The city sided with Parliament in the Civil War and successfully resisted the Royal forces in 1643. Its fortifications were consequently dismantled at the Restoration. — The 'worthies' of Gloucester include Robert Raikes (1735–1811), the virtual founder of Sunday Schools, though Hannah Ball opened a Sunday School at High Wycombe in 1769, eleven years before him; John Taylor (1580–1653), the 'Water Poet'; Sir Charles Wheatstone (1802–75), the chief founder of modern telegraphy! George Whitefield (b. 1714 at the Bell Inn, d. 1770 at Newburyport, Mass.); Cardinal Vaughan (1832–1903), also born at the Bell Inn; and W. E. Henley (1849–1903), poet and essayist, born at No. 2 Eastgate St. — The Severn 'bore,' a wave caused by the incoming tide, about the equinoxes usually 6–9 ft. high, is better seen below Gloucester (at Minsterworth or Stonebench) than in the city itself. The river is famous for its salmon and lampreys.

In the rectangular arrangement of its four main streets (Northgate, Southgate, Eastgate, and Westgate) Gloucester reflects the Roman period of its history, and the Cross (B 2, 3), at which they meet (crossless since 1745) is the natural focus of the city's life. St. Michael's Church here (closed) has a Perp. tower.

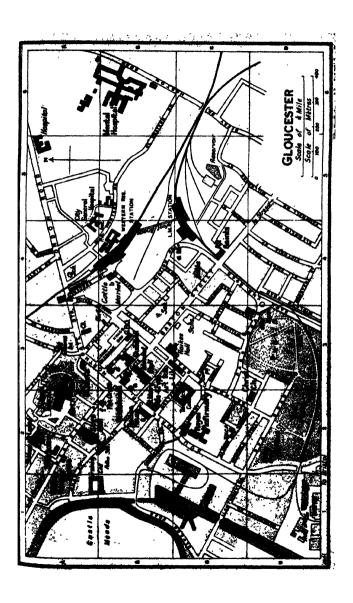
In Northgate St. is the New Inn, a half-timbered house erected c. 1450 by John Twyning for the accommodation of pilgrims. Lady Jane Grey is said to have been proclaimed queen in its yard in 1553. At the corner is a fine carved angle-post.

From the Cross we proceed to the cathedral viâ Westgate St. (A 2) and College St. No. 24 Westgate St., known as Maverdine House, turns a quaint façade towards the side-lane. At No. 99 Bp. Hooper (p. 215) may have spent his last night; the house is now occupied by a good local Folk Museum (adm. weekdays 10-5.30, Wed. till 8, free), containing also mementoes of Hooper. Next door, in another timber-framed house, is the Museum of the Gloucestershire Regiment. Opposite is the church of St. Nicholas (A 2), with a tall Perp. spire and Norman S. door.

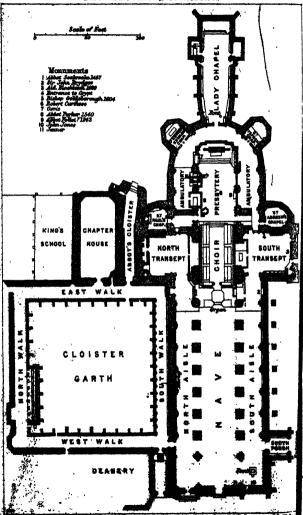
The \*Cathedral (A 2, 3), once the church of the Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter, and since the dissolution (1540) a cathedral church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a noble building, a splendid feature not only in the city but in the surrounding country. Adm. to crypt 6d., cloisters and chapter house 6d., to triforium 3d. Services on weekdays at 10 & 4; on Sun. at 8, 10.30, 3 & 7.

8, 10.30, 3 & 7.

History. The character of the foundation has varied. Beginning as a Benedictine house for men and women (681-790), it became in 823 a college for secular priests. These were replaced in 1022 by the Benedictines, who built the church and held it till Henry VIII returned it to the secular clergy, raising it to cathedral rank. The existing fabric was begun in 1089 by Abbot Serlo and dedicated in 1100. The building of the Norman nave soon afterwards completed, except for the Lady Chapel, the present plan of the church. In 1327 the body of the murdered Edward II (p. 216), refused burial at Bristol and Malmesbury, was enshrined at Gloucester and soon became a focus of miracles and pilgrimage. From the vast income thus derived the monks largely rebuilt both church and abbey, and by their ability to employ a Court mason to build in the new style, then being developed in London, made



# GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL



€,

Gloucester the first major success of Perp. architecture. As a result the exterior is almost purely Perp., and in the choir a Perp. casing effectively disguises the Norman core. The choir vault dates from 1337–51, the cloisters from 1351–1412; the west façade and south porch (much restored) were built in 1420–37; the stately central tower (225 ft. high), with its austerely fine decoration, replaced the 13th cent. tower in 1450; and the beautiful Lady Chapel (1457–98) closed the work of the Gloucester masons. During the Commonwealth destruction, actually begun, was averted only by application to Cromwell, who, in 1657, granted the cathedral to the mayor and citizens. The organ (1665), by Thomas, father of Renatus Harris, was calarged and restored in 1920, and in 1947–8 the colouring of the monuments was tastefully revived.

Interior. The Nave, with the exception of the two W. bays (1421-37), is predominantly Norman in appearance, the great cylindrical pillars quite overpowering the effect of the Norman triforium and the timidly designed E.E. clerestory and vaulting (1242). These uniquely tall pillars (30 ft. 7 in. high) were doubtless necessitated by the fact that the original cloister against the N. wall precluded low aisle-windows, and that high-set windows could light the nave only through a lofty pier-arcade. The support of the cloister preserved the N. aisle when the S. aisle became unsafe and had to be re-vaulted in 1318, the date, also, of the ball-flowered geometrical tracery of the S. aisle windows. In the N. aisle the Norman vaulting and carved capitals should be noted, also, at its E, end, the fine Perp, door to the cloisters. In the S. aisle is a monument to Sir Onesiphorus Paul (d. 1820), the prison-reformer; at its W. end is a tablet to Sir Hubert Parry (1848–1918), the composer. Near the W. door is a statue of Dr. Jenner (d. 1823), a Gloucestershire man. The third and fifth windows from the W, end on the N, side contain old glass (restored). Flaxman's memorial to Mrs. Morley (d. 1784) is a graceful design (N. aisle); here also is the tomb of Mayor Machen (d. 1614) and his wife. At the E, end are some good 18th cent. stalls and a litany desk.

The \*Choir (which projects one bay into the nave and is separated from it by a screen of 1820) is usually entered from the S. aisle, at the E. end of which is Abbot Seabrook's Chantry (1457). Choir and Transerts look pure Perp., the walls having been veiled with tracery and the massive piers whittled down, when the dim old Norman choir was transformed (1330-74). The latest part is the N. transept (restored 1368-73), which contains a beautiful piece of E.E. sculpture (c. 1240), possibly an Easter Sepulchre. On its E. side is the Chapel of St. Paul. with a fine (restored) altar-screen. — The similar S. transept. which was finished in 1337, forestalls by quite twenty years the evolution of the Perp. style elsewhere in England. On the E. wall is the quaint 'Prentice's Bracket,' and beside it the Chapel of St. Andrew, with a huge diagonal strut and fine 14th cent. glass (releaded). — From floor to vault the design of choir and transepts is a perfect unity. The tall clerestory windows; the rectilinear tracery necessitated by the size of the end-wall windows: the one-story design of the tracery, carried up on unbroken vaulting-shafts, that covers the Norman triforium and pier arcades; the lierne \*Vaulting, whether in the complicated pattern of the choir roof, with its galaxy of angell-bosses. or in the simpler but more subtly skilled vaulting of the S. transept—these are the origin and inspiration of Perp, architecture. The great \*East Window (72 ft. by 38 ft.) was erected by Lord Bradeston in 1352 to commemorate the battle of Crécy. The light tone of the glass is as much an innovation as the architecture. The Reredos is Victorian (1873), as are the sub-stalls. The 14th cent. \*Stalls, with their vigorous misericord grotesques, have been restored. The W. window—an unusual feature, due to the difference in height between nave and choircontains some old glass from other windows. Of various noteworthy tombs in the choir the canopied \*Tomb of Edward II. erected by Edward III, is chief in beauty and interest. It stands under the N. arcade of the presbytery between the monument (Pl. 7; 16th cent.) of King Osric, who founded the first abbey in 681, and the tomb prepared for Abbot Parker (1539), but occupied by two bishops. The bracket tomb on the S. (Pl. 9) has been assigned to Serlo (p. 212), but the figure with the church in its hand is probably Abbot Foliot (1228-43). In the centre of the presbytery is the tomb of Robert Curthose (d. 1134). eldest son of William the Conqueror, with a curious coloured effigy of bog-oak (c. 1290) resting on a mortuary chest of the 15th cent. Well-preserved encaustic tiles of 1455 in front of the altar differ markedly from the over-glazed, mechanically designed 'copies' in the choir-floor. In the N.E. chapel (SS. Edmund & Edward), with good tiles and fragments of a reredos (c. 1450), is kept the roll of honour of the Gloucestershire Regt.; opposite, in the N. ambulatory, stands the small cross carved in 1951 by Col. Carne, V.C. during his captivity in Korea. At the W. end of the ambulatory is a small stone lectern of uncertain use. The S.E. chapel is dedicated to St. Stephen.

The \*Lady Chapel was the last great work at Gloucester (1457-98). To avoid obscuring the E. window, the W. end diminishes in height and breadth to form a charmingly vaulted vestibule. Open tracery fills the upper part of the W. arch; and the exquisite lierne vaulting, with leaf-bosses, the admirable tracery of the windows and of the narrow wall-spaces between, the vaulting-shafts, the ruined reredos, the sedilia, and the remaining 15th cent. tiles all contribute to the architectural harmony, and there are two charming Jacobean ladies' monuments. Side-chapels, with oratories or music chambers in the

r stories, are delicately vaulted. The nine-light E. window 15th cent.) contains old glass, some of it not designed for window, which represented the Stem of Jesse. At the W. and stands a lead font formerly in Lancaut church.

The CHOIR TRIFORIUM with a half barrel vault is reached from the S. transept. Exceptionally important, showing Perp. work imposed on the Norman structure, it affords a close view of the E. window. The E. chapel opens from the 'Whispering Gallery,' even more remarkable before restoration than now for its acoustic qualities.

The Norman \*CRYPT, entered from the S. transept, consists of an apse and

The Norman "CRYPT, entered from the S. transept, consists of an appearance free chapels, with remains of piscina and altar-steps.

The CENTRAL TOWER (225 ft.; adm. 6d.) commands a wide view. In the lower part hangs 'Great Peter' (c. 1420), weighing 65 cwt. The bells, four of which are per-Reformation, pisy four tunes (at 1, 5, and 8 p.m.).

The "CLOISTERS (1351-1412), remarkable both in preservation and beauty, and found from the Nation of the name. The fan-tracery vaniting is claimed.

are entered from the N. aisle of the nave. The fan-tracery vaulting is claimed as an original device of the Gloucester masons. The S. side, with its 'carrel' recesses for desks and 16th cent. heraldic glass from Prinknash, was the Scriptorium; on the N. is the \*Lavatory. The Chapter House on the E. is Norman (restored) with a Perp. E. bay. — The Library (above, and in the N. choir triforium) includes among its treasures the finest existing copy of Coverdale's Bible (1535) and leaves of a 10th cent. Anglo-Saxon MS. Other remains of the monastery include the Abbot's House, of the 11-13th cent. (no adm.), under which is the outer Parlour, a vaulted Norman passage leading from the S.W. corner of the cloisters. The West Gate (12th cent.; restored 1916-19) in St. Mary's St. (A 2), is the best of the remaining precinct gates; it was probably used as the almonry. Thence we may walk round the N. side of the precincts, past the picturesque 'Little Cloister' and the ruined areade of the Infirmary. as an original device of the Gloucester masons. The S. side, with its 'carrel'

the ruined arcade of the Infirmary.

The Three Choirs Festival' is held yearly (Sept.) in rotation at Gloucester (1959), Worcester (1957), and Hereford (1958). Charitable in object and continuous since 1724, the festival began at Gloucester c. 1715 as an informal 'Music Meeting.

Opposite the West Gate (see above) is the *Memorial to Bp*. Hooper, who was martyred here in 1555, watched (so the story goes) by Bp. Bonner from the window over the gateway. The adjacent church of St. Mary-de-Lode (A 2), with its low Norman chancel, stands on the site of a Roman building. A little N. four 11-12th cent. arches mark the site of St. Oswald's Priory. founded in 909 and destroyed in 1643.

Following Southgate St. from the Cross, we soon reach (l.) the church of St. Mary-de-Crypt (B 2, 3), a 12th cent. building with later alterations, named from the two charnel-houses below it. It contains some good brasses and the tomb of Robert Raikes, whose house stands on the other side of the street. George Whitefield was christened and preached his

first sermon in this church.

Behind St. Mary's is the 14th cent. Greyfriars Church, now put to secular uses; some remains of the Blackfriars monastery can be seen on the other side of Southgate St. — Farther on in Southgate St. is the Royal Infirmary (C 2), while to the W. of it lie the Docks (B, C 1). In the S. part of the city are also the Spa Field and the Public Park (D 3) with a statue of Raikes. In Brunswick Rd. are the Public Library (notable local collection) and the Museum (B. C3; Roman and other local antiquities).—To the W. of the city (beyond C1), c. \(\frac{1}{2}\) m. from the Cross, are the derelict remains of Lianthony Abbey (12th cent.), a daughter house of the famous Welsh monastery.

FROM GLOUCHTER TO BERKELEY, 16 m. (railway in \( \frac{1}{2} \) hr., going on to Lydney across the Severn Bridge, 1 m. long, built in 1875-79). — We follow the Bristol road for 14 m., then turn right. — 16 m. Berkeley (Berkeley Arms RB. 21), a sleepy little town. \*Berkeley Castle (adm. 2/6; Apr.-Sept. daily, exc. Mon. unless BH., 12-3), home of the Berkeley family since 1133, is a little-altered feudal stronghold, entered by a bridge over the moat, with a

circular keep (1155-60) and a 14th cent, hall and gateway. Here Edward II was murdered in 1327. The fine E.E. \*\*Church\* has a good 15th cent, screen and effigies of the Lords Berkeley. Dean Swift wrote the epitaph on licky Pearce, the jester (d. 1728), in the churchyard. Edward Jenner (1749-1823), introducer of vaccination, was born and died (in what is now the vicarage) at Berkeley. Wanswell Court, a farm 1\frac{1}{2} m. N. beyond the station, is an unusually perfect small 15th cent. manor house with a later wing. — Sharpness, 1\frac{1}{2} m. farm renor in the Severn and the Gloucester & Berkeley Ship Canal (17 m. long), which, N.W. of the road, passes (8 m.) Slimbridge and (1 m.) the charming village of Frampton-on-Severn (Bell) where the church has a Romanesque lead font, one of six identical ones in Gloucestershire. On the Severn shore 11 m. N.W. of Slimbridge are the grounds of the Wildfowl Trust (adm. 2/6 daily ex. Sun. morning) where many hundred waterfowl may be seen.

FROM GLOUCESTER TO CHEPSTOW AND THE FOREST OF DEAN. (W.R. to Chepstow, 274 m. in 3-1 hr., with a branch from Newnham to Cinderford). Crossing the Severn by A 40, we turn 1 on A 38.—10 m. Mestbury-on-Severn has a conspicuous detached 13th cent. steeple. Flazley, 2½ m. N.W., was the home of Sir Roger de Coverley's 'Widow Boevey,' whose family still occupy Flazley Abbey (adm. 2!, daily, exc. Mon. unless BH., Apr.-Oct., 2-7). The mansion, partly Jacobean with additions of 1780, preserves the refectory (c. 1148) and the abbot's hall (c. 1350) of a Cistercian abbey.—At (12 m.) Newnham (Victoria, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; Unlawater, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.), a charming little town. Henry II and Strongbow embarked for Ireland in 1171. To the left is the widening Severn, to the right the Forest of Dean (for the part of which this is a good centre). The rebuilt church contains a 'Twelve Apostles' font of the Mitcheldean type. The road to Littledean (see below) affords fine views over the Forest and the Severn.—15½ m. Blakeney.—19 m. Lydney (Feathers, P.R., RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.) has a fine 14th cent. cross, 17½ ft. high. In the grounds of Lydney Park (Viscount Bledisloe; no adm.) are the remains of a small 12th cent. castle and of a Roman temple.— Beyond (26½ m.) Tidenham a road on the left leads in 3 m. to Beachley, for Old Passage Chepstow, 27½ m. in ½-1 hr., with a branch from Newnham to Cinderford). (261 m.) Tidenham a road on the left leads in 3 m. to Beachley, for Old Passage

Ferry across the Severn (p. 144). — 28½ m. Chepstow, see Rte. 40.

The Forest of Dean, extending N. for 20 m. from the junction of the Wye and the Severn, with an extreme width of 10 m., has been a royal forest from time immemorial. It now includes a National Forest Park of 15,000 acres and is an excellent area for walks, even though the woodland beauties are in places somewhat marred by coal-workings. The iron mines, worked as early as Roman times, are now overgrown and rather add to the interest. The characteristic trees are oaks and beeches. The Forest is traversed by two roads from Gloucester to Monmouth (c. 25 m.), one via (11½ m.) Mitcheldean where the 14-15th cent. church has a fine oaken roof, a slender spire, and a 12th cent. font with the Twelve Apostles; the other via (123 m.) Littledean, Cinderford, (17 m.) Speech House, and (19 m.) Coleford, Buses run from Cinderford, (17 m.) Speech House, and (19 m.) Coleford, Buses run from Gloucester to Littledean and Cinderford, and from Coleford to Speech House, Lydney, Ross, and Monmouth. The most central quarters for visitors are at the Speech House Hotel (1674; 600 ft.; T.H., RB. 17/6, P. 7½-9½ gs.), the seat of the Verderers' Court, surrounded by magnificent old holly woods. At Blackpool Bridge, 3 m. S.E., a considerable fragment of a Roman road is exposed. At Newland (4½ m. W.) the spacious church, the 'Cathedral of the Forest,' has a Dec. tower and a famous brass depicting a 15th cent. free miner. St. Briavels, 5½ m. S.W., commanding views of the Wye Valley, has a part-Norman church and a restored castle 'now a youth hostel). Ruardean Hill (932 ft.; 4 m.), in the N. part of the forest is a cond viewpoint. (932 ft.; 4 m.), in the N. part of the forest, is a good viewpoint.

(932 ft.; 4 m.), in the N. part of the forest, is a good viewpoint.
FROM GLOUCESTER TO LEDBURY, 17 m. (railway, 19 m. in 50 min.). — Beyond the Severn Bridge (see above) B 4215 diverges r. from A 40 and ascends the Leadon valley through attractive country noted for its Norman village churches. — 9 m. Newent (George, RB. 14/6) is a little town with a good 16th cent. market hall. — 12½ m. Dymock, with a large and interesting church is famed for orchards and wild daffodis. The little Norman church of Kempley, 2 m. W., is decorated with a magnificent series of \*Frescoes (c. 1150) on walls and vault. — 17 m. Ledbury, see p. 300.
From Gloucester to Birmingham, see Rte. 37; to Bristol, see Rte. 19; to Kereford, see Rte. 38; to Worcester, see Rte. 378; to Cheltenham and Oxford see below.

see below.

#### B. Viâ Cheltenham

ROAD, 104 m. A 40. To (54 m.) Oxford, see Rte. 31. 601 m. Eynsham.—66 m. Witney.—73 m. Burford.—82 m. Northleach.—95 m. Cheltenham.—104 m. Gloucester, Morore-Coach from Victoria in 51-51 hrs. Combined rail and road service to Cheltenham (changing at Oxford) in 31-4 hrs.

— 104 m. Gioucester, Motor-Coach from Victoria in 32-32 nrs. Combined rail and road service to Cheltenham (changing at Oxford) in 32-4 hrs. RARWAY, 1163 m. from Paddington in 33-4 hrs. viå Kingham (the quickest rail route to both Gloucester and Cheltenham is viå Swindon). Principal Stations: To (633 m.) Oxford, see Rte. 31. — 763 m. Charlbury. — 843 m. Kingham, junction for the Chipping Norton and Worcester lines. — 893 m. Stow-on-the-Wold. — 913 m. Bourton-on-the-Water. — 1013 m. Andoversford. — 1094 m. Cheltenham. — 1163 m. Gloucester.

From London to (54 m.) Oxford, see Rte. 31. The old road and the by-pass unite at (60½ m.) Eynsham (Evenlode House, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.), which has an old village cross and scanty relics of a onco-famous abbey. — 66 m. Witney (6553 inhab.; Fleece, RB. 17/6, P. 30/; Marlborough, RB. 18/), on the Windrush, is noted for its blankets. It possesses a butter-cross, dating from 1683, and a noble church (remodelled in the Perp. period), with a beautiful E.E. spire and a fine Dec. N. window

There are many interesting churches in the lowlands S. of Witney. On the Lechlade bus-route (S.W.) are (4½ m.) Brize Norton, with a Norman door and a fine screen; and (5½ m.) Black Bourton, the birthplace of Maria Edgeworth (1767–1849), with wall-paintings of c. 1275 and another Norman door. Just off the route (4 m. N.E. of Lechlade) is Langford, with a very fine \*Church, partly pre-Norman and partly of c. 1200. In the porch is a Saxon sculptured Rood. Broadwell, ½ m. N., has another fine 11-13th cent. church. — At South Leigh, 2½ m. S.E. of Witney, where the church is notable for its 14-15th cent. wall-paintings, John Wesley preached his first sermon (1725). — At Bampton, 5½ m. S. of Witney (bus) and 2 m. N. of Tadpole Bridge (p. 234), is another noteworthy church (Norman; E.E. \*Spire), and here the art of morris-dancing has never died out. The Whit-Monday festival is interesting and characteristic. — North Leigh church, 2½ m. N.E. of Witney, contains a remarkable chantry chapel.

At (69 m.) Minster Lovell (Old Swan, RB. 26/6, P. 8½ gs.), charmingly placed on the Windrush, are a good Perp. church and the ruins of a moated manor house (adm. 6d., not Sun. morn.), in which Francis, Lord Lovell, an adherent to Lambert Simnel, is said to have perished of starvation after the battle of Stoke, owing to the death of the servant who alone knew the secret of his hiding-place. — 73 m. Burford (Cotswold Gateway, RB. 18/6, May-Sept.; Lamb, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; Bull, RB. 21/, P. 9 gs.; Bay Tree, RB. 22/, P. 28/6; Highway, unlic., RB. 15/6-21/. P. 7 gs.), a quaint little town on the Windrush, to the right of the main road, abounds in spandrelled doorways, mullioned windows, and pargetted houses. It was the birthplace of Sir William Beechey, R.A. (1753-1839). The fine church of \*St. John the Baptist (Norman, E.E., & Perp.) is notable for its many chapels. Speaker Lenthall, who died in 1662 at Burford Priory (rebuilt Elizabethan), is buried in the N. transept or Bell-Founders' Aisle, and John Meade Falkner (1858–1932), the author, in the churchyard.

On the N. bank of the Windrush, 2½ m. E., is Swinbrook, where the church contains monuments of the Fettiplaces, quaintly arranged in tiers. Farther

on is Wychwood Forest (p. 258). — Shilton church, 2½ m. S.B., has an early font, possibly of Saxon origin.

At (82 m.) Northleach (Wheatsheaf, RB. 15/) the 15th cent.

church has a noble \*Porch and good brasses.

Chedworth, 4 m. S.W., has a part-Norman church and the best \*Roman Villa in England (N.T.; 1½ m. N.; daily exc. Mon. 10-7 or duak; 1½). The local tradition is that the countless lilies of the valley growing here were originally planted by the Romans. On the main Cirencester road, ½ m. E., is the Fosse Bridge Hotel, a little S. of which are the ancient churches of Colm St. Denis and Colm Rogers.

At (89 m.) Andoversford we cross the Gloucester-Banbury road. Dowdeswell, 1 m. W., has an Elizabethan manor house.

95 m. CHELTENHAM (62,800 inhab.), a fashionable inland spa and an important centre of education and contemporary arts, is situated near the W. base of the Cotswold Hills. It is renowned for its charming late 18th cent. and early 19th cent. terraces, and is a favourite residence of retired officers and civil servants. Charles Sturt (1795–1869), the Australian explorer, died at Cheltenham, and Gustav Holst (1874–1934), the composer, was born there.

Railway Stations. St. James's, for London and Banbury; Lansdown, for Bristol, Bath, Birmingham, Cirencester, Tewkesbury, etc.; Malvern Road, for Bristol, Birmingham, Stratford, on Avon.

Road, for Bristol, Birmingham, Stratford-on-Avon, etc. Hotels. Queen's, T.H., Promenade RB. 25/, P. 14 gs.; Lilley Brook, at Charlton Kings, RB. 22/6, P. 34/6; Plough, RB. 22/6, P. 30/; Royal, T.H. RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs., both in High St.; Belle Vue, Strand, RB. 22/6-27/6; Savoy, near Ladies' College, RB. 18/6, P. 8-124 gs.; Irving, Bath Rd., RB. 21/-37/6, P. 30/-45/; Fleece, near the Spa, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; Mooread Park, Charlton Kings, RB. 21/6, P. 10-124 gs.; Lansdown, similar charges; Majestic, RB. 22/6, P. 10 gs.; Ellenborough, unlic., RB. 22/6-27/6, P. 8-14 gs.; Pyatt's, St. The backbone of Cheltenha

George's Rd., unlic., RB. 18/6, P.

Post Office, Promenade (N. end).

— INFORMATION BUREAU, 99 Promenade.

Motor-Bus Station in Royal Well

Theatres. Opera House, Regent St.; Civic Playhouse, Bath Rd. MUSIC. Annual Festival of Contemporary Music, in July.
Raccourse at Prestbury Park, 1 m.

Racecourse at Prestbury Park, 1 m. N.E. (Nat. Hunt Steeplechases in winter; horse shows in summer).—
GOLF at Lilley Brook (S.E.) on the Cirencester road, and at Cleeve Hill (N.E.) on the Winchcombe road.—
CRICKET FESTIVAL (Aug.) on the College Ground.—Swinging in Sandford Park or (indoors) Alstone Baths.—TRINNIS in the parks.

The backbone of Cheltenham is the HIGH STREET (1½ m. long), running E. and W. In it is the 19th cent. building of the Grammar School founded by Richard Pate in 1576, which includes Holst, Sir Benj. Baker, and R. S. Hawker among its famous pupils. St. Mary's Church, though modernised, possesses many interesting features of early work, such as the tower and spire (Norman to Dec.), the late-Dec. wheel-window, the elaborate late-Perp. N. porch (now a baptistery), and a brass of 1513 (N. side of chancel). — The well-shaded PROMENADE leads S. from the High St., to the Montpellier Gardens and the Rotunda (now a bank), passing the Town Hall (with the Central Spa), a statue (by Lady Scott) of Dr. E. A. Wilson (who perished with Capt. Scott in the Antarctic. 1912), and the

Imperial Gardens. In the Evesham Rd. (N.) is Pittville Park (boating-lake), while Sandford Park, at the E, end of High St.

has a fine open-air bathing pool.

The alkaline-saline mineral waters at Cheltenham, discovered in 1716, are valuable for their diuretic effect and as a stimulant to the liver. The visit of George III and the royal princesses in 1788 made them fashionable. The waters are dispensed at the Town Hall and the Spa Medical Baths (Bath Rd.).

Cheltenham College, a leading public school founded in 1841. is in the Bath Rd. Lord Morley and W. E. H. Lecky are among old Cheltonians. Cheltenham Ladies' College (1853) is in Old Well Lane, near the Promenade, In Clarence St., near St. James's Station, is the Public Library, Museum, & Art Gallery. Tablets mark Jenner's house in St. George's Rd. and the site of the stable (in Pittville St.) where Mrs. Siddons played in her earliest days.

Excursions may be made to Tewkesbury, 84 m. N.W. (Rte. 337), and among the Cotswold Hills (see below and Rte. 37). Other points within easy reach the Cossword Plans (see Deal's and Rie. 3/). Under points within easy reach of Cheltenham are Southam Delabere (2½ m. N.E.), with a manor house of the late 15th cent. and a good tithe barn, at the foot of Cleeve Hill (1031 ft.; view; Rising Sun, RB. 21/6, P. 8½ gs.; Malvern View, unlic., RB. 16/6, P. 6 gs.); and Leckhampton Hill (978 ft.; 2 m. S.), with view. Among the Cotswold Hills are Seven Springs (3½ m. S.), the source of the Churn and considered by some the true head of the Thames.

rims are Seven springs (23 m. S.), the source of the Chuff and considered by some the true head of the Thames.

From Chrittenham to Banbury, 36½ m. (A 436). Railway viā Kingham to Chipping Norton (3 m. S. of the Rollinght Stones) only. This route crosses the Corswold Hills, a narrow limestone range, running from N.E. to S.W. across Gloucestershire, and reaching a height of 1070 ft. at Cleeve Cloud, near Cheltenham. They form the watershed between the Thames and Severn valleys.—At (6 m.) Andoversford (see above) we turn 1 on to A 436.—18 m. Stow-on-the-Wold (Talbot, RB. 16/6; Unicorn, RB. 16/6-22/6, P. 30); Old Red Lion, unic., RB. 12/6-17/6, P. 5 gs.), a small market town in the Cotswold Hills, has an old church containing a Crucifixion by Gaspard de Crayer (1610) and a large market place with a 14th cent. cross. Bourton-on-the-Water, 3½ m. S.W., is a charming stone-built village, with the Windrush flowing down its main street.—Beyond (20 m.) Oddington, where the old church (restored) contains wall-paintings and Norman details, we cross the Evenlode near Daylesford (p. 258) and then (23½ m.) the Oxford-Worcester road.—25½ m. The Rollright Stones (r.) are a small megalithic circle; across the road is the "King's Stone," a coeval monument of doubtful significance.—36½ m. Banbury, see Rte. 34A.

From Cheltenham to Stratford-on-Avon or Evesham and Birmingham, see Rte. 375.

Rte. 37A: to Painswick and Stroud, see Rte. 30A.

A 40 descends to the Severn vale and (104 m.) Gloucester.

#### 31. FROM LONDON TO OXFORD

RAR.WAY, 63½ m. from Paddington in 65 min. Principal stations: 18½ m. Slaugh, junction for Windsor. — 24½ m. Maidenhead, junction for Cookham, Bourne End, and Mariow. — 31 m. Twyford, junction for Wargrave and Henley (4½ m.). — 36 m. Reading. — 41½ m. Pangbourne. — 44½ m. Goring & Streatiey. — 48½ m. Choisey & Moulaford, junction for Wallingford (2½ m.). — 53½ m. Didoot. — 58½ m. Radley, junction for Abingdon (2½ m.). — 63½ m. Oxford. — An alternative route (55½ m. in 2½-2½ hrs.) runs Villigh Wycombo, Princes Risborough (junction for Wallington), and Thems.

#### A. Viâ High Wycombe

ROAD, 54½ m. (A 40). — 23 m. Beaconsfield. — 29 m. High Wycombe. — 54½ m. Oxford. Green Line Coach from Oxford Circus to High Wycombe; motor-coach from Victoria to Oxford in 21-3 hrs.

From London via Western Avenue and Gerrard's Cross to (23 m.) Beaconsfield, whence visits may be made to Penn's grave at Jordans (2 m.), to Milton's cottage at Chalfont St. Giles (4 m.), etc., see the Blue Guide to London.

We are now in Buckinghamshire, or Bucks, an agricultural and pastoral we are now in successments, or sucks, an agricultural and pastoral county containing several famous manisions and many interesting villages and churches. About the middle extends the fertile Vale of Aylesbury and in the S.W. are the Chiltern Hills. The S.E. side has been invaded by London's suburbs. The Chiltern beech-woods, once the haunt of bandits, now provide material for the 'Windsor' chairs, etc., made about High Wycombe. The literary and historical associations of the county are numerous; the names of Hampden, Penn, Burke, Disraeli, Milton, Cowper, Gray, Waller, and Shelley all figure in its annals.

29 m. High Wycombe (*Red Lion*, RB. 21/6, P. 10<sup>1</sup> gs.; *Falcon*, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.), a flourishing town (40,700 inhab.) strung out along a valley, is specially noted for its chairs and other furniture. The 13-16th cent. Parish Church (interesting interior) is the largest in the county. The Guildhall (1757) and the Little Market House (1761), close by, were designed by Henry Keene. Wycombe Abbey, once the seat of Lord Carrington, is now a well-known girls' school. Hannah Ball opened the first Sunday School in England in St. Mary's St. in 1769. Sir Wm. Ramsay, the chemist, died in 1916 at Hazlemere, on the Amersham road.

About 2½ m. N.E. lies *Penn* (Crown, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.), the alleged ancestral home of the family of William Penn. The church has a good roof and contains home of the family of William Penn. The church has a good roof and contains a fine painted Doom of the 15th cent, an old leaden font, and Penn brasses.—
Hughenden Manor, 1½ m. N. (N.T.; adm. 1/6, daily 2-6, also Sat. & Sun. 10-1; closed Mon. unless BH. & Jan.), was the home of Benjamin Disraeli, Barl of Beaconsfield, from 1847 till his death in 1881, and was opened in 1949 as a Disraeli Memorial Museum. He is buried in the churchyard, and in the church is a monument erected by Queen Victoria. An obelisk in the park commemorates his father, Isaac Disraeli (1766-1848).

MOTOR-BUSES to Princes Risborough and Aylesbury; Penn; Maidenhead and Window; Oxford; Henley and Reading; Amersham and Chesham; etc.—
Roads to Maidenhead, see Rte. 31s.

FROM HUND WYCOMER TO AN USBRIEN. The direct route (172 m.) is via

FROM HEGH WYCOME TO AYLESSURY. The direct route (172 m.) is via West Wycombe (see below), but a more attractive route (182 m.) runs N. from the Guildhall via (11 m.) Hughenden (see above) and through the Chilfrom the Guildhall via (1 m.) Finghenders (see above) and unrough the country and (6 m.) Lacey Green. These routes units at Princes Risborough (see below).

— Yet another route runs through a district closely associated with John Hampden (1594-1643), who was M.P. for Buckinghamshire. This passes (4 m.) Prestwood, where a stone cross marks the parcel of land for which Hampden refused to pay the illegal 'ship-money' tax of 20/, and (7 m.) Hampden Heuse, largely rebuilt in the 18th cent., long Hampden's residence and now a girls' school. Close by is the church of Great Hampden, where he is townist; it contains the town of his first wife (d. 1634), with a touching is buried; it contains the tomb of his first wife (d. 1634), with a touching epitaph, and several re-used brasses of the Hampdons. Between Gt. Hampdon and Lacey Green (see above) is a well-preserved stretch of Grim's Dyke, an assignt bank and ditch of uncertain purpose. Just below it, to the N.W., is the Pink & Lily inn, a favourite haunt of Rupert Brooke. — 91 m. Chequers (L) a historic Tudor mansion (no adm.) was presented to the nation in 1917 by Lord Lee of Fareham for the use of the Prime Minister. Its collection of Cromwell portraits and relics is famous. — 164 m. Aylesbury, see Rts. 340.

31½ m. West Wycombe (Apple Orchard, unlic., RB. 17/6, P. 6 gs.; Swan), a village of 16–18th cent. houses (N.T.), has a curious 'classical' church, built on the hill (646 ft.) above it in 1763 by Sir Francis Dashwood (Lord le Despencer, p. 231), with a tower surmounted by a ball capable of holding 10 persons and with a strange interior. At the E. end is a huge hexagonal mausoleum. West Wycombe Park, built for Sir Francis in 1765 and visited by Benj. Franklin in 1773, is now N.T. property, with its 300 acres of grounds (open daily in Aug., also weekdays in July. 2.15–6; adm. 2/6, grounds only 1/).

In July, 2.13—0; adm. 2/b, grounds only 1/).

From West Wycoene to Aylessury, 16 m. (A 4010).—1; m. Bradenham has a Saxon church-doorway. Isaac Disraeli (see above), who is buried in the church, lived in the manor house from 1829 to 1848.—7 m. Princes Risberough (Buckingham Arms, RB. 15/6, P. 6; gs.; George & Dragon; Black Prince), a small town (3850 inhab.) below the Chiltern Hills, has a 17-18th cent. manor house (N.T.; open Tues. & Thurs. 2.30-4.30, free). It is so named as a royal possession in contradistinction to (8 m.) Monie Risborough, a village with an interesting E.E. to Perp. church, which belonged to the Abp. of Canterbury.—Cut into the chalk hillsde above Monks Risborough is the Whiteleaf Cross (80 ft. by 70 ft.), probably marking the intersection of the Icknield Way with another important road running N. to Oxford. Bledlow (Red Lion), a finely placed village 2 m. S.W. of Princes Risborough, has a notable Norman font in its church. The cross cut in the chalk above the Icknield Way here (fine views) has disappeared.—16 m. Aylesbury, see Rte. 344a.

Beyond (36½ m.) Stokenchurch (King's Arms, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.) we reach the crest of the Chiltern ridge (787 ft.; view) and descend into Oxfordshire. — 40 m. Aston Rowant (Lambert Arms, RB. 21/) has a church (½ m. r.), with early Norman details and a Purbeck marble font.

and a Purbeck marble font.

Watlington (Chiltern Gate), 2½ m. S.W., with a 17th cent. market house, is 4 m. S.E. of Chalgrove, with the battlefield where Hampden was mortally wounded in 1643 (obeliak). — He died at Thame (Spread Eagle, Black Horse, at both RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs.; Swan), a market town (3600 inhab.), 6½ m. N.W. of Aston Rowant. The large church contains a fine early 14th cent. screen and the monument of Lord Williams (d. 1559) and his wife. The original Grammar School buildings (1575) adjoin; here John Hampden, Dean Fell, and Anthony Wood were educated. The Prebendal House close by has a fine E.E. chapped. Some of the finest Chiltern scenary is reached by the roads running S. (1.) between Stokenchurch and Aston Rowant, and their branches. The Hambleden road traverses Ibstone Common (\*Views), with its quaint little Norman church (r.) and old windmill, and descends to (4 m.) Flagest, while the church has a unique twin-sabled tower. — 7 m. Hambleden, a charming

Some of the finest Chiltern scenery is reached by the roads running S. (1) between Stokenchurch and Aston Rowant, and their branches. The Hambleden road traverses Ibstone Common ("Views), with its quaint little Norman church (r.) and old windmill, and descends to (4 m.) Fingest, where the church has a unique twin-gabled tower.— 7 m. Hambleden, a chaiming villaga, is 1 m. from the Thames and c, 2 m. from Henley by road or footpath.—Another road farther W. follows the crest of the Chilterna to Nettenbed (8 m.; p. 225) viá Christmas Common and (6 m.) Cookley Green, Just abort of the latter a road branches I. for Stonor (3 m.; p. 225) viá Pishill (Crown, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.).

To the S. of (48½ m.) Wheatley (Brimpton Grange, RB. 18/6, P. 10 gs.; Bridge), on the Thame, is Cuddesdon, with the official palace (1679) of the Bishop of Oxford and a theological training college. — 50½ m. Forest Hill was the scene of Milton's unhappy first marriage (1643). — 54½ m. Oxford, see Rts. 32.

#### B. Viå Maidenhead

ROAD, 58 m. A 4, A 423). - 20 m. Slough. - 26 m. Mailtenhead 351 m. Henley. — 491 m. Dorchester. — 58 m. Oxford.

From London via the Great West Road and the Bath Road to (20 m.) Slough, see the Blue Guide to London. — At (241 m.) Taplow (Skindles, RB. 31/; Dumb Bell), with a church containing brasses of the 14–15th cent., we cross the Thames from Bucks to Berkshire.

FROM TAPLOW TO BEACONSFIELD, 8 m. (B 476). From the village the road rises steeply and soon skirts (L) the beautiful woods of Cliveden (adm. Apr.—Sept., Wed. & Thurs. 11-6.30, 1/; mansion Thurs. only 2.30-5.30, 1/), given to the Nat. Trust in 1942 by Viscount Astor. The Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital, built in the woods in 1940 near the site of the Canadian hospital of 1914-18, was presented to the nation in 1946. The mansion, farther N., designed in 1849 by Sir Charles Barry, succeeds one built for the dissolute second Duke of Buckingham who, after killing the Earl of Shrewsbury in a duel (1668), while the Countess, disguised as a page, held his horse, retired with her to this "bower of wanton Shrewsbury and of love." In this house the national air, 'Rule Britannia,' by Dr. Arne, was first performed on Aug. 1st, 1740. The former Italian Garden contains a memorial (a statue of Victory, by B. Mackennal), erected by the Canadian Red Cross to 'Men who fought in France and died at Cliveden.' On the right is Dropmore (Viscount Kemslev: no adm.) an estate with magnificent gardens laid out in 1801rises steeply and soon skirts (l.) the beautiful woods of Cliveden (adm. Apr.fought in France and died at Cliveden. On the right is Dropmore (Viscount Kemsley; no adm.) an estate with magnificent gardens laid out in 1801-5 by Lord Grenville. To the E. of Dropmore, between the park and the fine wooded common of Burnham Beeches (see the Blue Guide to London) is Dorneywood (N.T.; daily 2-6 in Aug.-Sept., exc. Mon. & Sat., 1) with fine grounds, presented to the nation as an official residence for the Secretary of State.—Beyond (3½ m.) Hedsor we descend to join the Wycombe road at (5 m.) Wooburn, but keep r. on B 440 for (8 m.) Beaconsfield.

Berkshire (gron. Barkshire), or Berks, of an irregular shape compared by Ashmole to a lute and by Fuller, less poetically, to a slipper, is bounded on the N. by the beautiful Thames valley. It comprises the four natural divisions of the Vale of the White Horse, on the N.; the Vale of Kennet, on the S., ence famous for elm-wood bowis; the Berkshire Downs, with their attractive villages, between these; and the Forest District E. of the Loddon. Apart from Reading. the county is purely sgricultural, and Berkshire bogs have

from Reading, the county is purely agricultural, and Berkshire hogs have

long been famous.

26 m. Maidenhead (Thames, well situated, Crown, RB. from 18/6, P. 9 gs.; Bear; Elbury, unlic., RB. 17/6, P. 7½ gs.), with 27,125 inhab., at the beginning of a beautiful stretch extending to Marlow (7 m.), is perhaps the gayest of the 'up-river' summer resorts (comp. Rtc. 31c), especially during the week-ends. 'Oldfield,' in Riverside, houses the Henry Retilinger Bequest, notable for

"Oldfield," in Riverside, houses the Henry Retilinger Bequest, notable for Oriental ceramics and drawings (open Tues. & Thurs., May-Sopi. 10-12.30, 2-4.30).— In Shottesbrook Park, 44 m. S. W., is a beautiful Dec. church. From Maddenand to High Wycorne there are two roads. One (A 4094; 114 m.) starts from the bridge; the other (A 308 and 404; 104 m.) from the centra. The former passes Boulter's Lock (p. 231) and (34 m.) Cocken (Bell & the Dragon; King's Arms), a pretty riverside village with a monument by Fred Walker (1840-75), where we cross the river, and (44 m.) Begane End (Spade Oak), a villa colony.— The other crosses the river between 64 m.) Bisham and (54 m.) Mariow. Bisham Abbey (no adm.), a Tudor manusion now a Tational Recrestion Centre, incorporates the hall of an Augustinian-priory. In the church are a monument to Sir Philip and Sir Thomas Hoby (d. 1558, 1366) and a fine armorial window of enamelled glass.—Mariow (Complest Angler, on the Berkshire bank, RB. 36/6; George & Dragon, RB. 1766, F. S. S., is a pleasant old town (5500 inhab.) with many old houses. Shelley and his wife visited Peacock here in 1816, and in 1817-18, when they occupied

Albion House (now divided; tablet) in West St., Shelley composed the 'Revolt of Islam,' and Mrs. Shelley (Mary Wollstonecraft) wrote 'Frankenstein.' The monument of Sir Myles Hobert (d. 1632), in the parish church, is said to be the first monument in England erected at the public expense. In the Rom. Cath. church, built by Pagin, is preserved the hand of St. James the Apostle, brought from Reading Abbey.

FROM MAIDENHEAD TO OXFORD VIÂ READING, 41½ m., recommended for places on the Thames above Reading. — We follow A 4, through uninteresting country, passing between Wargrave (r.) and Twyford (I.; Grove Hall, RB. 22/6, P. 9½ gs.), near which, at Ruscombe, William Penn died in 1718.

12½ m. READING, the county town of Berkshire, situated on the Thames and Kennet, was a centre of the medieval cloth trade, and is now an important railway junction and industrial town (114,200 inhab.), with a university. Its biscuit manufacture is famous.

Hotels. Caversham Bridge, on the river, RB. 18/6-25/, P. 9½ gs.; Great Western, T.H., Station Rd., RB. 21/; George, King St., RB. 18/6, P. 10 gs.; Ship, Duke St., RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; Gate House, Bath Rd., RB. 19/-25/, P. 9 gs.; Upcross, unlic., Berkeley Ave., RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs. Restaurants. Green Monkey.

Restaurants. Green Monkey Shepherds Hill; Astoria, Cross St. Post Office, Friar St.

Theatres. Everyman, London St.; Palace, Cheapside.

Motor-Buses start outside the railway station.—STRAMERS from Caversham Bridge to Healey-on-Thames, Windsor, and Kingston, and to Wallingford and Oxford (May-Sept.).

In the centre of the town is the church of St. Lawrence, rebuilt but still imposing, with a good font in which was baptized Abp. Laud (1573-1645), a native of Reading. Adioining is the Museum & Art Gallery (weekdays 10-5), notable for \*Finds from Silchester (see below), a unique collection illustrating the everyday life of a country town in Roman Britain, and for finds of all ages from the river Thames. Of the famous Benedictine Abbey (reached via Forbury), founded by Henry I in 1121 and once ranking as third in all England, only scanty ruins are left. A tablet in the chapter house commemorates the fact that the canon 'Sumer is icumen in,' the earliest known piece of music for several voices, was composed by one of the monks here about 1240. A memorial stone marks the grave of Henry I (d. 1135). The gatehouse was once occupied by the Abbey School, where Jane Austen was a pupil in 1786. In Reading Gool, adjoining the ruins, Oscar Wilde wrote 'De Profundis' (1897); the 'Ballad of Reading Gaol' is later. Some medieval portions have been preserved in the churches of Greyfriars and St. Mary (N. door and S. arcade brought from the abbey), both a little farther W.

In Whiteknights Park (300 acres), 1½ m. S. on the Shinfield Rd., new buildings for the University (c. 1100 students), which is at present conceintand in London Rd., are being erected: It received its charter in 1926 and has faculities of Arts, Science, and Agriculture, Horticulture, and Deirying (research farm at Shinfield). In the mansion is the Museum of English Rural Life (adm. May-Oct. 10.30-5, exc. Mon., Sun. 2.30-5; Nov.-Apr. on Wed. & Sat. 2.30-5) with an admirable collection of farm tools, carts, and other material

illustrating country life. - Miss Mitford (see below) lived in London Rd. (tablet) in 1847.

illustrating country life. — Miss Mitford (see below) lived in London Rd. (tablet) in 1847.

The ancient Grammar School (Reading School), of which Laud was a pupil, occupies 19th cent. buildings in Erleigh Road.

At Caversham, the suburb on the N. bank, is Queen Anne's School for girls. A pleasant walk leads thence to Mapledurham (3 m.; p. 1232).

Three Mile Cross, 3½ m. S. of Reading, is the scene of 'Ourl Village,' by Miss Mitford, who is buried at Swallowfield (Mill House, RB. 22/6), 2½ m. farther S.E. — From Three Mile Cross a road leads S.W. tto (4½ m.) Mortimer Common and (1.) to (8 m.) Silchester, identified with Calleva Atrebatum, a flourishing Roman (and pre-Roman) town, which seems to have contained several dye-works. The site of the ancient town is enclosed by walls fully 1½ m. in circuit and at places still 12-14 ft. high (S. side), The little Calleva Museum (adm. free daily; contributions wel-come), near the rectory, serves as an excellent introduction to the greater collection at Reading. The interesting Parish Church (1 m. E. by footpath; 2 m. by road) lies just inside the E. gate; and c.150 yds from the N.E. corner of the encointe are the earth-banks of a Roman Amphitheatre.—Straffield Saye House (3½ m. E. of Silchester church; Wellington Arms, at Stratfield Turgis, RB. 16/6, P. 6½ gs.), presented by the nation to the first Duke of Wellington in 1815, contains relics of the Duke, pavements from Silchester, and portraits (no adm.). 'Copenhagen,' the Duke's favourite charger, is buried in an adjoining paddock. On the E. side of the park is the Wellington Monument, with a bronze statue by Marochetti (1866).

From Reading to Newbury and Bristol, see Rte. 19; to Wokingham and Asset (London), see Rte. 128.

Ascet (London), see Rte. 12B.

Beyond Reading we follow A 329, which keeps near the S. bank of the Thames, through one of the loveliest portions of its valley, even more pleasantly visited by river (see Rte. 31c). — At (22 m.) Streatley the main Gloucester road diverges on the left, and at (31 m.) Shillingford Bridge we cross the Thames to rejoin A 423. Thence to (41½ m.) Oxford, see below.

Beyond Maidenhead A 423 bears to the right. — 31 m. Hurley (Olde Bell, RB. from 27/6; East Arms), ½ m. from the river, has a much-restored Norman (partly pre-Conquest) church, and extensive remains of a Benedictine priory (mostly in private hands).

354 m. Henley-on-Thames (Red Lion RB. 20/-25/; Catherine Wheel, RB. 21/-25/, P. 10-12 gs.; Little White Hart, RB. 19/6-25/, P. 8½-11½ gs.; Old White Hart, RB. 17/6, P. 7½ gs.), a pleasant, well-built town (7950 inhab.), has a handsome bridge. with sculptured masks of the Thames and Isis by Mrs. Damer. The course of the famous regatta (prices raised) begins about 350 yds. below Temple Island and ends at (1 m. 450 yds.) Poplar Point, immediately opposite which is Phyllis Court, a fashionable riverside club with a war memorial incorporating the 18th cent, gates from Grosvenor House in London. On the Berkshire bank, close to the bridge, is the boathouse of the wellknown Leander Rowing Club. In the Dec. Church lies Gen. Dumouriez (1739-1824), who died a refugee at Turville Park, 6 m. N. Adjoining is a curious 14th cent. Chantry House. long a part of the 'Red Lion.'

On a window of the 'Red Lion' Shenstone is said to have written his famous lines:

225

"Whoe'er has travell'd life's dull round, Where'er his stages may have been May sigh to think he still has found The warmest welcome at an Inn.

In the grounds of Park Place (no adm.), below the town, stands the upper part of the original spire (by Wren) of St. Bride's, Fleet St. About 5 m. N.W., in the Chilterns, is Stonor (Stonor Arms). In the mansion of Lord Camoys here (no adm.) Edmund Campion (1540-81), the Jesuit martyr, set up his printing press. In the chapel Mass has been said continuously for centuries.

On the Berkshire bank of the Thames, 3½ m. S. of Henley, is Wargrave (George & Dragon, RB. 18/6, P. 9½ gs.), a pretty riverside village much frequented by artists. The picturesque church, burned down by suffragettes in 1914, was rebuilt in 1916, when some fine Norman masonry was discovered beneath the 17th cent. brick casing of the tower. It contains the monument of Thomas Day (1748-89), author of 'Sandford & Merton.' The sign-board of the George & Dragon was painted by Leslie and Hodgson, both Academicians. — At Shiplake, opposite, Tennyson was married in 1850.

The Oxford road now, quits the Thomas valley and accorde

The Oxford road now guits the Thames valley and ascends to (401 m.) Nettlebed (Bull, RB. 17/, P. 7 gs.; White Hart, RB. 17/6, P. 7½ gs.), the gateway to some of the loveliest Chiltern country (see p. 221). — Beyond the summit (626 ft.) we descend, past Huntercombe and its well-known golf course. to (47 m.) Crowmarsh Gifford, with its little Norman church. on the Thames opposite Wallingford. Jethro Tull (1674-1741), the pioneer of mechanised farming, lived at Howbery Park. between Crowmarsh and Benson.

Wallingford (George, RB. 18/6, P. 10 gs.; Feathers, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; Lamb, T.H., RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.) is a historic town of 3500 inhab. encircled by earthen ramparts. In St. Peter's Church, is buried Sir Wm. Blackstone (d. 1780). The Treaty of Wallingford ended the strife between Stephen and Henry II. North Moreton church, 3 m. W., has fine 14th cent. glass in the Stapleton chantry.

48½ m. Benson (White Hart, RB. 15/6, P. 7½ gs.; Castle; Crown), a large village with a military airfield, was once a seat of the kings of Mercia.

OI the Kings OI Mercia.

About 2 m. B. is Ewelme, the prettiest of Chiltern villages, noted for watercress, with a "Church, elmshouse, and school of the 15th century. Within the church are the "Tombs of Alice, Duchess of Suffolk (d. 1475; wife of the founder) and of her parents, Thomas Chaucer (supposed to be the son of the poet) and his wife. The Duchess wears the Order of the Garter on her left arm (one of the three effigies of ladies so decorated; comp. p. 234). On the floor are 15 brasses (1458-1517). The font (c. 1480) has a magnificent pyramidal \*Cover in carved wood.

49 m. Shillingford adjoins the pleasant village of Warborough (r.), where there is a 13th cent, lead font. We cross the Thame. — 511 m. Dorchester (George, White Hart, at both, RB. 18/6, P. 81-9 gs.), now a mere village, was formerly a Roman station and an important Saxon town. From 634 to 705 it was the cathedral city of Wessex, and from 869 to 1072 that of Mercia. A priory of Austin canons was founded here in 1140. Near the bridge over the Thame is the \*Abbey Church of SS. Peter and Paul, a remarkable Trans. Norman and Dec. building and a famous battleground of ecclesiologists. The ground-plan and proportions are most singular. Though 200 ft in length, it is of a purely parochial type. The nave and the W. end of the choir date from c. 1180. The round transeptal arches (like the tower) date only from the 17th century. The nave and choir aisles are built in the geometrical Dec. style (1280–1320); note the unrivalled \*Choir-arcades and the leaden font (1170–80), with figures of the Apostles. The E. end of the church dates from the close of the Dec. period, and has three unique windows, filled with tracery throughout and ornamented with sculptured figures. The painted glass is original. On the N. side is the celebrated \*Jesse Window. Under the S. window are the beautiful sedilia and piscina; the old glass in the little triangular windows represents the life of St. Birinus, the apostle of Wessex.

windows represents the life of St. Birinus, the apostle of Wessex. From Dorchester to Abrodom, 7 m. (A 415).—3 m. Ciliton Hampden (p. 233).—4½ m. Culham station.—7 m. Abingdon (Crown & Thistle, RB 21], P. 11 gs.; Queen's, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; bus to Oxford), a pleasant old agricultural town (10,200 inhab.), sprang up round a powerful Benedicithe mitted Abbey, founded in the 7th century. In the market place, facing the dignified County Hall (1678-83) with its arcaded lower story, is the Abbey, Gatehouse (c. 1450), adjoining the 12-15th cent. church of St. Nicholas. Thence a path leads to the abbey buildings (adm. 6d. daily 10-12.30, 2-6; Sun. 2-5.30), including the Checker Hall (now fitted up as theatre), the Checker (i.e. exchequer) itself, a fine 13th cent. building with a vaulted undercroft and a rare contemporary chimney, and the 15-16th cent. Long Gallery, rocalling that at Newbury. The 18th cent. Guildhall, S. of the gatehouse, preserves traces of the abbey hospital and includes the old grammar school of 1563. St. Helen's is a noble Perp. church with a fine spire, double sisles, and a Jacobean pulpit. The churchyard is surrounded by almshouses, notably the picturesque Christ's Hospital, founded in 1553 in direct succession to the ancient Guild of the Holy Cross (hall shown on application).—The church at Drayton, 2½ m. S., has some notable alabaster carvings of the 16th century. That of Sunningwell, 3 m. N., has a classic seven-sided porch, added by Dr. Jewel in 1552. Roger Bacon is said to have used the tower for astronomical observations.—At Radley, 2½ m. N.E., is a well-known boys' public school, founded in 1847.

53 m. Nuneham Courtenay (Harcourt Arms, T.H., RB. 17/, P 8 gs.). The village and church were transferred to a position on the main road by Earl Harcourt in 1765. On the left the beautiful woods of \*Nuneham Park, formerly the estate of the Harcourts, now belong to Oxford University (no adm.).

As we approach Oxford we have on the right (56 m.) Cowley, with the original works of Morris Motors, Ltd. — To the left, on the Thames, is \*Iffley Church, the best-preserved specimen of a small Norman parish church-in England, built about 1170, with a fine low square tower, of which the top story is specially notable. The W. front has a beautifully ornamented recessed doorway. There are also good N. and S. doorways. The last bay of the chancel is E.E., and many of the windows were inserted in the 14-15th centuries. The doorways to the (former) roodloft reveal a fragmentary staircase and elaborate groined archways.—58 m. Oxford is entered by Magdalen Bridge across the Cherwell (see Rte. 32).

## C. By River

The Thames above London, the "stream of pleasure," is an ideal boating-river, for its commercial traffic is small, its current gentle (except after floods), river, for its commercial traffic is small, its current gentie (except after floods), and its varied scenery unsurpassed for quiet, typically English beauty: low hills and wooded cliffs, luxuriant meadows, handsome country-houses, and pretty bungalows with gardens and lawns sloping down to the river. Quaint villages and sleepy little towns stand on its banks, and comfortable and attractive inns and hotels are numerous (though rarely cheap). The finest stretches are those between Maidenhead and Marlow, Henley and Sonning, Mapledurham and Goring, Reading is the only industrial town between Kingston and Oxford. Leisurely boating-parties should not neglect the peculiar charm of the Thames, its solitary backwaters and side-streams.

Comp. Salter's 'Guide to the Thames' (33rd. edn. 5/); also Belloc's 'Historic Thames' (1907), Alfred Williams's, 'Round about the Upper Thames' (1922), and Walter Hisplay's 'Father Thames' (1923).

and Walter Higgins's 'Father Thames' (1923).

Steamers. An excellent service of steamers is maintained during summer Steamers. An excellent service of steamers is maintained during summer (in 1936, May 19th to Sept. 23rd) by Messrs. Salter Bros. of Oxford, twice daily in each direction between Kingston Pier and (91½ m.) Oxford (Folly Bridge). The steamers leave Kingston at 9 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. The journey takes 2½ days if started in the afternoon, or 3 days with a half-day rest if started in the morning, the nights being passed at either Windsor or Marlow and at Reading. Oxford is reached at 7 p.m. on the third day. Fares: from Kingston to Windsor 7/8, day return 9/11; to Henley 18/2, return (available one month) 33/; to Reading 22/7; to Oxford 35/9, return 63/3; etc. Passengers may board or leave the steamers at any lock or results storping-place at proportions. 33; to Reading 22/7; to Oxford 35/9, return 63/3; etc. Passengers may board or leave the steamers at any lock or regular stopping-place, at proportionate fares (cheap day return fares). Holders of through-tickets may break the journey. Combined railway and steamer tickets are issued at Paddington, Waterloo, and other stations. Children under 14 half-price. Luggage up to 112 lb. free. Bicycles are carried at a special tariff, dogs by special arrangement only. Rfmits. are obtainable, and the steamers stop for luncheon at Windsor, Marlow, or Benson.

Boating. Rowing-boats, punts, and canoes may be hired anywhere (2/6-4/per hour, 8/6-11/per day or 12/-15/ on Sat.; 33/-55/per week). Motor-launchee cost from 42/per day or 210 per week up. The best punting waters are at Staines, Maidenhead, and Goring. — The complete trip by rowing-boat downstream from Oxford to London may be comfortably accomplished

boat downstream from Oxford to London may be comfortably accomplished within a week. Messrs. Salter quote inclusive charges (e.g. double-sculling skiff with tent-cover and mattress, incl. cartage back to Oxford from Kingston,

£6 for 1st week, then 16/6 per day).

RULE OF THE RIVER. Small boats proceeding upstream keep near the bank to escape the current; going downstream, they keep more in the centre of the river and pass outside boats coming up. Punts are entitled at all times to the course nearest the bank. Rowing-boats should give way to sailing-boats steamers, and racing-boats. — There are 31 LOCKS between Kingston and Oxford; small boats may pass through the locks or, when they exist, over the rollers (fee in either case 6d., incl. the return journey if made on the same day; four-oar and sailing boats 1/; launches 2/-7/6, in the locks keep as close as possible to the sides and well clear of the gates; care should be taken to keep the gunwale from catching on the walls and the rowlocks from getting

to keep the gunwale from catching on the walls and the rowlocks from getting entangled in the chains. The weirs and lashers abould, of course, be given a wide berth, especially when the water is high.

Regattas. Healey Royal Regatta, held on four days in the first week of July, is the premier amateur regatta of the world (founded 1839) and is a very gay, crowded, and fashionable function. The chief events (open also to foreign and dominion oarsmen) are the Grand Challenge Cup (eights), Stewards' Cup (fours), Silvet Goblets (pairs), and the Diamond Sculls. The Ladies' Plate (eights) and Visitors' Cup (fours) are restricted to college and public school crees. Other events are held (mostly in July and agely a human school crews. Other rowing regattas are held (mostly in July and saftly August) at Molescy, Marlow, Kingston, Staines, Walton, Reading, Bourne and, and Goring. At these and at the minor regatts elsewhere visitors usually contribute to the expenses by buying little boat-flags (2/6).

In the following description the words 'right' and 'left' (r.

and l.) refer to the journey upstream 'Btyd.' indicates boatyards, where boats may be hired. For fuller details of the stage between Kingston and Windsor, see the Blue Guide to London.

Kingston-upon-Thames (Eastland's and Turk's btyds.) is reached by electric train from Waterloo every 10 min. + 1 m. Surbiton (Hart's btyd.). - 11 m. Thames Ditton (Tagg's and Whatford's btyds.). — 3 m. Hampton Court (Tagg's btyd.).
The Thames here separates Middlesex (r.) from Surrey (l.). On the right is the palace; on the left, the mouth of the Mole. - Above the bridge is *Molesey Lock* (rollers), and above Tagg's Island, a pleasure-resort, we pass Hampton (r.; Constable's btyd.), with Garrick's Villa. Opposite is Hurst Park Racecourse, and farther on is a series of reservoirs. - 6 m. Sunbury Lock (rollers). Sunbury (Clark's btyd.) lies on the Middlesex bank near Kempton Park Racecourse. - 71 m. Walton Bridge. Walton-on-Thames is on the Surrey side. R., m. farther, is Halliford (Rosewell's btyd.), where T. L. Peacock (1785–1866) is buried in the churchyard, and on the next bend is Shepperton. — 91 m. Shepperton Lock (Dunton's btyd.). At the mouth of the Wey (1.) lies Weybridge, Beyond Chertsey Bridge is (11+ m.) Chertsey Lock. Chertsey (Taylor & Bates's btyd.) lies on the Surrey side. — At (r.) Laleham (Harris's btyd.) Matthew Arnold (1822-88) was born and is buried. - 131 m. Penton Hook Lock, with a pleasant backwater, - 151 m. Staines (Tims's, Biffen's, and Taylor's btyds.) is on the Middlesex bank. - Just short of (161 m.) Bell Weir Lock (rollers), the Colne enters the Thames on the right; thence almost to Henley the right bank belongs to Buckinghamshire. On the left lies Egham with Holloway College (London University) prominent on the hill. Upstream is the level meadow of Runnymede (N.T.), probably the actual place where King John 'scaled' Magna Charta in 1215, in spite of the popular association with (18 m.) Magna Charta Island. Above Runnymede is Cooper's Hill, celebrated in Sir John Denham's poem, now crowned by the Commonwealth Air Forces Memorial (1953) by Maufe. The S. bank of the river now belongs to Berkshire. Just within the boundary is Beaumont College, a Roman Catholic boys' school founded in 1861 in a house once occupied by Warren Hastings. - 194 m. Old Windsor Lock. At Old Windsor (Haines's btyd.) some foundations supposed to be those of the Confessor's palace were discovered in 1919. — At Datchet (r.) Falstaff was ducked in the Thames. Opposite is the Home Park. - 221 m. Romney Lock. - 23 m. Windsor Bridge connects Windsor (l.: Jacob's btyd.) with Eton.

WINDSOR (23,200 inhab.; Old House, by the river, RB. 18/6-32/6, P. 10-16 gs.; White Hart, RB. 25/, P. 35/; Castle, T.H., RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; Star & Garter, RB. 18/6) is usually visited from London and is fully described in the Blue Guide to

London. \*Windsor Castle. on a chalk cliff rising abruptly above the Thames, has been for 850 years the chief residence of the sovereigns of England. It was built by William the Conqueror, and extended by Henry III and Edward III. Edward III was born here in 1312, and Henry VI in 1421, and three kings (David II of Scotland, John of France, and James I of Scotland) have been imprisoned within its walls. The present appearance of the building dates from extensive restorations undertaken by Wyatville under George IV.

The Lower Ward, the North Terrace, and part of the East Terrace (Guards' band 2-4 on Sun. in June-Aug.) are open free daily. In the absence of the Court the State Apartments are open to the public on weekdays between 11 and 3, 4, or 5 (according to the season; adm. 1). The Round Tower (in summer only) and the Albert Memorial Chapei (closed 1-2) are open free on the same days and at the same hours. St. George's Chapel is open on weekdays 11–3.45 (Fri. 1-3.45), and Sun. 2.30-4 (services at 8, 9.15 and 5, on Sun. at 8.30, 10.45 and 5, at other times adm. 1/). The Curfew Tower is shown (adm. on

weekdays exc. Fri. 11-1, 2-4; 6d.).

On entering the Lower Ward from Castle Hill by Henry VIII's Gateway we have, on our right, the houses of the Military Knights of Windsor (an order founded by Edward III). Straight ahead are the Horseshoe Cloisters (1478-81) and the Curfew Tower (l.), with its 13th cent. interior. — \*St. George's Chapel (r.), a superb example of 15-16th cent. Gothic work, rivalling King's College Chapel at Cambridge and Henry VII's Chapel at Westminster, was begun in 1475 by Edward IV and completed by Henry VII and Henry VIII. In the beautiful interior are numerous royal memorials including the tombs of Henry VI. Edward IV, Edward VII, and Queen Alexandra, George V, and Queen Mary (d. 1953). The choir contains the stalls, banners, and coats-of-arms of Knights of the Garter, to whose patron saint the chapel is dedicated; beneath are the vaults (extending under the Albert Chapel) in which lie Henry VIII, Charles I, George III, George IV, William IV, and George VI. — The Albert Memorial Chapel was built by Henry VII as his burialplace and afterwards assigned to Card. Wolsey, whose magnificent tomb here was never occupied and was broken up during the Civil War. Queen Victoria converted the chapel into a splendid memorial for her husband, Prince Albert (d. 1861). It contains the cenotaph of Prince Albert, and the tombs of the Duke of Clarence (d. 1892), and the Duke of Albany (d. 1884).

The passage between the two chapels leads to the Dean's Cloister and the timberwork Canons' Cloisters (no adm.). — To the left of the antrance to the N. terrace is the Winchester Tower, where Chaucer may have lived in 1390 when Master of the Works at Windsor.

From the North Terrace (\*View) we enter the \*State Apartments, used mainly for royal functions, which contain many fine paintings and drawings, historical portraits and relics, sumptuous furniture, and other treasures.

In a room to the left of the entrance is the Queen's Doll's House (adm.

d.), designed by Lutyens on the scale of an inch to a foot and furnished and
descrated on the same scale (1922-23). In the Eligis Drawing Room is a

series of noble works by Rubens; and in the Queen's Ball Room is perhaps the finest array in the world of portraits by Van Dyck. St. George's Hall (200 & long), in which the festivities of the Order of the Garter are held, untains the beaners of the 26 original knights, and on the ceiling are the ceats-of-arms of the knights since 1350. The large Waterloo Chamber is hung with portraits of sovereigns, generals, and ministers who took part in the Congress of Vienna (1814–15). Near the exit is a splendid \*Exhibition of Old Master Drawings from the royal collection (adm. 6d.), including works by Holbein, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, and Michelangelo.

Between the Upper and Lower Wards, on a moated mound, rises the Round Tower or Keep, once the residence of the Con-

stable (\*View from the battlements; 220 steps).

In the Home Park, adjoining the castle on the N. and E., are Frogmore House and the sumptuous Frogmore Mausoleum, erected by Queen Victoria (d. 1901) for Prince Albert and now containing her remains also (adm. 11-4 on Whit Monday). — To the S. of Windsor is Windsor Great Park (2000 acres), traversed by the motor road to Ascot and the Long Walk. a recently replanted avenue (24 m.).

On the other side of Windsor Bridge begins the long street forming the small town of Eton (3250 inhab. and leading to (1 m.) \*Eton College, founded by Henry VI in 1440 and per-

haps the most widely known of all English schools.

On weekdays (unless required for school purposes) School Yard and Cloisters may be visited from noon (from 2 in summer) to lock-up (10-5 during holidays); the Chapel, Upper School, and Lower School are shown by a guide (1/6 per person) 11.30-12.30, 2.30-5 or 6 (from 10.30 during holidays), on application at the School Office, just inside the main entrance (I.). On Sundays the College is closed to visitors Sundays the College is closed to visitors.

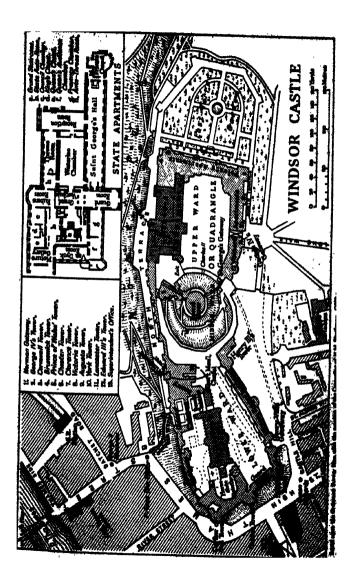
The pupils of Eton College consist of the 70 Collegers, representing the original foundation, who obtain scholarships by open competition, and over 1100 Oppidans, who live at the masters' houses. The boys wear broad collars, and tail-coats, the last replaced for boys below a certain height by short jackets; the tail hat is now seldom worn. Rowing boys are known as 'wet belse' while cricketer are 'deep babe'.

bobs,' while cricketers are 'dry bobs.

The main block of buildings, of mellow red brick, includes two courts or quadrangles, the larger of which, School Yard, contains a statue of Henry VI. On the entrance side a frieze commemorates the 1157 Etonians who fell in 1914-19 and 748 killed in 1939-45. Above is Upper School (1689-94; restored since bomb-damage in 1940), with busts of eminent Etonians; the panelled walls and staircase are covered with the names of boys cut in the wood. On the N. side of the court is Lower School (c. 1500). Opposite stands the \*Chapel, begun in 1441; it contains some interesting tombs and a series of \*Wallpaintings (1479-88) uncovered in 1923. Lupton's Tower, a gatehouse of c. 1517, admits to the second court or Cloisters which includes the oldest part of the buildings (1443; restored), with the Collegers' Dining Hall and the College Library (1729). In the playing fields, beyond Weston's Yard to the N., is the 'wall,' which gives name to the 'wall game,' a style of football peculiar to Eton.

The long list of famous Etonians includes Fielding, C. J. Fox, the elder and nger Pitt, Walpole, Gray, Shelley, Wellington, Canning, Hallam, Giad-

stone, Rosebery, and Roberts.



Above Windsor is (24 m.; l.) Clewer, with the headquarters of the Clewer Sisterhood and a partly Norman church. - 25 m. Boveney Lock (rollers). - 27 m. Down Place (1.) was the residence of Jacob Tonson (d. 1736), the publisher, and a meeting-place of the Kit-Cat Club. — At (27½ m.) Monkey Island (Hotel, small, RB. 25/6), a popular resort, the stream is very swift. — 28 m. Bray Lock (rollers). At the charming village of Bray (Hôt. de Paris, room only, 2 gs. per night; Hind's Head, RB. 30/, both first class; Old Tan House), ½ m. farther on, is the picturesque Jesus Hospital (1627). The fine half-timbered 15th mansion of Ockwells lies 2 m. W.

The notorious 'Vicar of Bray,' who thrice changed his creed in order to keep his preferment, is commonly identified with one Simon Aleyn (d. 1588), who, however, flourished under the last four Tudor monarchs, and not "in good King Charles's golden days."

Passing under the railway bridge and (29½ m.) Maidenhead Bridge (1772) we reach Maidenhead (Bond's btvd.), opposite Taplow (r.). Here begins one of the most beautiful reaches of the Thames, and on fine Sundays in summer hundreds of boats pass through (30½ m.) Boulter's Lock. On the right, for 2 m. above the lock, extend the \*Cliveden Woods, and to the E. of (321 m.) Cookham Lock (rollers) stands Hedsor, on high ground. Cookham (Turk's btyd.), with a bridge, lies on the left bank, ½ m. beyond the lock, and on the right, 1 m. farther, is Bourne End (Townsend's and Andrews's btyds.) The fine Quarry Woods (l.) begin just short of (361 m.) Marlow Lock. Marlow (Meakes's btyd.) is on the right bank, with with grounds of Bisham Abbey opposite. — \$8 m. Temple Lock. — 381 m. Hurley Lock, a much favoured resort of boating-parties. About 1 m. farther on is (r.) Medmenham Abbey, a mansion occupying the site of a 13th cent. Cistercian monastery. The 'Monks of Medmenham,' otherwise the 'Hell-Fire Club,' a fashionable club founded here by Sir Francis Dashwood about the middle of the 18th cent., adopted the maxim 'Fay ce que voudras' ('do what you please'; still to be seen above the door) and were notorious for blasphemous orgies (probably exaggerated in the telling). Churchill, the poet, Whitehead, the dramatist, and John Wilkes (a guest only) were among the leading spirits. — Beyond Aston Ferry (Flower Pot; left) are (42 m.) Hambleden Lock, 1 m. S. of the village, and the grounds of Greenlands (r.), a 17th cent. mansion presented in 1945 by Viscount Hambleden to serve as an Administrative Staff College. Then come Temple Island and the Henley Regatta course. Fawley Court (r.) designed by Wren, stands, opposite Remenham, on the boundary between Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire.

441 m. Henley Bridge. Henley (Hobbs's btyd.) is on the right (Oxford) bank. - 451 m. Marsh Lock. On the left is a picturesque backwater. Then comes Wargrave on the Berkshire bank.
—48 m. Shiplake Lock, where the little river Loddon joins the Thames. Shiplake (Hobbs's btyd.) is on the right. On the left is St. Patrick's Stream, a pleasant backwater. — The charming village of Sonning (White Hart, with garden, RB. 30/, P. 14-16 gs.; Bull; French Horn, on the right, RB. 25/-30/, P. £14-£1 1/10), on the left, has an ancient bridge and a church containing eight brasses of the 15-17th centuries. — 51 m. Sonning Lock is one of the prettiest on the river. — 53½ m. Caversham Lock, beyond which are Reading Bridge and Caversham Bridge (Cawston's and Freebody's btyds.), connecting Reading with Caversham, its north-bank suburb.

About \( \frac{1}{2} m. \) below the lock the Thames is joined by the Kennet, which is navigable with difficulty as far as (18\( \frac{1}{2} m. \)) Newbury.

The church of (57 m.) Tilehurst (Roebuck, RB. 17/6) contains the splendid monument of Sir Peter Vanlore (d. 1627). — 58 m. \*Mapledurham Lock, with a much-painted mill and weir. Close by is the Tudor manor house of the Blount family, of which Martha Blount, Pope's friend, was a member. — We now enter one of the finest reaches of the Thames, extending hence to Cleeve Lock. On the right is Hardwicke House, delightfully situated. — 60½ m. Whitchurch Lock, with a toll bridge connecting Pangbourne (l.; Hobbs's btyd.) with Whitchurch. At Pangbourne (Elephant, RB. 20/, P. 91 gs.; George, RB. 18/6, P. 91 gs.) is the Nautical College, where cadets are trained as officers for the merchant marine. — Farther on is Basildon (1.), with its low-lying church and the former mansion of Viscount Fane (1770). On the r. is the lovely Hartslock Wood. — 641 m. Goring Lock (Hobbs's btyd.), with a rebuilt bridge. At Goring (1.) the ancient Icknield Way crosses the Thames. The church, with a tourelle on its Norman tower and Roman (?) tiles in the S. porch, contains remnants of the chapel of an Augustinian nunnery. On the Berkshire bank is the pretty village of Streatley (Swan RB. 19/6, P. 9-12 gs.; Bull), at the

where Charles Reads (1814-84) was born. The Oratory School, a leading Catholic boys' public school, transferred from Birmingham to Caversham in 1922, was again removed, in 1942, to Woodcote House, 22 m. E. of Goring.

<sup>65</sup> m. Cleeve Lock (Leather Bottel). Opposite (67 m.) Moulsford (Beetle & Wedge, Mar.—Sept., RB. 20/, P. 9½ gs.), a favourite haunt of artists and anglers, is South Stoke, with an E.E. church. Farther on, at North Stoke, was the residence of Dame Clara Butt (1873–1936), the singer.

<sup>70\</sup>frac{1}{2} m. Wallingford Bridge, leading from Wallingford (1.; Griffin's btyd.) to Crowmarsh Gifford. — 71\frac{1}{2} m. Benson Lock. The twin Sinodun Hills or Wittenham Clumps (ancient encampment) now come into view and remain in sight for the next 8 m. — 72\frac{1}{2} m. Shillingford Bridge (Bridge Hotel, RB. 21/-27/6, \mathbb{P}, 9\frac{1}{2}-13 gs.). Farther on is (74\frac{1}{2} m.) the mouth of the

233

river Thame. Above this point the Thames is known also (poetically but not locally) as the Isis. — 75½ m. Day's Lock. On the left bank is Little Wittenham. On the right a footpath leads to (1 m.) Dorchester (p. 225), past the Dyke Hills, an old fortification extending from the Thame to the Thames. On the r. are (762 m.) Burcot (Croft House, RB. 21/, P. 62-9 gs.) and (78 m.) Clifton Hampden (Barley Mow, on the left, RB. 15/6, P. 7 gs.; Casey's btyd.), with a church (12-14th cent.) situated on a low cliff. — 781 m. Clifton Lock. On the backwater is the pretty village of Long Wittenham (Plough), the church of which has a sundial. a unique piscina (serving also as the founder's monument), and a leaden font of c. 1190. We pass next Appleford (1.), near the railway-bridge. - 811 m. Culham Lock. Culham (Lion; r.), with a Church Training College founded by Bp. Wilberforce in 1853, is connected by a bridge with Sutton Courtenay, a delightful old village on a backwater. with an interesting church. The Earl of Oxford and Asquith (1852-1928) died and is buried here. Old Culham Bridge (r.), farther on, on the backwater, dates from 1430. - Abingdon (Stevens's btyd.) has a rebuilt bridge, ‡ m. below (84 m.) Abingdon Lock. — Beyond the railway-bridge begin (r.) the beautiful woods of \*Nuneham Park. Leaving Radley on the left, we arrive at (88½ m) Sandford Lock (King's Arms, RB. 15/. P. 7 gs.), with the Radley College boathouse. — About ½ m. farther on we pass Kennington Island (Swan). - 90 m. Iffley Lock (rollers). On the right is Iffley church. The reach between Iffley and (14 m.) Folly Bridge is the scene of the 'Eights' and 'Torpid' boat-races. A crucial point is the 'Gut,' a sharp and narrow bend, where many 'bumps' occur. Opposite the 'New Cut,' an artificial mouth of the Cherwell, is the University Boathouse, on the left. On the right is the long line of college barges, behind which lies Christ Church Meadow. The steamer

barges, behind which lies Christ Church Meadow. The steamer landing-place at (91½ m.) Oxford. (Rte. 42) is at Folly Bridge.

The Thames above Oxford, known at Oxford as the 'Upper River,' is much less frequented for boating, in spite of its beauty, as the river is shallow in the dry season and the currents are swift in time of flood. Lodging is sometimes difficult to obtain near the river. The usual plan is to have a boat of shallow draught carted up to (31 m.) Lechlade (to Cricklade, 42½ m., only in exceptionally wet seasons) and descend the river thence. Hire of boat from Mears. Salter Bros. for a week, incl. cartage: to Lechlade 33/-88/ according to size; to Cricklade 48/-118/. Lechlade is reached direct from Oxford by train or motor-bus; Cricklade by rail to Swindon and motor-bus thence. The angling on the upper reaches is good everywhere. — The unattractive section between Folly Bridge and Medley may be avoided by beginning the expedition at the latter. — I m. Osney Lock. On the right is the entrance to the Oxford Canal, which runs via Bambury (27½ m.) and Napton (49 m.; Warwick & Napton Canal) to Longford (78 m.; Coventry Canal). Toll to Napton 30/, to Longford 45/. — 2 m. Medley. On the right is Fort Meadow, where the burgesses of Oxford have enjoyed the right of free pasture sinces the time of Edward the Confessor; on the left is Binsay (Ferch), with St. Frideswide's Well. — 34 m. Gostow Lock (Trout), with the ruined Beasedictine numbery where Fair Rosamond was educated and was buried (c. 1176), though Hugh of Lincoln is said to have ordered the removal of her

body from the church in 1191. To the left is Wytham (White Hart), famous for its strawberries, with Wytham Abbey. The surrounding woods were presented to the University in 1943.—4½ m. King's Lock (rollers), v'h another entrance to the Oxford Canal. We pass (6 m.) the mouth of the 1 mloke (r.).—7 m. Eynsham Lock (rollers), with Swinford Bridge (1777; car 4d.), leblicg to Eynsham, ½ m. to the right.—8½ m. Pinkhill Lock.—11½ m. Beblick Hythe (Chequers, P. 7-8 gs.), celebrated in Matthew Arnold's "Scholar Cipsy." On the left a path leads to (1 m.) Cumnor, the scene of Amy Robert Gipsy. On the left a path leads to (1 m.) Cumnor, the scene of Amy Robert Gipsy. On the left a path leads to (1 m.) Cumnor, the scene of Amy Robert Gipsy. With the gatehouse, "Pope's Tower," and the kitchen of the old manor house (adm. daily, 3d.). The church contains perhaps the earlier chancel screen in England and the monument of Margaret Harcourt (1471), one of the three known effigies of ladies wearing the Order of the Garter (comp. p. 225).—12½ m. Northmoor Lock.—15 m. New Bridge (c. 1200; Rose Revived, RB. 1916, P. 9 gs.) disputes with Radcot Bridge the title of the oldest bridge on the Thames. At the pretty village of Longworth, 1 m. from the river on the S. side, Richard Blackmore was born in 1825.—17 m. Shifford Lock.—21 m. Tadpole Bridge (Trout).—21½ m. Rushy Lock; 24 m. Radcot Lock.—26 m. Radcot Bridge (Swan).—27 m. Grafton Lock. On the left is the church of Eaton Hastings; on the right, farther on, is (4 m.) Kelmcott, the country home of William Morris from 1871 till his death in 1896, bequeathed to Oxford University by his daughter in 1939. It gave name to the famous Kelmscott Press at Hammersmith. Morris is buried in the churchyard.—21½ m. Buscot Lock.—30½ m. Inglesham, with a fine Purbeck marble tomb (14th cent.), is at the entrance of the derelict Thames & Severn Canal.—36 m. Hannington Bridge. On the right is Kempsford (George), with a beautiful church tower.—38 m. (1.) Castle Eaton (Red Lion).—42½ m. Cricklade (p. 210).

## 32. OXFORD

OXFORD (98,675 inhab.), a thriving city, an episcopal see, and the seat of an ancient university, is one of the most picturesque and interesting towns in Europe. The beautiful grouping of its spires and towers as seen from a distance is renowned, not less the noble Gothic architecture of its colleges, halls, and chapels, with their verdant 'quads' and sequestered gardens, and the "streamlike windings" of its famous High Street. The Cherwell ('Char') joins the Isis (or Upper Thames) just below the town.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY has 30 colleges (5 for women), c. 100 professors, c. 500 readers or lecturers, 525 fellows, and c. 7000 undergraduates, of whom c. 1100 are women. St. Catherine's Society looks after c. 350 men undergraduates who do not belong to any of the colleges. Campion Hall and St. Benet's Hall are licensed as private halls for Jesuit and Benedictine students respectively. Not incorporated with the University are Ruskin College and seven theological institutions: Ripon Hall, St. Stephen's Hall, Wyclife Hall, Manifield College, Manchester College, Regent's Park College, and Puscy Russes.

Hotels (charges raised during Bighit Week and Commemoration, when rooms must be booked in adwance), Randolph (B 4), Beaumont St., T.H., RB. 27/6-31/; Mitre (D 5), High St., old-established, RB. 25/-30/; Boyal Oxford (B 2), Fack End St., RB. 26/; Eastgate (E 7), High St., RB. 21/, P. 10-j gs.; King's Arms (C 6), Holywell St., RB. 21/, P. 10-j gs.; Golden Cross (D 5), Cornmarket St., RB. 21/6; Isia, 51 Iffley Rd. (beyond E 8), RB. 49/6, P. 8 gs.; — Unite.: Oxenford Hall, Mag-

dalen St., RB. 18/6; Beech Lawn, 62 daten St., RB. 18/5; Beech Lawn, 62
Banbury Rd. (A.5), RB. 18/6, P. 7
gs.; St. Giles's Hall, St. Giles (A.5),
RB. 17/6; Castle (B.1), near the
station, RB. 17/6; Guest House,
65 High St., RB. 4 gs. weekly.— In
the suburbs: Liston Ledge, off the
Banbury Rd. (1½ m. N.), RB. 25/,
P. 12 gs.; Beat's Hill, 3 m. S., RB.
25/, P. 9 gs. See also pp. 257, 217 25/, P. 9 gs. See also pp. 257, 217,

Restaurants. Regency, St. Giles St.; Elizabeth, 84 St. Aldate's; George, corner of George St. and Cornarket; Agricola, George St., opp. New Theatre; Forum, Angel, Town & Gown, 50, 83, & 135 High St.; Roebuck, Market St.; Long John, Hythe Bridge St.; Taj Mahal (Indian), Turl St. Turi St.

Post Office (D 4), St. Aldate's. — INFORMATION OFFICE, Carfax Tower, summer only (10-1, 2-5, Thurs. 10-1). - English-Speaking Union, 19 Beaumont St.

Motor-Buses from Carfax to the station, Cowley, Headington, Iffley, Hinksey, etc. From Gloucester Green (B 3, 4) to all destinations outside the city. MOTOR-COACH to London in 22 hrs.
Theatres. New (C 4), George St.; Playhouse (B 4), Beaumont St.

235

Boating is very popular on the Cherwell and the 'Upper River' (above Medley), while the Thames between Folly Bridge and Iffley is mainly reserved for the Eights. Boats may be hired from Salter or Talboys, Folly Bridge; Time, on the Cherwell; and at Medley. 'Centre-board' salling is popular on the Upper River; punts and canges are the most suitable craft for the Cherwell. CANAL CRUISES in summer from Hythe Bridge (B 3) to Braunston and Tring.
River Bathing. In the Cherwell a

Parson's Pleasure, South Parks Rd.; in the Thames at the University Bathing Place, beyond the University Boat House.

Hints to Visitors. The best way of seeing Oxford is under the escort of a member of the University; but the colleges and most of the college gardens are open to the unaccompanied visitor except (in some cases) before 1.30 or are open to the unaccompanied visitor except (in some cases) before 1.30 or 2 p.m. in term time, and the chapels, halls, and libraries (when closed) are shown on application to the porter (fee). During the vacations, especially in the Long or the Long vac. (from mid-June to mid-October), the characteristic University life ebbs, but the 'architectural' visitor finds compensation in the longer periods at which tile colleges are accessible. Perhaps the most interested time for a wight to the Visitorians. interesting time for a visit to the University is Commemoration or the Encania, the week at the close of the summer-term when honorary degrees are cania, the week at the close of the summer-term when honorary degrees are conferred and the colleges give their Commemoration Balls. An equally gay time is Elghts Week at the end of May, when the college boat-races are cricket matches are held. The boat-races begin at lifely and end near Folly Bridge. The college crews race in several divisions, and the top boats of the lower divisions (sandwich boats') row also at the bottom of the divisions immediately above them. The boats start at intervals of 160 ft.; if a boat succeeds in "bumping' the one in front of it, it takes the place of the latter in the next day's contest. The Torpids' (Toggers'), at the end of February, are similar races in boats without sliding seats, and serve as trials for filling up vacancies in the 'eights.' The 'Coxswainless Fours' are rowed in November, the Pair Oran' and the 'Sculls' in early lune. The intersuniversity heat-races' vacancies in the Signal in early June. The inter-university boat-race, cricket and football matches, and athletic sports take place in London (see the Blue Guide to London). — The chapels of New College, Magdalen, and the Bine Guide to London). — The chapels of New College, Magdalen, and Christ Church (Cathedral) are noted for their musical services. — In correct University parlance, High St. is always spoken of as 'the High' (similarly 'the Broad', 'the Corn,' for Cornmarket St., 'the Turl,' 'St. Aldate's, 'Holywell,' and 'Longwall'; in referring to the colleges the word 'college' is usually omitted except in the case of New College and should never be used of Christ Church. 'Undergraduate' should never be shortened to 'undergrad.' Men 'go up' to the university at the beginning of term, and 'go down' when they leave. To 'send down' means to expel either temporarily or definitively. College manuscription are greatly at Carford, 'swrg' at Carphidge. A quadrangle is manuservants are 'acouts' at Oxford, 'gyps' at Cambridge. A quadrangle is a 'quad' at Oxford, a 'court' at Cambridge. To 'keep at,' signifying to inhabit,

is a phrase peculiar to Cambridge. History. Though J. R. Green (a native of the city; 1837–83) claims for Oxford that it had "five centuries of borough life before a student appeared

in its streets," the first authentic mention of its name (the ford for the Thames at Hinksey) occurs in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle of University is first mentioned in the 12th cent., though there are legends that it was founded by the mythical British king Memphric or, at least, by Alfred the Great; it may have developed from the monastic school of St. Frideswide's priory or perhaps owed its origin indirectly to the existence of foreign students from Paris. The early students (c. 1000-1 number) who flocked to bear the lectures at Oxford found accommo in the numerous 'Halls' (hostels kept by graduate principals). During Middle Ages the 'Colleges,' which came to be founded as corporate with their own rules and privileges, were practically reserved for Fellows (like All Souls to-day), and it was not until the reign of that the whole body of undergraduates was admitted to the Colleges. The teaching body was in due time recognised as a 'studium generale' or university, with all the powers of a corporation. In 1214 the University received from Pandulf, the papal legate, its first legal privilege, conferring immunity from lay jurisdiction, which was the first stage in the long and often riotous struggle between 'Town' and 'Gown.' Oxford quickly became one of the intellectual centres of Europe and, with the aid of the Dominican and Francisintellectual centres of Europe and, with the aid of the Dominican and Franciscan friars, took a leading part in the development of scholastic philosophy,
the revived study of Aristotle, and the beginnings of the experimental method.
Her leading schoolmen were Grosseteste, Roger Bacon, Duns Scotus, Bradwardine, and Fitzralph. In the 14th cent. important controversies were readby the teachings of John Wyclif, while the 15th cent. saw contacts with Italy,
and there followed the advent of the Renaissance, associated especially with
the names of Grey, Sellyng, Grocyn, Colet, Linacre, More, and Brasmus.
The Reformation was felt most severely at Oxford, and the successive changes
of sellyne effectively amounted the University of the teach the learnest of the second of the learnest of the second of the learnest of the second of the learnest of th The Reformation was felt most severely at Oxford, and the successive changes of religion effectively emptied the University of students. The iconoclastic Calvinism of Edward VI's reign was followed by the Marian reaction and the execution of bishops. The Test Act of 1672 made Oxford an Anglican university, and until 1871 all members had to subscribe to the Thirty-Nine Articles. Under the chancellorship of Laud the statutes were codified and public examinations instituted; the number of students rose to c. 3000. Always the "home of lost causes," the University espoused the Stewart cause at the outbreak of the Civil War, while the city declared for Parliament. Oxford became the headquarters of the king and court in 1642, but in 1646 yielded to Pairfax. After the Restoration the University settled down into the seaso of the 18th cent. interrunted only by notitical disputes and the Methodite case of the 18th cent., interrupted only by political disputes and the Methodist movement. Interesting events of the 19th cent, were the Tractarian and Lux movement. Interesting events or the 19th cent. were the 1 rectarian and Lux-Mundi movements in the Anglican Church; and the beginning of the democratisation of the University shown in the 'Extension' movement and the foundation of Ruskin College. In 1914—18 the number of undergraduates fell to about 350, and most of the colleges and University buildings were used as quarters for officer cadet battalions or as hospitals. The academic year 1919—20 saw three important changes: the dethroning of Greek as a necessary part of University education, the admission of women to degrees, and the acceptance of a Government grant (after 700 years of independence). In later years Caford has become also an important industrial and commercial centre and there has been much rebuilding and expansion. Indeed, it has been wittily said that Oxford is now the 'Latin Quarter of Morris Cowley.' In an attempt to preserve the traditional amenities of the place, its old buildings, open spaces, etc., the Oxford Preservation Trust has been formed. In 1939-45 university life was not dislocated to the same extent as in 1914-19, though many of the members and the buildings of the University were devoted to war work. The University has enjoyed two recent generous benefactions: the endowment in 1937 by Lord Nuffield of a post-graduate college (Nuffield College), and the gift in 1948 from M. Antonin Besse (d. 1951), a French shipowner, of £12 million, part of which was to be spent on accommodation for 50-60 French and other undergraduates in certain existing colleges, and the remainder on a post-graduate college (St. Antony's), one third of whose members were to be

Dispurately System. The distinguishing mark of Oxford and Cambridge, as compared with American, Continental, and even Scottlah universities, is their combination of the communal life of the Colleges with the teaching and

degree-conferring functions of the *University*. There is no University Building as such, the 'University' being the inward and spiritual grace of which the colleges are the outward and visible forms. Both University and colleges are corporate bodies with their own endowments (comp. above), and the colleges now contribute to the funds of the University. Each college has its own staff of tutors, but its members are entitled to attend also all University lectures. The Honours lectures of the colleges are open to all members of the University. The college community consists of a Head, Fellows, and Undergraduates. The Head is known as *Master* (the almost invariable term at Cambridge),

The college community consists of a Head, Fellows, and Undergraduates. The Head is known as Master (the almost invariable term at Cambridge), Warden, President, Principal, Provost, Rector, or (at Christ Church) Dean.

The Fellows are selected from the most distinguished graduates, not necessarily of the University in which they hold a fellowship. The Fellows and Tutors are popularly known as Dons.—The Undergraduates are either Scholars (who form part of the foundation) or Commoners (at Cambridge, Pensioners; the great majority, including Exhibitioners). Gentlemen Commoners are extinct and sizars or servitors practically so. Some of the undergraduates live within the college, the others (chiefly seniors at Oxford, freshmen at Cambridge) occupy approved ('licensed') lodgings in the town. They take meals together in the college hall, and must be in their rooms at the closing of the gates (9.5 at Oxford, 10 p.m. at Cambridge), after which a scale of payment is imposed. At lectures, at dinner in hall, in chapel, and at all official ceremonies, undergraduaties wear 'academic dress,' viz. a black gown (dark blue at Cambridge each college has a distinctive pattern of gown. At Cambridge each college has a distinctive pattern of gown. At Cambridge each college has a distinctive pattern of gown. At Cambridge each college has a distinctive pattern of gown. At Cambridge each college has a distinctive pattern of gown. At Cambridge each college has a distinctive pattern of gown. At Cambridge each college has a distinctive pattern of gown. At Cambridge each college has a distinctive pattern of gown. At Cambridge each college has a distinctive pattern of gown. At Cambridge each college has a distinctive pattern of gown. At Cambridge each college has a distinctive pattern of gown. At Cambridge each college has a distinctive pattern of gown. At Cambridge academic dress is theoretically de rigueur all day on Sunday, white surplices taking the place of gowns at the chapel services. At Oxford the white surplices is usually worn by H

The ultimate governing authority of the University consists of the Masters of Arts, resident or non-resident, who have kept their names on the books, and is known at Oxford as Convocation, at Cambridge as the Senate. The Senate legislates by so-called 'graces,' Convocation by 'statutes.' All legislation, however, is initiated by the Council of the Senate (Cam.) or the Hebdomedal Council (Ox.), small elected bodies consisting of University officials, heads of colleges, and other members of the Senate er Convocation. At Cambridge this Council is elected by the so-called Regent House, composed (roughly) of the resident part of the Senate; at Oxford all measures must be approved by the similar body known as Congregation, and under the statutes of 1926 these bodies can legislate without the consent of non-residents. The executive authority of the University rests in theory with the Chanceller, elected by the Senate or Convocation and usually a nobleman or stateman of high standing, but the duties are practically performed by the resident Vice-Chancellor, who is invariably one of the heads of colleges, nominated at Oxford by the Chancellor and elected at Cambridge by the Senate. Among other University officials are the Librarian; the Registrar (Ox.) or Registrary (Cam.); and the Public Orator. The two Proctors, appointed yearly, have servants popularly known as 'Bull Dogs.' From 1603 to 1930 the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge returned representatives (called 'burgesses') to Parliament, but this privilege was abolished by the Representation of the

People Act of 1949.

Details as to the courses of study, the examinations, the degrees conferred, and the general life of the student may be most easily obtained from the University Calendars and the Students' Handbooks to the Universities. The first examination (if the undergraduate has not already passed an equivalent test before coming into residence) is 'Responsions' or 'Smalls' at Oxford and the 'Trevious Examination' or 'Utitie-Go' at Cambridge. These deal with classics and elementary mathematics. The freshman then has to decide whether he will read for homours or for a pass school (the latter sugmended since 1939). In both cases there are at Oxford a First Public Examination (Moderations; 'Mode') and a Second Public Examination (see below). Those intending to read 'Greats' take Classical Mode. As this saxanination is

in the fifth term, those who take it have to stay up for four years. The subjects are Greek and Latin literature and philosophy. Successful candidates are arranged alphabetically in four 'classes.' Undergraduates intending to read an honours school other than 'Greats,' take Honour Mods. in their own subject (or a special equivalent for Law or Natural Sciences).—The final examination (Second Public Examination) for the Degree of Bacheldr of Arts (B.A.) at present consists of an Honour Examination in one of the eleven following 'Schools': Literse Humaniores or 'Greats' (philosophy and Greek and Roman history), Mathematics, Natural Science, Jurisprudence, Modern History, 'Modern Greats' (Philosophy, Economics, and Political Science, Theology, Oriental Studies, English Language and Literature, Modern Languages, Geography, Agriculture, and Forestry, Successful examines in Honour Schools are arranged alphabetically in four 'classes,' as in Honour Mods. A 'first-class' in Literse Humaniores is the 'blue ribbon' of the schools. At Cambridge the ordinary or 'poll' degree (oi wokked) is normally taken by passing special examinations in two of a score of specified subjects. The honours men are examined in one or more of the following fifteen Triposes' (so called from the three-legged stools formerly used by the examiner): Mathematics, Classics, Moral Sciences, Natural Sciences, Theology, Law, History, Oriental Languages, Modern and Medieval Languages, Mechanical Sciences, Economics, Archeology and Anthropology, English, Geography, and Music, and are divided into three classes only. Wranglers and Samio and Junior Optimes are now arranged alphabetically, so that the proud mathematical distinction of the 'Senior Wrangler' is a thing of the past but in a divided into three classes only. Wranglers and Samior and Junior Optimes are now arranged alphabetically, so that the proud mathematical distinction of the 'Senior Wrangler' is a thing of the past but in a divided into three classes only. Wranglers and Samior and Junior Optim

The University year (not occupying more than seven months) is divided into three terms, known at Oxford as Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity, and at Cambridge as Michaelmas, Lent, and Easter Terms. The average expenses of an undergraduate, living in college and sharing to a reasonable extent in the social life of his college, may be estimated at about \$400 per annum. Noncollegiate students and members of colleges making a special feature of economy (e.g. Keble and Selwyn) may manage on a considerably lower amount. Many undergraduates are aided by 'open' Scholarships or Exhibitions, varying in nominal value from £25 to £120. In addition, many public schools have 'close' scholarships to specified colleges, and many undergraduates hold scholarships from the State or local authorities. There are also Research Scholarships, of greater value and usually for post-graduate students. The usual value of a Fellowship is from £700; these are now nearly always held conditionally on the performance of tutorial or other university or college

work. Life fellowships are abolished.

A unique feature of Oxford life is the body of Rhodes Scholars (nearly 200 in number), appointed under the will of the Right Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes (d. 4902). The scholarships are of the value of £400 and are tenable for years. Until 1914 they were drawn from the Dominions and Colonies of the British Empire, from the States of the American Union, and from Germany; but in 1916 the German scholarships were assigned to parts of the British Empire not mentioned in the will. Additional income from the trust was in 1930 again allotted to students from Germany, until 1939. The scholars are allowed to choose among the different colleges.

The Women Students of Oxford were admitted to full membership of the University in 1920, including the right to degrees; at Cambridge they reached full University status in 1948.—The recognised societies of women students in Oxford are Lady Margaret Hall (1878), Norham Gardens; Somerwille College (1879), Woodstock Road; St. Hugh's College (1886), St. Margaret's Road; St. Hulde's College (1893), Coviney Place; and St. Ame's College (1893), Coviney Place; and St. Ame's

CARFAX (D 4, 5; quadrifurcus, quatre voies), where four streets join, is the centre of the old city. The 13th cent. tower at the N.W. angle, now the Information Office, is a relic of St. Martin's Church. Here Shakespeare is said to have stood sponsor for the infant William Davenant, whose father was landlord of the Crown; and here Orlando Gibbons (d. 1625), the composer. was baptized in 1583.

The guest-chamber of the old Crown Inn, where John Davenant may have entertained Shakespeare c. 1600, is at No. 3 Cornmarket, opposite. It is now known as the Painted Room, and is occupied by the Oxford Preservation Trust (normally open Mon-Fri. 9.30-12.30, 2.30-4.30; adm. 6.d). The wall-paintings date from 1450 and 1550, the panelling from 1630. Similar paintings

were discovered in 1948 in the Golden Cross, adjoining.

High St, leads straight on, but we diverge to the right down ST. ALDATE'S (E 4). In this street is St. Aldate's Church (14th cent.; altered), behind which is Pembroke College, while opposite is the main front of Christ Church.

In Brewer St. (r.) is Campion Hall, for Jesuit students (by Lutyens, 1936) and in Rose Place, farther on, is Bishop King's Palace, built in the 16th cent. by Robert King, last abbot of Oaney and first bishop of Oxford, but dating

by Robert King, last abbot of Caney and first bishop of Oxford, but dating in its present form from 1628 (restored 1952).

No. 83 St. Aldate's is the original of the shop in 'Through the Looking Glass.' Opposite is an entrance to Christ Church Meadow (see below), and farther on are the buildings of St. Catherine's Society (1936), by Worthington, the headquarters of the non-collegiate students. The street descends to (4 m.) Folly Bridge rebuilt 1827, on which stood a gatehouse said to have been used by Roger Bacon as an observatory.

Pembroke College (E 4), founded in 1624 to supersede the ancient Broadgates Hall, is named after the Earl of Pembroke, chancellor at the time. The chapel (1732; redecorated in 1884) has the most lavish classic interior in Oxford. The hall is a fine example of 19th cent. work; the N. extension (1954) is to be

continued, enclosing Beef Lane,

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Bp. Bonner, Francis Beaumont, John Pym, and Sir Thomas Browne studied at Broadgates Hall; Samuel Johnson (who occupi Inomas Browns studied at Broadgates Hall; Samuel Joinson (one occupies the second floor rooms over the gateway), Shenstone, James Smithson (founder of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington), George Whitefield, Blackstone, and Lemprière at Pembroke. The library, the old refectory of Broadgates Hall; contains Johnson's desk; in the Senior Common Room are his portrait by Reynolds and his tea-pot.

\*Christ Church (E 5), known familiarly as 'the House' (Aedes Christi), is the largest college in Oxford (c. 500 undergraduates). 'Cardinal College,' founded in 1525 by Wolsey, on the site of St. Frideswide's priory, and refounded in 1532 by Henry VIII, was suppressed in 1546 and Christ Church was founded in its place. The throne of the Bp. of Oxford was placed in the church here in 1546, so that the college chapel is also the cathedral of Oxford, while the Dean is head both of the college and of the cathedral chapter. The "Students" of Christ Church correspond to the 'Fellows' of other colleges. -In Tom Tower, built by Wren in 1682 over Wolsey's Gateway (statue of Wolsey, 1719), the main entrance, hangs 'Great Tom.' a huge bell from Osney Abbey (7 tons; last recast in

1680), on which 101 strokes are sounded every evening at 9.5 (one for each member of the original foundation), giving the signal for the closing of all college gates. The Great Quad-RANGLE ('Tom Quad': 264 ft. by 261 ft.), the largest in Oxford. originally intended by Wolsey as a cloister, was not finished until the Restoration.

The pool in the centre, known as 'Mercury' from a 17th cent. statue, since destroyed, was provided in 1928 with a copy of Giov. da Bologna's Mercury. From the N.E. corner of Tom Quad a tower-gateway (called 'Kill-Canon' from its draughtiness), with statues of Dean John Fell (1660-86; "I do not like thee, Dr. Fell") and Dean Liddell (1855-91). leads to Peckwater Quadrangle, built in 1705 on the site of Peckwater Inn. Here (S. side) is the Library (1716-61: adm. 6d.: Mon.-Fri. 2.30-4.30) containing a few good pictures. a collection of \*Drawings, Wolsey's hat and chair, and interesting MSS. - CANTERBURY QUADRANGLE (1770), to the S.E., occupies the site of Canterbury College (belonging to the monks of Canterbury cathedral), which had Sir Thomas More as a

student. A gateway leads hence into Merton St.

Student. A gateway issue hence into relation of the massive bell-tower (1878), a staircase (1640), with a beautiful fan-tracery \*Roof, leads to the Hall (2-4; adm. 2d.), the largest and finest in Oxford, completed by Wolsey in 1529. In this hall, 115 ft. long, 40 ft. wide, and 50 ft. high, with an elaborately carved oaken roof, a notably early use was made of stage-scenery in a play acted before Elizabeth I in 1566. The splendid collection of \*Portraits include\* acted before Elizabeth I in 1566. The splendid collection of \*Portraits include those of Wolsey, ascribed to Robert Greenbury; Henry VIII, by Sommans; Queen Elizabeth, by Zucchero (7); Bp. King, by C. Johnson; Locke and Atterbury, by Kneller; William Penn (copy of the portrait in Haverford College U.S.A.); John Wesley and Sir Wm. Eden, by Romney; Canning, by Lawrence; Gladstone, by Millais; C. L. Dodgson-('Lewis Carroll'), by Herkomer; Dean Liddell, by Watts; and Bp. Strong, by Oppen. Outside the hall a staircase on the right descends to the Kitchen, the oldest part of Wolsey's building, with vast fireplaces and a huge gridiron. An arch beneath the Hall staircase leads to Dr. Lee's Gallery (adm. 6d.; Mon.-Fri. 2.30-4.30), built in 1766 as an anatomy school. It now contains 14-17th cent. Italian paintings and the John Evelyn Collection of portraits and MSS., including the famous 'Diary.' FAMOUS Minemans: Sir Philip Sidney, Richard Hakinyt, Robert Burton, Richard Busby, William Penn ('sent down' for nonconformity, 1661), John Locke ('sant down' for sedition, 1684), Bolingbroke, John Wesley, Lord Manufield, Canning, Sir Robert Peel, Gladstone, Ruskin, Pusey, Liddon, 'Lewis Carroll,' Lord Salisbury, Lord Rossbery, and Edward VII.

The \*Cathedral. annoroached by an inconspicuous double

The \*Cathedral, approached by an inconspicuous double gateway on the E. side of Tom Quad, has suffered from neglect and from restoration. Besides some old glass it has several windows designed by Burne-Jones and executed by William Morris. Adm. free 11-5; services on Sun. at 8, 10, and 6, and on weekdays at 8 and 5.

Originally the church of a nunnery founded by St. Frideswide in the Sth cast, this church was rebuilt for secular priests in 1004 by Ethelred II, and became a church of Austin Canons in 1122; but the present late-Norman appearance dates from the restoration or rebuilding by Robert of Crickinds (1141-80). The three W. bays of the nave were pulled down by Wolsey, while the E. wall was entirely rebuilt and the W. front altered in 1870. The spire (144 ft.) is one of the exciset in England (13th cent.).

Interior. In the Nave the massive pillars of the arcades are

alternately round and octagonal. The arrangement by which the real arcade arch and the triforium in each bay are framed in what is apparently, though not really, the main arch of the arcade, is paralleled at Romsey and Jedburgh. The roof is good 16th cent. woodwork, while the organ-screen and pulpit are Jacobean. On the N. side of the nave is the monument of Bp. Berkeley (d. 1753; "To Berkeley every virtue under heav'n"); in the pavement is a slab commemorating Dr. Pusev (d. 1882). - The Transepts, like the lantern, have early 16th cent, roofs. The S. end of the S. transept is a conjectural restoration by Scott, consisting of a slype surmounted by a gallery, which commands a good view of the whole interior. St. Lucy's Chapel, now the baptistery, in the former E, aisle of this transept. has a flambovant \*East Window, with fine old glass (c. 1330), including a representation of Becket's martyrdom, from which the saint's head has been struck out. — The CHOIR has a rich and beautiful \*Roof, which, like the clerestory windows, dates from c. 1490. In the S. choir-aisle are the tomb of Bp. King (d. 1577) and a 17th cent, window commemorating him. On the N. side of the choir are three aisles, the two outermost being known as the Lady Chapel and the Latin Chapel. Between the N. choir-aisle and the Lady Chapel is the fragmentary base of the late 13th cent, shrine of St. Frideswide, once a resort of pilgrims, and opposite, between the Lady Chapel and the Latin Chapel, is the so-called 'Watching Chamber' of St. Frideswide (Perp.). — The Latin Chapel (now called St. Catherine's Chapel), mainly in the Dec. style and once used for divinity lectures, contains a 17th cent, pulpit and has 14th cent, glass in the side-windows. Here are also the fine tombs of Lady Montacute (d. 1353), Prior Sutton (d. 1316), and Sir George Nowers (d. 1425). Near the last is a tablet to Robert Burton (d. 1640; 'Democritus Junior'), author of the 'Anatomy of Melancholv.'

From the S. nave-aisle or the hall staircase we enter the small Perp. CLOSTER, the W. walk of which was destroyed by Wolsey. This was the scene of Cranmer's degradation. In the E. walk is the late-Norman doorway of the CRAPTER HOUSE (closed till 12 during term), a beautiful E.E. rectangular chamber, now used for divinity lectures. On the S. side is the 'Old Library,' now a lecture room and undergraduates' rooms, beneath which a passage leads to Meadow Buildings (1866).

Meadow Gate gives access to Christ Church Meadow (beyond E 5; entered also from St. Aldate's; see above), across which the New Walk runs S. to the Isis, where are moored the College Barges, houseboats gaily decorated with the college colours and arms and fitted up as club-rooms and dressing-rooms for the various college boat-clubs. The Broad Walk, with its avenue of elms, leads E. to the Cherwell and W. to St. Aldate's. A path leads N. from the Broad Walk, crossing Merton Field and passing between Corpus (l.) and Merton (r.),

with sections of the old city wall on either hand, to Me St., one of the quaintest old streets of Oxford.

Corpus Christi College (E 5, 6) was founded in 1516 by Bp. Richard Foxe, who appointed University lecturers on Greek. Latin, and Hebrew, whence Erasmus named the college the

'bibliotheca trilinguis.

The front quadrangle and the gateway, with its fine oriel and fan-vaulted roof, date from the founder's time. The remarkable sundial with its perpetual calendar was erected in 1581. The Hall, with a hammer-beam roof, is small but attractive; in the Chapel is a fine altarpiece ascribed to Rubens; is small but attractive; in the Chapet is a nine attarpiece ascribed to Rubens; the rich Library is one of the most picturesque in Oxford. Foxe's pastoral staff is preserved in the Buttery. The Turner Buildings on the S. side date from 1706. Corpus still possesses its founder's plate, the finest in Oxford; it was the only college that did not melt down its plate for Charles I.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Nicholas Udail, Bp. Jewel (fellow 1542-53), Richard Hooker, Gen. Oglethorpe, Thomas Day, John Keble, and Dr. Arnold.

\*Merton College (E 6), in all essentials the oldest college in

Oxford, though both University and Balliol were endowed a few years earlier, was founded by Walter de Merton in 1264 as a special training school for the secular as opposed to the monastic clergy. Its scholars are known as 'postmasters'

(probably from Lat. 'portionista').

The irregular old buildings are among the most interesting in Oxford. The gateway tower was built in 1416. The front of the college was rebuilt by Sir Henry Savile in 1581. The Hall (much restored) has an old oak door with 13th cent. ironwork. Between the front quadrangle and the picturesque 13th cent. ironwork. Between the front quadrangle and the picturesque "Mob Quad" (c. 1380) is the curious Treasury or muniment room (1274), the oldest part of the college, with a high-pitched stone roof. The "Library (2-4 or 5), in Mob Quad, is perhaps the most interesting medieval library in England; built in 1377-78, it still retains many of its old fittings. The Dec. "Chape! (1294-97), with a conspicuous Perp. tower added in 1450, never had a nave, and the transepts (14th cent.) now form an antechape!, in which are fine Dec. piscina, old glass, and the monuments of Sir Henry Savile (d. 1622). Sir Thomas Bodley (d. 1613), and Anthony Wood (d. 1695). The beautiful windows of the choir are filled with unique painted glass of c. 1300. In front of the high altar are two very fine brasses (1387 and 1471). The Fellows' Quadrangle (1608-10) is a good example of Jacobean architecture.—Adjoining the front quadrangle on the E. is St. Alban Hall Quad (1905), occupying the site of St. Alban Hall ("Stubbins"), which was founded in 1220 and amalgamasted with Merton in 1882.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Thomas Bradwardine and other notable 14th cent.

and amaigamated with Merron in 1882.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Thomas Bradwardine and other notable 14th cent. philosophers and mathematicians, and possibly Wyclif; and Sir Henry Savile. Other famous students are Thomas Carew, Richard Steele, Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord Halsbury, Saintsbury, and Max Beerbohm. Massinger and Speeker Lenthall were members of St. Alban Hall, and Newman was its vice-principal. During the Civil War William Harvey was warden, and Harrietta Maria lodged here while the king was at Christ Church.

At the W. end of Merton St. is Oriel St., with the Canterbury

Gate of Christ Church and the main entrance to Oriel College (E 6), founded as 'St. Mary's College' in 1324 by Adam de Brome and refounded in 1326 by Edward II, to whom he was almoner. It was long known as 'the King's College.' It occupies the site of a building known as 'La Oriole' (probably from a projecting oriel window). Oriel was endowed with the patronage of St. Mary's, and used the church for services in the middle ages. In the 19th century it was the centre of the Tractarian movement.

The picturesque front quadrangle, a good example of 17th cent. Gothic, with hall (fine hammer-beam roof), and chapel, was built between 1619 and 1642; the left quadrangle, with the library, in the 18th century. Above the hall porch are statues of the Blessed Virgin and of two kings, perhaps Edward II and Charles I. Adjacent on the N. is St. Mary's Hall ('Skimmery') absorbed by Oriel in 1902, with an attractive little hall and chapel (c. 1640). The new front (1910) of Oriel, in High St., was built by Basil Champneys from the bequest of Cecil Rhodes, whose statue it bears.

Famous Members: Thos. Gascoigne, Sir Walter Raleigh, Wm. Prynne, Bp. Butler, Gilbert White, Bp. Wilberforce, Thomas Hughes, Whately, Keble, Dr. Arnold, Newman, Pusey, H. and J. A. Froude, A. H. Glough, Matthew Arnold, Lord Bryce, and Cecil Rhodes. The picturesque front quadrangle, a good example of 17th cent. Gothic,

At the N. end of Oriel St. we emerge in the \*High Street (D. E 5-7), one of the most beautiful streets in the world. leading from Carfax in a gentle curve to (1 m.) Magdalen Bridge. The unfolding of its charm is best seen on the ascent by the N. side of the street from Magdalen to Oueen's Lane.

St. Mary's Church (D 6) has a conspicuous Dec. \*Spire 188 ft. high). The chancel and nave, in the Perp, style, date from 1472 and 1488. Facing the High is a picturesque baroque porch erected by Dr. Morgan Owen, one of Laud's chaplains; the image of the Virgin and Child, by Stone, inspired one of the charges against the archbishop. Services on weekdays at 7.45 and 11.15, on Sun. at 8, 11.30 (University Sermon), 12.30,

and 8 (in vacation 8, 11, and 8).

Since the 14th cent. at least this has been used as the University Church, where the University Sermons are preached by 'select preachers' every Sun, morning in term-time and where the 'Bampton Lectures' are given. The sermons are preceded by the 'bitding prayer' for University benefactors. Abp. Cramer was tried at St. Mary's in 1555, and it was here, in the following year, that he publicly repudiated his recantation. Newman was vicar from 1828 to 1843. A slab in the choir records the burial of Amy Robsart (d. 1560). On the N. side is the tomb of Adam de Brome (1328). A tablet in memory of Dr. John Radcliffe (1652–1714; see p. 249) was unveiled in 1953. — The Old Cangregation House, N.E. of the nave, once housed the first University library founded by Bp. Cobham in 1320, and now contains the original statues from the spire. The tower may be ascended on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. 3-5 (6d.).

All Saints (D 5; rebuilt 1706-8), at the corner of Turl St., has been the City Church since the demolition of St. Martin's, Carfax.

All Souls College (D 6, 7) was founded in 1438 by Henry Chichèle, Abp. of Canterbury, as a chantry for the souls of those killed in the French wars of Henry V and Henry VI. Though it has a warden and 54 fellows, it is unique in having no undergraduates. The fine front and gateway facing the High St. and the first quadrangle are unspoiled 15th cent. work.

St. and the Inst quadrangie are unspointed 15th cells. Works. From the N.W. angle of the quadrangle an exquisitely vaulted passage leads to the Perp. Chapel, which contains an 18th cent. screen, a carwed cake roof, and a beautiful stone "Reredos, restored in 1872-79 after being walled up for two hundred years. The statues are 19th cent., but the painting is original. Note the 15th cent. "Glass in the antechapel. The second quadrangle, built by Hawksmoor in 1715-40, is debased in style, but "somehow or other the architect blundered into magnificence." On the N. side is the Library (200 ft. long), founded by Christopher Codrington (d. 1710), governor of the Lierward Islands, containing 100,000 vois. and Wren's designs for the brilding of St. Paul's building of St. Paul's.

FAMOUS MEMORERS: Linacre, Sheldon, Jeremy Taylor, Wren, Blackstone, Bp. Hober, Lord Salisbury, Max Müller, and Lord Curzon.

University College (D. E 6), a little farther down the High St., almost opposite All Souls, though it nominally claims Alfred the Great as its founder and celebrated its millenary in \872, received its first endowment by bequest of William of Dutham (d. 1249), and until 1280 was administered by the University.

It removed to its present site about 1343.

It removed to its present site about 1343.

The long curved front of the college, with its two tower-gateways, oxiels, and ogee gables, is a good example of 17th cent. Gothic. The W. gateway, with statues of Queen Anne (outside) and James II (inside), leads to the larger quadrangle (1634–74); the E. gateway, with statues of Queen Mary (outside) and Dr. Radcliffe (inside), to the smaller quadrangle, built in 1719 from a bequest by Dr. Radcliffe. The dark Chapel (begun 1637, consecrated 1666, and altered in 1800 and 1862) has some 17th cent. glass by Van Ling and a screen and cedar wainscoting by T. Barker. The Library was built by Scott in 1861, and the Master's Lodge in Logic Lane was added by Bodley in 1879.—A passage in the N.W. corner of the great quad leads to the Shelley Memorial (11 to sunset), a domed chamber containing the realistic marble figure of the drowned poet by Onslow Ford (1893). Shelley had rooms in 1810 on the first floor of the stair to the right of the Hall; he was 'sent down' after 11 months for publishing his pamphlet on 'The Necessity of Atheism'.

FARCUS MERGERS: Shelley, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Dr. Radcliffe, Sir Edwin Arnold, and, as fellows, Lord Eldon, Dean Stanley, Goldwin Smith, Conington, and Viscount Cecil.

Conington, and Viscount Cecil.

Nearly opposite University is the classical front of The Queen's College (D 7), founded in 1340 by Robert de Eglesfield, chaplain to Queen Philippa, and favoured by her and other queens consort. The founder provided for a provost and twelve fellows to represent Our Lord and the Apostles, and seventy 'poor boys' as disciples, the first formal arrangement in Oxford for the education of undergraduates.

Several quaint customs are kept up at Queen's: the college is summoned to dinner by the sound of a trumpet; on Christmas Day the 'boar's head' dinner is celebrated; and on New Year's Day the Bursar presents to each guest at the 'gaudy' a needle and thread ('aiguille' and 'fil,' a pun on the founder's name), with the words "Take this and be thrifty." The eight senior scholars are known as 'Taberdara.

scholars are known as 'laberdars.'

The college, the only one in Oxford entirely in the classical style, was mainly rebuilt in 1692-1716. The fine front quadrangle (1710) is mainly by Hawkismoor, with a statue of Queen Caroline under the entrance-cupola. The Chapel (good glass) and the Hall were designed by Wren. The Library, in the back quadrangle, is an ornate room containing 95,000 vols., incl. the finest collection of Slavonic literature in England. The founder's drinkinghorn is still in use as a loving-cup. — Henry V is said to have lodged at Queen's.

FAMOUS MINIMERS: Wycherley, Joseph Addison and Wm. Collins (both of whom migrated to Magdalen from Queen's), Jeremy Bentham, Wm. Mitford, Francis Jeffrey, and Walter Pater.

In the Angel Restaurant (83 High St.) a tablet records that here in 1650 was established the first coffee-house in England.

From the corner of Queen's Lane the finest view of the grand curve of the High St. is obtained. Opposite, a little farther down, are the Examination Schools (E 7; open 9.30-4 in vacation) built in 1876-82 by Sir T. G. Jackson. Within is a large collection of portraits of English composers of the 17-18th cent. and several pictures from the Bodleian Library.

\*Magdalen College (pronounced 'Maudlen': E 8), the most beautiful as well as the richest college in Oxford, was founded by William of Waynflete in 1448, but the buildings on the present site, once occupied by the Hospital of St. John, were not completed till 1480. The scholars of Magdalen are called 'demies' (because they receive only half the allowances of a fellow). From the first Magdalen enjoyed a large share of royal favour, and it made great sacrifices for the royalist cause during Charles I's occupation of Oxford; but none the less in 1687-88 the fellows courageously resisted James II's unconstitutional

attempt to force his nominee upon them as president.

attempt to force his nominee upon them as president.

The chief feature of the High St. front is the graceful Perp. "Tower (view), 145 ft. high, built in 1492-1505 as the bell-tower of the college chapel, though separated from it. According to tradition it was designed by Wolsey, who was bursar at the time. A 17th cent. 'Eucharistic Hymn' is sung at the top of the tower at 5 a.m. (6 a.m. in summer-time) on May morning. Entering by the modern gateway we have on the left St. Swithun's Quadrangle (1882 and 1932), and straight in front is the President's House, to the left of which is the Grammar Hall, a picturesque old fragment of Magdalen Hall. Immediately to our right are the open-air Pulpit, where a University sermon is preached on St. John the Baptist's day (June 24th), and the narrow entrance of the Chaplelin's Quadrangle, in which there are remains of St. John's Hospital, including the blocked-up Pilgrims' Gate. The Chapel (entrance under the Muniment Tower, to the right) was finished before 1483, but the interior is now practically 19th cent. work. Choral services on Tues.-Set. in term are held at 6.15 p.m.; on Sun. (adm. by fellow's order) at 6 p.m.; the choir is famous for its singing. Beyond the Muniment Tower is the Founder's Tower, containing the state apartments, with a piece of tapestry representing the marriage of Prince Arthur to Catherine of Aragon. Beneath the Muniment Tower a passage leads to the picturesque \*Colisters, dating from the founder's time but renewed in 1822. The grotesque figures (c. 1509) on the buttresses of marriage of Frince Arthur to Catherine of Arthur to the Quality of the quad are known as the "hieroglyphs." A flight of steps in the S.E. corner leads to the Hall, with beautiful panelling, an oriel, a musicians' gallery on the top of a Jacobean screen, a number of fine portraits, and a modern oak roof. The old Kitchen was perhaps a part of the original hospital. The Library (partly housed also in the former buildings of Magdalen College School contains illuminated MSS. and early printed books, incl. Wolsey's copy of the Gospals. The New Buildings, beyond the lawn to the N. of the cloisters, date from 1735. Beyond stretches the Grove, Magdalen's deer-park (no adm.). Thence a bridge crosses to a meadow encircled by the Cherwell and by the "Water Walks, one of which (on the N.) is known as 'Addison's Walk."
FASCUS MEMBERS: Bp. Foxe, Grocyn (divinity reader.) John Colet (7), William Lily (7), Wolsey (the 'boy bachelor'), Card. Pole, Foxe the martyrologist (fellow), John Lyly, Prince Henry, eldest son of James I, John Mason, Henry-Sacheverell, Wm. Collins, Gibbon ('sent down' for joining the Church of Rome), John Wilson ('Christopher North'), Charles Reade (fellow), and Goldwin Smith.

Just beyond the college the stately Magdalen Bridge (view), built by John Gwynn in 1772-9 and widened in 1883, crosses the Cherwell.

Opposite Magdalen is the Botanic Garden (E 7), the oldest in England, Opposite Magniam is the Botanic Caraen (2 1), the closest in England, founded in 1621. The gardens are open free to the public exc. on Sun. in Oct.—April (plant-houses 2-4). At the farther end a gate leads into Merton Field and Christ Church Meadow.—Immediately beyond Magdalen Bridge, on the right, is St. Hilde's College, while Iffey Rd. leads on to the University Running and Rugby Football Grounds.

We now retrace our steps to Queen's Lane, a narrow and

crooked roadway which we follow between high walls. On the right is St. Edmund Hall (E 7), the last survivor of the medieval Halls. Founded c. 1220 and controlled by Queen's College from 1559 to 1937, it now enjoys full collegiate status. It is dedicated to St. Edmund of Abingdon, Abp. of Canterbury, who taught at Oxford c. 1195–1200. The picturesque old quadrangle, dating in part from c. 1650, was completed in 1932–34. During the rebuilding a fragment of White Hall, a 15th cent. hall formerly under the control of St. Edmund's, was discovered. — A little farther on is St. Peter's in the East (D 7), an interesting old church with some 15th cent. glass, a late-Norman chancel, S. door, and \*Crypt (c. 1150), and the tomb of James Sadler (1753–1828), pastrycook, who in 1784 made the first English balloon-ascent.

New College Lane goes on to the modest entrance of \*New College (D 7), which, in spite of its name, is nearly 600 years old, having been founded in 1379 by William of Wykeham, founder

also of Winchester College.

The buildings, completed about 1386, remain much as the founder left them, and are among the earliest and finest examples of the English Perp. style. The Front Quadrangle was sadly marred in 1675 by the addition of a third storey and the modernisation of the windows. The noble "Chapel was restored in 1879 by Gilbert Scott who, unfortunately, raised the roof, The "Glass in the antechapel is original 14th cent., except the great W. window, painted by Jervais from the designs of Reynolds (1777); the glass in the chapel itself dates from 1740 (S. side) and 1765—74. In the pavement is a fine series of 23 brasses, dating from 1403 to 1619. Epstein's statue of Lazarus stands in the antechapel. The reconstructed stalls retain their old miscricords. In a recess on the N. side of the altar is the founder's "Pastoral Staff. The choral services vie with those of Magdalen (Sun. 6 p.m., weekdays exc. Wed. 6.15 p.m.; sub-warden's order necessary on Sun. in term). The quiet "Cloisters, with remarkable wood vaulting, to the W. of the chapel, and the detached Bell Tower were completed in 1400. The Hall, adjoining the chapel, is the oldest and one of the finest halls in Oxford, with linen-fold panelling ascribed to Abp. Warham and a modern oak roof. A passage in the E. side of the quad, under the Library (by Wyatt), leads to the picturesque Garden Quadrangle, built in 1684–1708. The chief feature of the extensive "Gardens is a well-preserved remnant of the old City Wall, constructed in the reign of Henry III. The late 17th cent. wrought-iron screen comes from Canons near Edgware.

FAMOUS MEASURES: Chichele, William of Waynflete (?), Grocyn, Abp. Warham, Sir Henry Wotton, Bp. Ken, Sydney Smith, and John Galsworthy.

We emerge in Catte St., opposite the Bodleian Library (see below). The bridge over the lane connects the old and the new buildings of Hertford College (C 6), the successor of Hart Hall (founded in 1284), which afterwards became Hertford College (1740–1816) but was absorbed by Magdalen Hall in 1822, its endowments being applied to founding the Hertford University Scholarship. On the dissolution of Magdalen Hall in 1874, the college was refounded following a bequest by Charles Baring, the backer. The oldest part is the 16th cent. library, formerly the hall.

PASCON MEMBERS: Of Hart Hall, John Selden; of the original Heriford College, Charles James Fox; of Magdalen Hall, William Tyndale, Thomas Hobbes, Lord Clarendon, Sir Matthew Hale, Sir Henry Vane, and Dr. Wilkins.

To the right in Catte St. is the *Indian Institute* (C 6), built in 1882 by Champneys. This is the centre of the Indian students in Oxford. It contains the Museum of Eastern Art and a library (10-1 & 2-4; closed at 1 on Sat. & in vacation and all day in Aug.), in the upper gallery of which are the collections of Oriental ceramics from the Ashmolean.

Oriental ceramics from the Ashmolean.

To the right is \*Hollywell St., an attractive and dignified old street leading back vià Longwall St. to the High. The Old Music Room (I.) was the first room to be built in Europe solely for musical purposes (1748). St. Cross Rd., at the junction of Hollywell St. and Longwall St., leads to St. Cross (C8). The church retains a 12th cent. chancel-arch and its 13th cent. tower.

In Mansfield Rd., leading from Hollywell to the Parks, are Manchester College (C7) and Mansfield College (B7), two Nonconformist theological colleges, neither of which forms part of the University. The former, built by Worthington in 1891-93, is intended chiefly for the training of Unitarian ministers; the chapel contains a series of windows by Burne-Jones and Moortis; and some of the old houses in Holywell have been adapted to form a picturesque condranate. Mansfield College (non-residential), by Champneys (1886-89).

quadrangle. Mausfield College (non-residential), by Champneys (1886–89), is maintained by the Congregationalists.

At the beginning of Broad St. is the Bodleian Library Extension (C 6; entrance in Parks Rd.), a massive stone-faced block begun in 1935 by Sir Giles Scott, connected with the old library (see below) by an underground passage. Exhibitions of selected treasures of the library are held here (Mon.-Fri. 10-12.30, 2.30-5, Sat. 10-12.30).

The contents of the Lower Exhibition ROOM are changed from time to time. The "UPPER EXHIBITION ROOM shows many of the outstanding exhibits formerly in the old Bodleian. They include Confirmation of Magna Charta by Edward I (Feb. 14th 1301), with the Great Seal of Edward I; Latin exercise book of Edward VI; Latin letter from Elizabeth I; draft letter of Charles I to Henrietta Maria; incunabula, including Bible by Fust and Scheffer (1450-6); Biblia Pauperum (15th cent.); Canon of the Mass (1457-58); Caxton's Advertisement (1477); Caxton's 'Mirror of the World' (1481; first illustrated book printed in England). Numerous first and early editions are shown: Chaucer (first collected edn., 1532); Prayer Book of 1549; First Folio of Shakespeare; Shakespeare's 'Verius and Adonis' (only known copy of first edn.); Bacon's Essays (second edn.); Spenser's 'Faerie Queene' (1590; first edn. of first three books); Marlowe's 'Dr. Faustus' (1604); Ben Jonson's 'Volpone' (1607); Bible of 1611 (first edn. of Authorised Version); Bay Psalm Book, the first English book printed in America (1640); Milton's 'Comus' (1637); Walton's 'Compleat Angler' (1653); Pope's 'Essay on Critician' (1721); Swift's 'Gulliwer's Travels' (1726). Letters of Oliver Cromwell, Nelson, Wellington, Florence Nightingale, and George VI; Persian illuminated MSS. In this room also are Bodley's chest, and a chair made from the wood of Drake's Henrietta Maria; incunabula, including Bible by Fust and Schoeffer (1450-6); In this room also are Bodley's chest, and a chair made from the wood of Drake's ahip the 'Golden Hind.' On the walls are portraits of Lord Burghley (1520-98), Hugo Grotius (1583-1645; attrib. to J. A. Ravensteyn), an Elizabethan lady (not Elizabeth I), Swift, Locke, Pope, etc.

Opposite is the classical Clarendon Building (C 6), built by Hawksmoor under Vanbrugh's influence in 1713, partly from the profits of Lord Clarendon's 'History of the Rebellion'; it housed the Clarendon Press till 1830 and is now used for various University delegacies. Adjoining it in Broad St. is the Sheldonian Theatre (C 6; open 10-12.45 & 2-4 or 5, 3d.), holding 1500 spectators and built by Wren in 1668 at the expense of

Abo. Sheldon, in imitation of the Theatre of Marcellus at Rome. The masks surmounting the piers of the external railings are popularly supposed to represent the Cæsars. Here is held the annual Commemoration or Encania (about June 20th), commemorating benefactors of the University, when prize tions are recited and honorary degrees are conferred. The octagonal cupola, reconstructed in 1838, commands an excellent view.

The Old Ashmolean Museum (C 5, 6), adjacent on the W., likewise facing Broad St., was built in 1679–83 to receive the collections of Elias Ashmole and was the first public museum in England. Since 1924 it has housed the Museum of The History of Science (weekdays 10,30–1, 2,30–4), including the fine Lewis Evans Collection of astrolabes, orreries, dials, surveying instruments, telescopes, microscopes, etc. A window (1927) on the staircase commemorates Wren, Ashmole, Robert Piot (the first curator), and Tradescant; another window (1929) Lewis Evans.

Behind the Sheldonian lies the \*Divinity School (C 6; open 10-12.45, 2-4, 3d.), the basement story of Duke Humfrey's library (see below), built c. 1430-80 by Richard Wynchcombe and others. Beyond the vestibule or Proscholium, used as a 'Pig Market' under Edward VI, we enter a noble room, with an elaborately vaulted and arched stone \*Roof. Here Cranmer. Ridley, and Latimer were examined in 1555, and here the House of Commons met in 1681, while the Peers occupied the picturegallery (see below). It was subsequently used as a storehouse for corn, but was restored at the beginning of the 18th cent. by Wren, who designed the door on the N. side. — The door at the W. end leads into the \*Convocation House, an addition of 1638, with fine woodwork, where degrees are conferred upon students and where Convocation and Congregation meet. The Apodyterium, or robing-room, is used as the Vice-Chancellor's Court. The door at the E. end of the Divinity School leads to the OLD SCHOOLS QUADRANGLE, built in 1613-19 on the site of earlier schools of 1439. On the W. side is a bronze statue, by Le Sueur, of the Earl of Pembroke (see p. 239). The Gate Tower on the E. side built by Thomas Holt, is ornamented with columns of the five classical orders and a statue of James I. The building is now occupied by the-

\*Bodleian Library (C 6), which extends also over the upper story of the Divinity School and the Convocation House. The entrance is in the S.W. corner of the quadrangle. Visitors are admitted on weekdays (except holidays and in the week beginning the first Mon. in Aug.) from 9.30 to 6.30, Sat. 9.30-12.30; readers must be graduates or recommended by a 'don.' The library, which is the oldest and one of the most important in the world, containing c. 1,500,000 printed books and c. 40,000 MSS., was founded in 1602 by Sir Thomas Bodley (1545-1613), who presented his magnificent collection to the University. The older portion of the premises is in the form of the letter H, of which the central apartment, over the Divinity School,

originally contained the library of Humfrey. Duke of Gloucester (1391-1447), dispersed in the reign of Edward VI; while the E. wing, or 'Arts End,' was added by Bodley in 1612 and the W. wing (over the Convocation House) was built by the University for John Selden's books in 1636. The library is one of the six that enjoy a right to a copy of every book published in the United Kingdom. Extensive reconstruction was carried out in 1945-55.

The only part of the old library open to visitors is now the Arts End. on the first floor. Many of the contents of the former picture gallery are now in the Bodleian Library Extension (see above). During the reconstruction (1949-53) a frieze of early 17th cent. portraits was discovered beneath the 19th

cent. plaster.

cent. plaster.

ARTS END (exhibits subject to rearrangement). 7th cent. MS. of the Acts of the Apostles ('Codex E'), used by the Venerable Bede; King Alfred's translation of Gregory the Great's 'Pastoral Care' (c. 894); 'Anglo-Saxo Chronicle (Peterborough Abbey, 1123); Caedmon's Metrical Translation of Genesis in Old English (c. 1000), with outline drawings of the Winchester School; Boccaccio's 'Filicopo' (1472); illuminated Books of Hours.

In the square to the S. of the Old School rises the \*Radcliffe Camera (D 6), a handsome classical rotunda, with a dome on an octagonal base (100 ft. in diameter, 140 ft. high), the chefd'œuvre of James Gibbs (1737-49). It was founded as a separate library by Dr. Radcliffe, the court-physician, but since 1861 it has been used as a reading-room for the Bodleian and in 1927

it became formally a part of that library.

On the W. side of Radcliffe Sq. is Brasenose College ('B.N.C.': D 6), founded in 1509 by Wm. Smyth, Bp. of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton. The name is probably derived from the brazen knocker (a lion's head) of the old hall, which was carried off to Stamford in 1333; this was recovered in 1890 and is kept in the college hall. Another derivation is from a supposed 'brasenhus' or brewery, on the site of the college. The 'Phænix' undergraduates' club, founded c. 1780, is the oldest in Oxford.

The front quadrangle, with the entrance-tower and the Hall, entered by a curious porch, dates from the founder's time (a third story was added in the reign of James I). No. 1 staircase led to the old chapel, now the Common Room. The present Chapel and the Library were built in 1656-66. The former, also with a curious vestibule, is noteworthy for its successful combination of classical and Gothic forms. Its fan-tracery ceiling is said to have been brought

from St. Mary's College. Beneath the library was formerly an open cloister. The uninspired High St. front is by Sir T. G. Jackson.

Famous Members: John Fore, Robert Burton, Elias Ashmels, John Marston, the dramatist, Bp. Heber, who occupied rooms on Staircase No. 6, R. H. Barham of the 'Ingoldsby Legends,' Walter Pater (fellow 1864), and Earl Haig. The 'Childe of Hale,' whose name is borne by the Brasenose boat, was a gigantic servant of the college.

We now follow High St. as far as TURL STREET (C, D 5). which connects it with Broad St. On the right of the Turl, at the corner of Brasenose Lane, is Lincoln College (D 5). founded in 1427 by Bp. Fleming of Lincoln as a counterblast to the Wycliffite movement. It was originally a college of priests attached to All Saints Church, which is still in its patronage.

The N. Quadrangle is a pleasing example of pre-Reformation architecture.

marred by the addition of battlements. The Hall (1436) contains a portrait of John Wesley, whose pulpit is preserved in the antechapel of the college "Chapel, which, like most of the S. quad, was built by Bp. Williams of Lincoln in 1610-31. The cedar wainscoting and contemporary stained glass of the chapel should be noted. The Kitchen is the oldest part of the college. the chapel should be noted. The Kitchen is the oldest part of the college. Wesley's Rooms (restored 1928), over the passage between the quadrangles, with linen-fold oak panelling, period furniture, and a copy of Remney's portrait (original in Philadelphia), are shown on application to the porter. FAMOUS MEMERES: Sir Win. Davenant; Dr Radcliffe (fellow); John Wesley (fellow 1726-51), who here founded the society of 'Methodists'; Mark Pattison (rector 1861-84); and Lord Morley.

On the opposite (W.) side of the Turl is Jesus College (C 5). the first post-Reformation college in Oxford, founded in 1571. nominally by Elizabeth I but in reality by Hugh Price, treasurer of St. David's. The college has always had a very close connection with Wales.

The oldest part of the college is the Turl St. front, rebuilt in the Perp. style in 1856 by Buckler, who restored the chapel and the Market St. front also. The S. side of the front quadrangle, the hall, chapel, and principal's house, were built by Sir Eubule Thelwall (principal in 1621-30). The pictureaque were built by Sir Eurous I neiwall (principal in 1621-30). The picturesque back quadrangle, with the library (late 17th cent. fittings), was mainly the work of Sir Leoline Jenkins, the 'second founder' (principal 1661-73). The Chapel is a good specimen of 17th cent. Gothic, with barrel vaulting and an B. end added in 1636. The service is in Welsh on Wed. and Fridays. The Hall has a carved Jacobean screen and contains portraits of Elizabeth I, Charles I by Van Dyck, Charles II by Lely, and Nash the architect by Lawrence. In the Common Room is a fine original portrait of Elizabeth I by Zucchero.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Bp. Lancelot Andrewes (fellow), Henry Vaughan, the 'Silurist,' Beau Nash, J. R. Green, Sir John Rhys, and T. E. Lawrence.

Exeter College (C 5), opposite Jesus, founded by Walter de Stapledon in 1314 and refounded by Sir Wm. Petre in 1566, is now one of the largest colleges in Oxford, extensively Victorianised, but partly remodelled in 1949 by T. H. Hughes.

The W. front and tower-gateway were rebuilt in 1671-1703 and again in 1834. The picturesque gabled house at the N.W. corner of the college is a relic of Rector Prideaux's buildings (1620). The old N. gate, or Palmer's Tower (1436), has a war memorial for 1939-45 in its lowest story. The Hall (1618: restored in 1818) contains a Jacobean screen with the earliest representa-

(1618; restored in 1618) contains a Jacobean screen with the earliest representa-tion of a man smoking. The Chapel, an elaborate work by Gilbert Scott (1857), replaces a fine 17th cent. chapel. FAMOUS MEMBERS: John Ford, Sir John Eliot (1607), the first Earl of Shaftssbury, Sir Chas. Lyell, J. A. Froude (fellow), F. D. Maurice, Burne-Jones, and Wm. Morris. The college friendship of the two last led to the forma-

tion of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.

We now cross Broad Street to visit Trinity College (B 5, 6). which lies some way back from the street. It was founded in 1555 by Sir Thomas Pope, a wealthy Oxfordshire landowner, on the site of Durham College (established in 1286 for students from the Renedictine monasteries at Durham and elsewhere in the North).

The buildings are among the most charming in Oxford. In the front quadrangle is the Chapel, rebuilt in 1691-94. It contains a carved cedar-wood screen and alterpiece by Grining Gibbons; on the left of the star is the tomb of the founder and his third wife. The President's House and the New Buildings, on the E. side of the front quadrangle, are by fiir T. G. Jackton (1823-87). On the S. side, facing the Broad, are a number of pictureque cottages, each students, hells reservity incorrected in the collection was to be a side. students' balls, recently incorporated in the college; next to them is Kettell

Hall, built by Dr. Kettell, president in 1599-1643. Parts of the small quadrangle beyond the chapel are relics of Durham College (e.g. the buttery, burnery, common room, and the E. side). The Hall was rebuilt in 1618-20 are bursary, common room, and the E. side). The Hall was rebuilt in 1618-20 and contains a specially fine collection of portraits. In the Common Room is the Reynolds portrait of Dr. Johnson, who stayed for five weeks at Kettell Hall. The Library, opposite, contains some curious 14th cent. glass. The War Memorial Library (1928, by J. Osborne Smith) is a small classical building. The Garden Quadrangle farther on, the N. block of which was built by Wren in 1665, is one of the first classical buildings in Oxford. The Gardens are pleasant. FAMOUS MEMBERS: Lord Baltimore, one of the founders of Maryland (1594), Abp. Sheldon, Ireton, Sir John Denham, Lord Chancellor Somers, Chatham, Landor (1793), 'sent down' for firing at the rooms of the man opposite, Card. Newman, Professor Freeman, Sir Richard Burton (1840), 'sent down' for trying to fight a duel, Quiller-Couch, and Lord Bryce.

A short way along Parks Rd., at the E. end of Broad St., is Wadham College (C 7), facing the gardens of Trinity. It was founded by Nicholas Wadham of Somerset and built in 1610-13 on the site of an Augustinian friary by his widow Dorothy.

The buildings, the least restored in Oxford, are in a noble and undecorated Perp. style, in no way debased in spite of their late date. Between the hall and resp. style, in no way decissed in spite of their late date. Between the fall and the chapel, on the R. side, is a Jacobean porch, with statues of Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham. The Chapel, which was modified internally in 1834, has a Jacobean screen and stall-work, and good 17th cent. stained glass. The \*Hall has a hammer-beam roof, a Jacobean screen, and a large collection of portraits. The secluded "Gardene, with a lovely view of the garden-front of the college, are among the most charming in Oxford. In the S. quadrangle and the college, are among the most charming in Oxford. In the S. quadrangle and the college, are among the most charming in Oxford. attractive new block, by H. G. Goddard, with a copper roof, was opened in 1953.

Famous Members: Adm. Blake, Christopher Wren, Speaker Onslow, Lord Chancellor Westbury, Dean Church, Sir T. G. Jackson. The ingenious Dr. John Wilkins was Warden in Wren's time.

In South Parks Rd., in a pleasant garden, is the imposing Rhodes House (1929, by Sir Herbert Baker; B 6, 7), headquarters of the Rhodes Trust and a department of the Bodleian Library (British Dominions and U.S.A.), Crowning the entrance-cupola is a bronze bird copied from the carved stone birds found at Zimbabwe in Rhodesia.

Farther on in Parks Rd., to the right, is the University Museum (A 7; open 10-1, 6d., and 1-4, free), built in 1855-60 for the natural science collections of the University. At the N.E. corner of the central court is the entrance to the \*Pitt-Rivers Museum, an interesting anthropological collection.

Around the museum and in S. Parks Rd. are a number of well-equipped Laboratories devoted to University instruction and research in natural science. The Radcliffe Library, removed from the Radcliffe Camera in 1861, is housed in a building of 1901 and 1934, to the S.

Nearly opposite the museum is Keble College (A 6), opened in 1870 as a memorial to the Rev. John Keble (1792-1866).

The government is in the hands of a council, which appoints the warden, The government is in the hands of a council, which appoints the warden, who in turn nominates the tutors (there are no fellows). Membership is restricted to adherents of the Church of England, and the college is conducted on economical lines. The rooms are arranged in corridors instead of in staircases, and in the chapel all the seats face the E.

The brick buildings, designed by Butterfield, have been criticised for their lack of harmony with the spirit of Oxford architecture. The Chapel is richly descorated with wall-paintings and mosaics; the Liddon Chapel (adm. for 1-2 pers. 6d.; for 3-6 pers. 1) contains Holman Hunt's famous painting The Light of the World. The Hall contains portraits of Keble (by Richmond),

Dr. Liddon, and others. In the Library ere the 'Christian Year' and other MSS. of Kebis and Dr. Liddon's books.

Mass. of scole and LP. Liddon's books.

Opposite Keble is an extrance to the University Parks, 100 acres of blaying fields surrounded by a belt of shrubs. They contain the University Cricket Ground, and football, hockey, and lacrosse are played here in winter. We the B. is a pleasant walk along the bank of the Cherwell, beyond which the Parks have been extended, and on the S.B. begins a walk called Mesopolamia, leading between two branches of the river to (12 m.) Magdalen Bridge,

St. Giles's Church (beyond A 5) is situated at the point of divergence of Banbury Rd. and Woodstock Rd., the chief thoroughfares of the Victorian residential district of North Oxford. Black Hall (A 5), a 15-17th cent, house, is occupied as Queen Elizabeth House, a centre of Commonwealth studies

In Banbury Rd. are the School of Engineering, Wycliffe Hall, and St. Hugh's College, while Lady Margaret Hall is in Norham Gardens, on the right.— In Woodstock Rd. are Somerville College (1.); the Radcliffe Infirmary; and the former Radcliffe Observatory (with 18th cent. sculptures by John Bacon and others). The observatory has been transferred to South Africa. Farther out, just S. of Bevington Rd., is the headquarters of St. Anne's College, while to the N. is St. Antony's College (comp. pp. 238, 236).

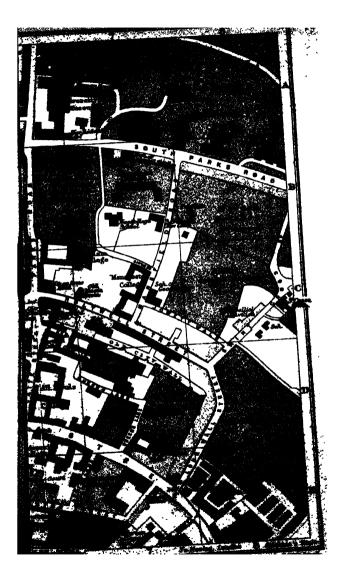
In the broad thoroughfare called ST. GILES is St. John's College (B 5), founded in 1555 by Sir Thomas White, a Reading clothier and Lord Mayor of London, on the site of the old Cistercian college of St. Bernard (founded by Abp. Chichele in 1437).

The front and the W. side of the first quadrangle (to which a third story has been added) are remnants of St. Bernard's College, and over the entrance is a statue of St. Bernard. The *Hall* (c. 1502) and the *Chapel* (1530) have both been altered, the former in the 18th cent., the latter in 1843. The portraits in the hall include those of Henry Hudson, the navigator, and Sir Walter Raleigh. In the chapel rest the remains of the founder and Abps. Laud and Juxon. The B. side of the first quadrangle and the S. side of the second (Canterbury Quad) were put up in 1596-97. The remaining two cloistered sides of the second quadrangle were built in 1631-36 at the expense of Abp. Laud. The famous "Colonnades (resembling the Hospital at Milan) and the charming "Garden Front form an interesting blend of the traditional Gothic of Oxford with the classical style of Italy. The bronze statues of Charles I and Henricha Maria on the gate-towers are by Le Sueur. The Library (adm. by Fellow's order), on the S. and E. sides of this quad, contains a portrait of Charles I, order), on the S. and E. sides of time quac, contains a portrait of Charles 1, over which several psalms are written in a minute hand; Laud's skull-cap, the staff he used at his execution, and the notes he made at his trial; and a rich store of ecclesiastical vestments. The S. quadrangle (1950) is by Marie, who also enlarged the 19th cent. N. quadrangle (1933). The \*Gardens\* of St. John's, laid out by 'Capability' Brown, are perhaps the most beautiful in the University.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Edmund Campion, Apps. Laud and Juxon, and James

On the opposite side of St. Giles are (N. to S.) St. Benet's Hall (Benedictine), Passy House (a High Church clergy-house), and Blackfriers Priory (Dominican); behind these is Regent's Park College (Baptist; 1938), which cocupied House, in Regent's Park, London, in 1856–1927.

St. Giles is continued on the S. by Magdalen St., in which, opposite the W. front of Balliol, is the Martyrs' Memorial (B 5), erected in 1841 in the style of the 'Eleanor Crosses' from the design of Sir G. G. Scott, with statues by Weekes of Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer (burned at the stake in Broad



St., at a spot marked by a cross in the roadway opposite Balliol College). Within the neighbouring church of St. Mary Mazdalen (B 5) is preserved the oak door from Bocardo Prison (see below), in which the martyrs were incarcerated.

Balliol College (B 5), planned by John de Baliol, father of the Scottish king, as a penance imposed by the Bishop of Durham, was established by his widow Devorguilla before 1266, at first merely as a hostel; the statutes date from 1282.

The buildings are almost entirely Victorian, but the ancient gates (1288) are now restored (N.W. of front quadrangle). The first quadrangle, into which the Broad St. entrance leads, contains the Library (opposite, on the left) and its reading-room (W. side; formerly the dining-hall), both dating from the 15th cent, but recast by Wyatt in the 18th. The Chapel, on the right of the library, was built by Butterfield in 1856 in place of the beautiful 16th cent. chapel.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: John Wyclif (master in 1364), Humfrey, Duke of Gloucester (?), John Evelyn, Adam Smith, Southey, Sir Wm. Hamilton, Card. Manning, A. H. Clough, both Abps, Temple (father & son), Matthew Arnold, Calverley ('senf down' in 1852), Swinburne, Andrew Lang, Arnold Toynbee, Lord Asquith, Lord Milner, Lord Curzon, and Lord Grey of Fallodon. Benjamin Jowett was master in 1870-93.

Beyond Broad St. Magdalen St. is continued to Carfax by CORNMARKET STREET (C, D 5). Here, on the left, is St. Michael's (C 5), the gaunt tower of which, dating at least from the Norman Conquest and restored in 1896, was once a watchtower of the city-wall, defending the N. or Bocardo Gate. which used to span the street here. No. 28, just beyond, is a half-timbered house of c. 1450 (restored).

St. Michael's St., opposite the church, or Frewen Court, farther on, leads to the premises of the Oxford Union Society (C 4), founded in 1823 as a social and debating club for University men. Debates are held at 8 p.m. on Thurs. in term; visitors' tickets may be obtained through a member.

In New Inn Hall St., at the end of St. Michael's St., is St. Peter's Hall (C 4), a college for men of slender means established in 1929 in memory of Bp. Francis Chavasse (1847–1928) of Liverpool and raised to collegiate status in 1947. It incorporates the old buildings of New Inn Hall, one of the old students' inns, used as a mint by Charles I, and absorbed by Balliol. The hall, students inns, used as a mint by Caries I, and accorded by Balliot. Its Ball, fitted with new oak panelling, is the college dining-hall and the adjoining church of St. Peter-le-Balley serves as the college chapel. New Inn Hall was for a time Hannington Hall, beadquarters of the Oxford Missionary Union. Opposite St. Peter-le-Balley is the old gateway of St. Mary's College, dissolved under Elizabeth I, where in 1498 Erasmus prepared his edition of the Greek Testageaut. The site of the hall is occupied by Frewen Hall, the residence of Edward VII during his year at Oxford (1860).

At the corner of St. Giles's and Beaumont St. (B 4) is an imposing building in the classical style, by C. R. Cockerell (1844). The E. wing, facing St. Giles's, is occupied by the TAYLOR INSTITUTION of modern languages, founded from the bequest of Sir Robert Taylor (d. 1788).

The central portion and the W. wing contain the \*Ashmolean Museum (B 4, 5; 10-4; Sun. 2-4; adm. free), with the highly important art and archaeological collections of the

University.

The nucleus of the Ashmolean Museum was 'Tradescant's Ark,' collections formed by John Tradescant, the elder (d. 1638), and his son John (1608-1662). Settled by the latter upon Elias Ashmole (1617–1692), who offered them to the University in 1677, they were installed in 1683 in a building (the 'Old Ashmolean') erected to receive them. The natural curiosities were transferred to the University Museum in 1860, the ethnographical exhibits to the Pitt-Rivers Museum in 1886, and in 1894 the remainder was removed to a new building behind the University Galleries, the two institutions being finally amalgamated in 1908 under the title of the Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archaeology. A new W. wing was added in 1933, and further extensions, built in 1938, were opened in 1950.

Geound Floor, To the left of the entrance is the RANDOUNG GALLERY LOOP.

Ground Floor. To the left of the entrance is the RANDOLPH GALLERY, containing the Arundel or Pomfret Marbles, a collection of ancient sculptures and relics formed by Thomas Howard, second Earl of Arundel (d. 164) and presented to the University by his grandson Henry, afterwards sixth Duke of Norfolk (1667), and Henrietta, Countess of Pomfret (1755), Though generally fragmentary and suffering from incompetent restoration, many of these are of great interest. - To the S. of the Randolph Gallery is the EGYPTIAN SCULPTURE GALLERY , containing the larger Egyptian and Assyrian monuments, and beyond that is a new gallery devoted to the smaller Egyptian antiquities, among which the predynastic, early dynastic, and those from el-Amarna are particularly noteworthy.—The MEDIEVAL ROOM, N. of the Randolph Gallery, contains medieval pottery (mainly local), glass, brooches, seal-matrices, tokens, etc.; and in the gallery, the Westwood Collection of Fictile Ivories. - In the ARUNDEL VESTIBULE, opposite the main entrance, are the Greek Inscriptions. — The rest of the ground-floor is devoted to Casts.

Upper Floor. Passing through the small Fox-Strangways Room (see below), we descend a few steps (r.) into the DEFARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES devoted to collections from the Near East, Greece and Rome, and Western Europe Here are the results of excavations in Mesopotamia (Kish), N. Syria (Hittite), Palestine, and Cyprus, notably the large and very important collection of seals. The \*Cretan collection, principally from the excavations of Sir Arthur, Evans at Knossoa, is of special importance. Displayed in the first gallery are, gold ornaments and other objects of the British Bronze and Iron Ages, the Alfred Jewel, best explained as the handle of an 'estil' or pointer for following the lines of illuminated MSS.; the similar 'Minster Lovell Jewel'; the 'Risano Jewel' from Dalmatia, and three silver staves of the University (late 16th cent.). Here also are objects found in recent excavations in Azerbaijan. - In other galleries are the important series of Greek vases, bronzes, terracottas, antiquities from Kertch, a fine bronze head of a Diadumenos (5th cent. B.C.), a bronze female head (Roman), and a copy (Roman, 2nd cent. A.D.) in marble of a bronze statuette of Herakles, possibly by Myron; also Roman and Anglo-Saxon antiquities, including fine gold and cloisonné Teutonic jewellery.

The Fine Art Department occupies the remainder of the upper floors: the arrangement is subject to periodical alteration. Beyond the Fox-Strangways Room (with relics of the original Tradescant collection, portraits, etc.) is the Fortnum Gallery, containing the well-known Fortnum Collection of Renaissance bronzes, as well as a remarkably representative collection of \*Italian paintings of the 13-17th cent. (see also below). Here are outstanding works by Jacopo Bassano, Pinturicchio, Bronzino, Giorgione (Virgin and Child; the Tallard Madonna). Tintoretto (Resurrection), Uccello (Hunt in a forest), Michelangelo, Tibaldi, Lorenzo di Credi, Vittorio Crivelli, Bart. Montagna, Moroni, Lanfranco, and Guercino. The portrait of The portrait of Michelangelo (from a death-mask) is by Daniele da Volterra. — At the end is the GREAT GALLERY, with tapestries and sculpture including two celebrated \*Busts (Cromwell and Wren), by Edward Pearce (d. 1698), one (Mariborough) by Rysbrack,

and those of popes Innocent XIII. Benedict XIII. Clement XII. and Benedict XIV. by Jos. Claes. Here are also ornamental rings and watches (Continental and English) of the 15-19th cent. — The room on the left contains the Fortnum ceramics. mainly Hispano-Moresque, Turkish, and Italian, and the Farrer, Carter, and Mallett Collections of silver, including notable works by Huguenot craftsmen working in London (c. 1705-50; Lamerie, Platel, and the Courtaulds); also some choice examples of Italian sculpture, including works by the Della Robbia. Among the smaller works of art here are ivories, enamels, and plaquettes; and a nautilus-shell bowl said to have belonged to Mary, Queen of Scots. - Beyond a vestibule, containing caricatures by Max Beerbohm, we reach a room devoted to the \*Collection of Old Master Drawings. one of the most celebrated in the world for its wealth and comprehensiveness.

A staircase descends to the Flae Art Library and the reference collection of prints (adm. to ticket-holders or on written application to the Keeper of the

Ashmolean).

On the other side of the Great Gallery are two rooms devoted to paintings (subject to rearrangement). In the first of these are further Italian paintings, including some lovely primitives and notable works by Orcagna, Sano di Pietro, Andrea Vanni, Filippo Lippi, and Piero di Cosimo. — The second room is devoted to painting of the 16-18th cent., in which works of the British School (Hogarth, Morland, Reynolds, Ramsay, Romney, Zoffany, Richard Wilson, Gainsborough) may be contrasted with the French masters, notably Claude and Poussin, and their Italian contemporaries, such as Guardi, Canaletto, Tiepolo, Magnasco (well represented), and Honthorst.

At the top of the back staircase is the TRADESCANT LOBBY, with objects from the original Tradescant collections and historical relics, such as Guy Fawkes's lantern, Bradshaw's hat, etc. Opening off this is a room with the Hill Collection of ancient stringed instruments. The Heberden Coin Room is

Closed at present (1956).

Second Floor. The three rooms here are assigned (I) to later British affecting morks by Constable, Cox, Bonington, Sicker (Ennui'), and Wilson Steer; Corol, Courbet, Boudin, Daubigny, C. and L. Pissano (also the pre-Raphaelite group); (II) Dutch and Flemish works of the 17th cent.; and (III) the Daisty Linda Ward Bequest of Dutch 17-18th cent. paintings of flowers and still-life.

Facing the other end of the dignified Georgian BEAUMONT STREET, with the appropriate façade of the Playhouse (by Maufe: 1938), is Worcester College (B 3), once known from its remoteness as 'Botany Bay.' It was founded in 1714 by Sir Thomas Cookes, but the site had been occupied first by Gloucester College, the general house of studies for English Benedictines (founded in 1283), and after the Reformation by St. John Baptist Hall.

The main buildings are in the classical style of the 19th cent. (1746-84). The Chapel, very dark, was elaborately decorated by Burges in 1866 with peintings and mosaics. On the left side of the quadrangle is a row of five

small \*Monastic Houses, known as the 'Cottages,' relics of the medieval Gloucester College, with the arms of Benedictine abbeys over the doorways. The \*Gardens are extensive and beautiful and contain a lake.

The \*\*Gardens are extensive and beautiful and contain a lake.

Famous Messess: Thomas Walsingham, the chronicler, member of the Benedictine house; Sir Keneim Digby and Richard Lovelace of Stl John Baptist Hall; and De Quincey (No. 10 staircase) of Worcester College.

Following the dismal Walton St. to the N., we pass on the left Ruskin College (A 3), founded in 1899 by Walter Vrooman and Charles Beard, American admirers of John Ruskin, to enable working men to study history, sociology, and economics in the academic atmosphere of Oxford. It has no official connection with the University. The present building was erected in 1913. Farther on is the Clarendon Feas, belonging to the University, founded in 1886 and removed hither from the Clarendon Building in 1830. The S. wine of the heavy classical building. by Robertson, is known as the 'Bibliding.

in 1386 and removed hither from the Clarendon Building in 1859. The S. wing of the heavy classical building, by Robertson, is known as the 'Bible Side' and is devoted to the printing of bibles and prayer-books; while in the N. wing or 'Learned Side' are printed miscellaneous books, chiefly of an educational character. For admission apply to the Printer.

Queen St. and New Road (r.) run W. from Carfax to the railway station. On the left the County Hall, Assize Court, and Prison occupy the site of the Norman and medieval Castle (C 3), claimed as the birthplace in 1157 of Richard I, of which St. George's tower and crypt and the mound (all early Norman) remain. Opposite is Nuffield College, endowed by Lord Nuffield in 1937 as a centre for post-graduate studies.

in 1937 as a centre for post-graduate studies.

To the S. of the castle, Paradise Square (D 3) occupies the site of the Franciscan house of which Roger Bacon was a member; tablet on the old city wall, in King's Terrace, off Penson's Gardens (D 3), close to the site of his burial-place. The neighbouring church of St. Ebbe's (D 4) has a Norman W. doorway. — Of the once rich and powerful Osney Abbey (Augustnian; founded 1129) nothing remains save a 15th cent. archway near the cemetry (C 1); while a doorway in the railway goods-yard (A 2) is the sole relic of the Cistercian Rewley Abbey.

Favourite short excursions (see Rte. 31) are those to Iffley (2 m. S.), Godstow and Wytham (3½ m. N.W.), Boar's Hill (4 m. S.), Shotover (view; 4 m. E.), Cumnor and Stanton Harcourit (4 m. and 6 m. W.), Abingdon (6 m. S.), Woodstock and Blenheim (8 m. N.W.), and Dorchester (9 m. S.E.). The Control of the Chammel river excursions are those to Nuneham Park, Godstow, and up the Cherwell to Water Eaton and Islip. Elsfield Manor, 4 m. N.E. of Oxford, was the home of Lord Tweedsmuir (John Buchan) in 1920-40 (his death).

FROM OXFORD TO BANGURY, 224 m. (A 413). Railway in 35-50 min. (through trains by this route from the South to Birmingham). This road is the

same as the Bicester road (see below) for 5 m., then it bears left, keeping above the right bank of the Cherwell. - 121 m. Hopcroft's Holt (Hotel, RB. 21/,

the right bank of the Cherwell. — 12½ m. Hopcroft's Holt (Hotel, RB. 21/, P. 7 gs.). — 16½ m. Deddington is a little decayed town, in the vanished castle of which Piers Gaveston was arrested in 1312. The church at Somerton, on the Cherwell 4 m. S.E., contains remarkable Fermor memorials (16th cent.). — At (19½ m.) Adderbury we join the main road from London (Rte. 34A). Faces Oxford to Buckingham, 24½ m. (A 43, A 421). Railway to Bicester, going on to Bletchiev and Cambridge. At first we follow the Banbury road. On the right at 4 m. is a lane leading to Water Eaton (1 m.), on the Cherwell, with an early Jacobean manor house. At 5-m. we diverge r. and cross the Cherwell. Beyond the bridge (6 m.) is a road leading r. for Isitp (1 m.), the strippiace of Edward the Confessor (1004). The church of Charlion-on-Otmoor, 2½ m. N.E., is a well-preserved example of the transitional style between Dec. and Perp., with a fine road-excesse and left (c. 1500). — 9 m. Obmoor, 24 m. N.E., is a well-preserved example of the transitional style between Dec. and Perp., with a fine rood-excess and loft (c. 1500). — 9 m. Weston-on-the-Green (Weston Manor, with 15th cent. hall, RB. 22/6-30/, P. 10 gs.) is at the Northampton road-fork. — At (13½ m.) Bicester we cross the London-Banbury road (Rts. 34A). — 24½ m. Buckingham (Swan & Castle; White Hert, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.), a quiet old town (3950 inhab.) with a large market place and a 15th cent. chantry chapel (N.T.) with a Normal doorway, has been superseded as the county town by Aylesbury. Maids Magazina church 14 m. N. is a heautiful pransule of 15th cent. work (1450). Moreton church, 14 m. N., is a beautiful example of 15th cent. work (1450).

Adm. Lord Keyes (1872–1945) and his son, 14.-Col. Gooffrey Keyes, V.C., itwed at Tingewick House, 24 m. W., and are commemorated in the village church. An avenue of elms leads N. to (3 m.) Stowe, once the princely seat (1697, remodelled in 1775) of the Temples, Dukes of Buckingham, whose title became extinct in 1889, but since 1923 a boys' public school (house and grounds shown on application to the bursar). The famous "Gardens were laid out in 18th cent, taste, with numerous classic temples, etc., by Sir Richard laid out in 18th cent. taste, with numerous classic temples, etc., by Sir Richard Temple, the friend of Pope; and their magnificence has been extolled by Pope, Thomson, Horace Walpole, and others. The new chapel (1929) was designed by Sir Robert Lorimer. The Comte de Paris died here in 1894. — Near Steeple Claydon, 5 m. S., is Claydon House (N.T. to be opened in 1957), Near Steeple Claydon, 5 m. S., is Claydon House (N.T. to be opened in 1957), Near Steeple Claydon, 5 m. S., is Claydon House (N.T. to be opened in 1957), Near Steeple Claydon, 5 m. S., is Claydon House (N.T. to be opened in 1957), who see the Verneys, partly Tudor and partly built by Sir Thos. Robinson in 1760-80, It contains a portrait (by Van Dyck) of Sir Edmund Verney, who fell at Edgehill; an amazing 'Chinese Chippendale' room; and memorials of Florence Nightingale, who frequently visited her sister here. — A 422 goes on to join Watling Street (Rte. 349) at Stony Stratford (8½ m.).

From Oxford to Worcester, see Rte. 33; to Stratford-on-Avon, see Rte. 36.

## 33. FROM OXFORD TO WORCESTER

ROAD, 57 m. (A 34 and A 44). 8 m. Woodstock. — 20 m. Chipping Norton. — 28 m. Moreton-in-Marsh. — 36 m. Broadway. — 42 m. Evesham. — 48 m. Pershore. - 57 m. Worcester. MOTOR-COACH in 21 hrs.; from London

Pershore. — 57 m. Worcester. Motor-Coach in 2½ hrs.; from London (Victoria) in 5½ hrs.

RAIWAY, 57 m., in 1½-2½ hrs. (through trains from London 120½ m., in 2½-3½ hrs.). — Principal Stations: 18½ m. Shipton-under-Wychwood. — 21½ m. Kingham (Langston Arms, RB. 21½ P. 9 gs.), junction for Stow-on-the-Wold (4½ m.), Cheltenham, and Chipping Norton. — 28½ m. Moreton-in-Marsh. — 33½ m. Campden. — 38½ m. Honeybourne, junction for Stratford-on-Aven (9 m.). — 43½ m. Evesham. — 49 m. Pershore. — 57 m. Worcester.

Both road and railway run diagonally across Oxfordshire, which contains many churches and mansions of great architectural interest. It saw several of the early contests in the Civil War, when, as the Royalist headquarters, the city of Oxford added military importance to its academic fame. The scene of Scott's 'Woodstock' is in this county, and in the upper valley of the Thames (Rte. 31c) roamed Matthew Arnold's 'Scholar Gipsy.'

We suit Oxford hy A 34 the Woodstock' road — 8 m. Woods.

We quit Oxford by A 34, the Woodstock road. — 8 m. Woodstock (Bear, RB. 30); Marlborough Arms, RB. 21/-25/, P. 9 gs.) is a sleepy little town (1700 inhab.) noted for its gloves. Nothing remains of the royal manor house built by Henry I, who enclosed a vast deer-park now represented by the park of Blenheim Palace. Chaucer's House, near the main entrance to the park, was the property of Thomas Chaucer, probably the son of the poet.

of the poet.

Fair Rossmond is said to have lived here concealed in a bower built for her by Henry II. Edmund of Woodstock, second son of Edward I, and Edward the Black Prince and Thomas of Woodstock, sons of Edward III, were born here. Elizabeth was confined in the gatehouse by her sister Mary in 1554. Scott's novel of "Woodstock," though an admirable picture of the manners of the period, is unhistorical in its facts.

In 1704 the royal manor was settled upon John Churchill, Duke of Mariborough, as a reward for his victory over the French and Bavarians at Blenbeim Blaics, the vast and heavy masterpiece of Vanbrugh, in the classical style, was begun in 1705 and finished after the duke's death in 1722. The total cost was £300,000, of which £259,000 was defrayed by Parliament. The main entrance to the park is by the triumphal arch a little beyond the church. The deer-park (2700 acres), always open to pedestrians, contains fine scalar and cedars, a lake formed by "Capability" Brown, a column 134 ft. high, evected in honour of the great duke, and "Pair Rosamond's Well." The trees around the column are planted in groups so as to form a plan of the battle of Blenheim. The palace (adm. 2/5; Apr.—Oct. weektlays, exc. Fri., 1–6, also weekends in Aug.) contains some good 17–18th cent. portraits and in the chapel is the pompous marble tomb of the great duke and his duchess. Sir Winston Churchill was born at Blenheim in 1674.

To the N.W. of Woodstock is the Evenlode valley, with the little towns of Charlbury (Bell, R.B. 21/, P. 8 gs.) and Shipton-under-Wychwood (Shaven Crown, R.B. 21/6, P. 10 gs.), 7 m. and 13 m. from Woodstock. Above Charlbury is Wychwood Forest, a haunt of the 'Scholar Gipsy,' now a nature reserve and closed to the public.

20 m. Chipping Norton (3900 inhab.; White Hart, T.H., RB. 18/, P. 8½ gs.; Crown & Cushion, RB. 18/6), with a tweed factory, has a fine church with several brasses, a row of 17th cent. almshouses, and an 18th cent. guildhall. The Rollright Stones (p. 219) are 3½ m. N., near the road to Stratford.

Stones (p. 219) are 3½ III. N., near the road to Stration.

Warren Hastings (1732-1818) was born at Churchill, 3 m. S.W., and died at Daylesford House, 3 m. W. He is buried in Daylesford churchyard. William Smith (1769-1839), 'father of British geology,' was another native of Churchill. Hook Norton church, 5 m. N.E., contains a celebrated early 12th cent. \*Font with quaint carvings. At the charming village of Great Tew, 5 m. E., the part belonged to Lord Falkland (p. 132), who is buried in the church. The estate was purchased in 1816 by the son of Matthew Boulton, the famous engineer; and a phaesteristic forus by Chapters commemorates his wife (1795-1829). and a characteristic figure by Chantrey commemorates his wife (1795-1829).

At (23 m.) Cross Hands we cross the Cheltenham-Banbury road (see Rte. 30), and a little farther on a turning on the left leads in 11 m. to \*Chastleton House (weekdays, exc. Tues., 10-1. 2-dusk or 6, Sun. 2-4; adm. 2/), a Jacobean mansion (1603) with 18th cent, box garden. The house contains fine furniture and tapestries, Jacobite glass, and the Bible given by Charles I on the scaffold to Bp. Juxon. — 28 m. Moreton-in-Marsh (White Hart Royal, T.H., RB. 18/, P. 81 gs.; Redesdale Arms, RB. 16/, P. 7 gs.; Manor House, RB. 22/, P. 9½ gs.) is a small market town (1800 inhab.). Charles I spent a night at the White Hart in 1644. — A 44 ascends through (30 m.) Bourtonon-the-Hill to (33+ m.) the crest of the Cotswolds. About 2 m. to the right (N.) is Chipping Campden (Noel Arms, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; Cotswold House, RB. 21/, P. 81/2 gs.; King's Arms, RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.; Lygon Arms, small), an ancient town (2600 inhab.) built entirely of stone, once the capital of the Cotswold wool-trade. In 'islands' in the broad main street, with its old houses once belonging to prosperous wool-merchants. are the Town Hall and the Market Hall; farther to the S. are the Grammar School (founded 1487) and the stately Perp. church of \*St. James, with its handsome tower. In the chancel of the church are a number of good brasses, including that of William Grevil (d. 1401), "flos mercatorum tocius Anglie"; and in the S. chapel are the elaborate tombs of the Hicks and Noel families, including that of Sir Baptist Hicks (d. 1629), Viscount Campden, the remains of whose mansion are seen near the church.

Hidden Manor (N.T.), 3 m. N.E. of Campdan, has a notable garden (open Mar.—Oct., Wed., Sat., Sun. & BH. 2-6.30; 1/6). On the crest, 3 m. S.W. of A 44, is Snowshill Manor (N.T.; adm. 2/6, Apr.—Oct. Wed., Thurs., BH. 2-6, Sat. Sun. 1-1, 2-6) a typical 16th cent. Cotswold house, refaced c. 1700, which contains an interesting collection of 'bygones.'

We enter Worcestershire and descend Broadway Hill.

Wercestershire, intersected from N. to S. by the Severa, is one of the fairest counties of England, with the Malvern Hills on its S.W. border and the lovely

Vale of Evesham, or valley of the Avon, rich in orchards and market-gardens, in the S.B. Though pre-eminently a fruit-growing country, its N. end touches on and shares the hardware industry of the Black Country.

36 m. Broadway (Lygon Arms, RB. 27/, P. 15 gs.; Farncombe House, above the village, DRB. 42/, P. 13 gs.; Broadway, RB. 21/-27/6, P. 10 gs.; Swan, RB. 21/, P. 11½ gs.) is a notably pretty village, with charming Elizabethan houses, much visited in summer. The interesting old church lies 1 m. S. of the village, For the road to Cheltenham and Stratford, see Rte. 37A. - 42 m. Evesham (Crown, RB. 25/, P. 13 gs.; Northwick Arms, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; Mansion House, RB. 18/6, P. 7½ gs.), a town with 12,050 inhab., lies on the Avon in the fertile Vale of Evesham, a district of fruit and vegetable gardens. All that remains of its once large and wealthy Benedictine Abbey (dating back to the 8th cent.) is the Norman gateway of the churchyard and a superb detached \*Bell Tower (1533), of the best ornate Perp. work. Close by are the two churches of St. Lawrence (16th cent.) and All Saints (Perp. with E.E. remains), both notable for their fan-vaulted chapels. In the battle of Evesham (1265) the Royalists under Prince Edward (Edward I) defeated Simon de Montfort. An obelisk marks the spot where the latter fell: he was buried in the abbey.

In the church of Wickhamford, 2 m. S.E., is the tomb of Penelope Washington (d. 1697), bearing the Washington arms. — About 2½ m. N.W. of Evesham is Wood Norton, once the imposing English home of the Duc d'Aumale, and afterwards of his nephew, the Duc d'Orléans.

From Evesham to Cheltenham and Birmingham, see p. 284.

48 m. Pershore (Angel, RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs.), another fruitgrowing town (4100 inhab.) on the Avon, is noted for its Benedictine \*Abbey Church, now the parish church of Holy Cross. It preserves the Norman crossing and S. transept (c. 1100), a fine lantern-tower (c. 1335), and a beautiful apsidal choir, with interesting vaults in the aisles and a combined triforium and clerestory (1239). The church of St. Andrew is also partly Norman. Strensham, 4½ m. S.W., was the birthplace of Samuel Butler (1612-80). — 57 m. Worcester, see Rtc. 37B.

## 34. FROM LONDON TO BIRMINGHAM

### A. Viå Bicester and Warwick

A. Vis islocator and Warwick

Road, 112 m. (A 41). — 20 m. King's Langley. — 39 m. Aylesbury. —
56 m. Bicester. — 71 m. Basbury. — 902 m. Warwick. — 112 m. Birasingham. An interesting divergence (104 m. longer) can be made to take in
Stratiford-on-Avon by diverging from the above route 5 m. beyond Banbury.
Alternative route to Aylesbury vis Amersham, see below. — Motos-Coacs
from Victoria (vis Stratford) in 5½ hrs.

RAHWAY, 1104 m. from Paddington in 2-22 hrs. Principal Stations:
264 m. High Wycombe. — 342 m. Princes Risborough. — 532 m. Bicester North.
—612 m. Aynho. — 673 m. Banbury, junction for Woodford Haise, etc.
872 m. Leasnington Spa, junction for Kenilworth. — 892 m. Warwick. —
1104 m. Birmingham (Snow Hill).
————— Watford and Tring this route, parallel with the Grand Unice
Canal, traverses Hertlerdshire, or Herts, a favourite county of Charles Lamb,

who refers to it as "hearty, homely, loving Hertfordshire." This pleasant, undulating district is invaded by the suburbs of London, but still has many country seats alternating with arable land. An old saying runs: "He who buys a home in Hertfordshire pays two years' purchase for the air."

From London the Watford by-pass, diverging from Finchley Rd., affords the best route to a point c. 1½ m. short of (20 m.) King's Langley (Two Brewers, at Chipperfield, 2 m. W., T.H., RB. 18/, P. 8½ gs.). King's Langley church contains the monument of Edmund de Langley, Duke of York (d. 1402; fifth son of Edward III), and his wife Isabella of Castile (d. 1394). Bedmond, a hamlet 1 m. E., was the birthplace of Nicholas Breakspear (d. 1159), the only English pope (Adrian IV; tablet in the interesting church of Abbot's Langley, ½ m. S.).

On the r. farther on, B 486 ascends the Gade valley to Little Gaddesden (see below) and Whipsnade (p. 336) via (1½ m.) Hemel Hempstead (Olde Bell, RB. 15/, P. 7 gs.), the centre of a growing 'satellite town' of 23,500 inhabitants. The good Norman church, with a leaden spire, adjoins the ancient

High Street.

27 m. Berkhamsted (10,800 inhab.; King's Arms, T.H., R.B. 18/6, P. 9 gs.) has a well-known boys' school, founded in 1541. Beside the station are the scanty but extensive remains of a royal castle (11th cent.), where William the Conqueror received the submission of Edgar Atheling in 1066, and John II of France was imprisoned after Poitiers (1356). William Cowper (1731– 1800) was born in the old rectory.

About 3 m. N. is Ashridge Park, a vast mansion built by Wyatt in 1808, now the non-political College of Citizenship. It succeeded a monastery of Bonhommes (1283), famous for its possession of a drop of Christ's blood. Here Princess Elizabeth (afterwards queen) was arrested in 1554 by order of Queen Mary. The gardens are normally open on Sun. and BH. in Apr.-Oct. (2-dusk; adm. 1); parts of the beautiful deer-park, with 3800 acres of downland, including Ivinghoe Beacon (811 ft.) are N.T. property. The Corinthian column to the N.W. commemorates the 3rd Duke of Bridgewater (1736-1803), 'father of inland navigation.' Little Gaddesden (Bridgewater Arms, T.H., RB, 186, P. 8 m.), lies on the R side of the navig T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs.), lies on the E. side of the park.

32 m. Tring (Rose & Crown, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; George) is an ancient town (5000 inhab.) at the foot of the Chiltern Hills, 12 m. W. of its station (Royal, RB. 15/, P. 7 gs.). The baptismal register of the handsome church (14-16th cent.) contains entries

referring to the Washington family.

referring to the Washington family.

Adjoining the town is Tring Park, formerly a seat of the Rothschild family, and still containing an admirable Zoological Museum (adm. free weekdays in summer 2-5, in winter 1-4, Sun. always 2-4,30) built by the late Lord Rothschild and now a department of the British Museum. About 1½ m. W. of Tring is Drayton Beauchamp, where the 'judicious' Hooker was rector in 1944-85 and where he was visited by his pupils, George Cranmer and Edwin Sandya, as related by Izaak Walton. The church has 14th cent. glass in the E. window. — At Aldbury, a charming village 1 m. E. of Tring Station, Mrs. Humphry Ward (1851-1920) is buried. Her residence (later that of Lord Grey of Fallodon) was at Stocks; 3½ m. N. is Ivinghoe (King's Head, RB. 21), whence Scott derived the title of 'Ivanhoe.' It has a striking early 13th cent. church, stered in the 14-15th centuries. church, altered in the 14-15th centuries.

35 m. Aston Clinton (Bell, RB. 16/6-21/), in Bucks. — 39 m. Aylesbury (Bull's Head, RB. 25/, a 15th cent. inn; Bell, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; King's Head, P.R., with a notable 15th cent. room, similar charges), the county town (21,050 inhab.) of Bucks, is noted for its ducks, printing, and dairy produce. In the market square are statues of Hampden and Beaconsfield. Many good houses of the 17–18th cent. survive, notably in the street leading to the large church of St. Mary, which contains a good Norman font and the tomb of Lady Lee (1545). The Museum, by the churchyard gate, has a good collection of Bucks antiquities (weekdays 9.30–12.30, 1.30–5, free).

Hartwell House, 2 m. S.W., was occupied by Louis XVIII in 1808-14, and at Dinton, 2‡ m. farther on, are an interesting manor house and a \*Church with Norman S. door. Both are connected with the influential Lee family; and at Hardwick, 3‡ m. N., is the tomb of Sir Robert Lee (d. 1616), once incorrectly thought to be an ancestor of Gen. Robert E. Lee (see n. 331).

An alternative route to Aylesbury (40 m.) leaves London via Harrow and Rickmansworth (A 404). To (25 m.) Chalfont Station, see the Blue Guide to London. About 1 m. farther on A 416 diverges r. for Chesham (3\frac{1}{2}\text{ m.}; Crown, RB. 15/6, P. 6\frac{1}{2}\text{ gs.}), a typical Buckinghamshire town (11,450 inhab.) in the charming valley of the Chess.—26\frac{1}{2}\text{ m. Amersham (King's Arms, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; Crown, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; Griffin), an attractive old town (10,900 inhab.), has a quaint market hall (1682) and almshouses (1657). In the church are monuments of the Drake family, whose seat is at Shardeloes, an Adam mansion in a pleasant park (public paths). Edmund Waller (1606-87) was born at Coleshill, 2 m. S. The road now crosses the beech-clad Chiltern Hills, a group of chalk downs (700-850 ft.) affording delightful walks.

The only way in which a member of Parliament may voluntarily vacate his seat is by accepting an office of profit under the Crown, and the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds (Stoke, Desborough, and Bussham) is the office for which application is usually made with that end. The nominal duty of the Steward is to protect wayfarers from bandits (who once lurked in the thick

beech-forests), and his nominal salary is 20/.

28½ m. Little Missenden (1.) has a 12th cent church with 14th cent. wall-paintings. — 30½ m. Great Missenden (Little Abbey, RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs.), in a beautiful valley.

Just beyond, a pleasant road (l.) ascends towards the Hampden country (l.; Rte. 31A) and Little Hampden (r.; 3 m.), with a tiny church adorned with 14th cent. wall-paintings, and a large common with fine beech-woods.

35 m. Wendover (Red Lion, RB. 19/6, P. 8 gs.; Shoulder of Mutton or Railway, RB. 13/6, P. 5½ gs.), a charming village beautifully situated on the Icknield Way, is an admirable centre for walks. Coombe Hill (N.T.; 852 ft.), the highest of the Chilterns, rises 1½ m. W.—We descend into the fertile Vale of Aylesbury, noted for its pastures and churches, with the R.A.F. station of Halton conspicuous on the right.—40 m. Aylesbury, see above.

45 m. Waddesdon (Five Arrows; White Lion, P. 7 gs.), with the conspicuous mansion of the Rothschilds, built in 1880 in the style of a French château.

Quainton church (2½ m. N.) has many fine monuments. To the left farther on (3½ m. S.) appears the isolated hill of Brill (694 ft.; \*View), which has an interesting church (11-14th cent.) and was the site of a hunting-lodge of Edward the Confessor.

We enter Oxfordshire before reaching (56 m.) Bicester (pron. 'Bister'; King's Arms, RB. 20/), a hunting-centre (4150 inhab.), with scanty remains of an Augustinian priory. Many of the

churches in the neighbourhood are of great interest.

Brackley (Crown, RB. 18/, P. 9 gs.), 11 m. N.E., in Northants, is another pleasant old town (2525 inhab.). Magdalen College School, founded by William of Waynfiete in 1447, incorporates the old chapel of St. John's Hospital. This, like the low-lying parish church of St. Peter, retains 12th cent. statues in the niches of its tower. The 18th cent. Town Hall stands in the midst of the broad High St. The manor house is now also a school.

At (65 m.) Aynho (Cartwright Arms), noted for the apricots growing on its cottage-walls, is Aynhoe Park House (adm. 2/6. Apr.-Sept. daily, 11-6) mainly by Sir John Soane. A fine collection of paintings includes seven works by Murillo. We cross the Cherwell, to join the Oxford road at (67½ m.) Adderbury. a village with a fine \*Church (14th cent.; 15th cent. chancel). Adderbury House was a residence of the Earl of Rochester (1647-80).

King's Sutton, 1½ m. E. across the Cherwell, has an elaborate Perp. steeple. Bloxham, 2 m. W., is a large and well-built village, with a boye' school (1860), and a magnificent "Church (mainly c. 1300) with a spire 198 ft. high. A local lingle thus describes the spires: "Bloxham for length, Adderbury for strength, and King's Sutton for beauty." South Newington church, 1½ m. beyond Bloxham, has wall-paintings dating from c. 1360.

71 m. Banbury (Whately Hall, RB. 21/-30/; White Lion, RB. 21/, P. 11 gs.; Crown, RB. 18/6, P. 10 gs.; Flying Horse, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.) a busy town (18,900 inhab.), contains several old houses of the 16-17th centuries. It is famous for its cakes and ale and for 'Banbury Cross,' destroyed by Puritans in 1602, but replaced by a new one in 1858. The large and imposing church (1790-1822) is by Robert Cockerell.

Near Banbury are Broughton Castle (Lord Saye and Sele; shown Wed. Apr.—Oct., 2-6; adm. 2/6), 3 m. S.W., dating from the 14-16th cent.; and Warkworth (2 m. E.), with the Lyons tomb (c. 1350) in its church. Compton Wynyates lies c. 9 m. W. (see p. 275).

"Sulgrave (7\frac{1}{2} m. E.), the home of the Washington family (1539-1626), before they removed to Brington, is conveniently visited from Banbury by

before they removed to Brington, is conveniently visited from Banbury by road. The manor house here was purchased in 1539 and rebuilt by Laurence Washington (p. 339), the seventh ancester in direct ascent of the famous President. In 1914, to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Treaty of Gheat, the manor house (afterwards a farmhouse), together with ten acres of land, was purchased by the British Peace Centenary Committee (afterwards reorganised as the Sulgrave Manor Board) and has been restored (W. wing rebuilt by Sir R. Blomfield) and equipped as a Washington Museum (adm. 11-4 or 6, 2/; closed on Fr.). The porch bears the Washington coar-of-arms (dubiously regarded as the origin of the 'Stars and Stripes'), described in heraldic language as "barry of four, guies and argent; on a chief azure three mullets of the second; creet, a demi-cagiet sable rising from an earl's coronet." The relics include portraits of Washington by Gilbert Stuart and Archibald Robertson, a chair from Mt. Vernon, etc. The village of Sulgrave (Manor Tea Rooms, opposite the Manor) has an interesting church, with memorial brasses of the first Laurence Washington (d. 1583) and his wife,

which disappeared in 1834 but were restored to their place in 1924. The village stocks, removed in 1850, were replaced in 1933.

village stocks, removed in 1850, were replaced in 1933.

The nearest railway station is Helmdon, 2½ m. S.E., on the line from London (Marylebone) to Rugby. Canons Ashby, the 16th cent. seat of the Drydens, is 4½ m. N. of Sulgrave. The church is a relic of an Augustinian priory.

From Banburar to Strattorsn-on-Avovo. The direct road (A 422; 20 m.) runs vià Wroxton and the notorious Sunrising Hill (1 in 6). Near the top is (3½ m.) Upton House (17-18th cent.), presented to the Nat. Trust in 1948 by Lord Bearsted, with its "Collections of Dutch paintings (including the "Bosch Nativity) and 18-19th cent. English paintings, furniture, tapestries, etc. (open Wed., also Sat. in July-Sept., 2-6; adm. to gardens 1/, house 2/6).

A better route follows the Birmingham road to (5½ m.) Warmington, there turning left.—Below (8 m.) Edge Hill (1 in 7) the first battle of the Civil Warw was fought in 1642 between Charles 1 and Essex, with indecisive results (memorials erected, 1949).— 10½ m. Rineton (Swan).— 12½ m. Compton Verney church contains tombs of the Verney family. We cross the Fosse Way and, at (15 m.) Wellesbourne, join the route from Warwick.—20½ m. Stratford-on-Avon (Rts. 36).

Beyond Banburry we soon enter Warwickshire.— 76½ m.

Beyond Banbury we soon enter Warwickshire. - 761 m. Warmington (see above). At Cropredy, 4 m. E. on the Cherwell, Charles I defeated Waller in 1644. — On the right are the Dassett Hills and farther on Chesterton Windmill is conspicuous. We cross the Avon on entering (90<sup>1</sup> m.) Warwick. which, with Learnington (1½ m. W.), is described in Rte. 36. — 1014 m. Knowle (Chadwick Manor, RB. 35/-50/; Greswolde, RB. 25/, P. 10 gs.) has a long-bodied Perp. church. — 1041 m. Solihull (Malvern House, RB. 25/; George, RB. 21/; Royal Oak) has a 13-15th cent, church (restored). Solihull Hall is a good wood-framed building of the late 14th cent., somewhat disguised by modern additions. We traverse the suburban districts of Tyseley, Sparkbrook, and Bordesley. — 112 m. Birmingham. see Rte. 35.

# B. Viâ Coventry

ROAD, 110 m. (A 5, A 45). — 21 m. St. Albans. — 34 m. Dunstable. — 53 m. Stony Stratford. — 61 m. Towcester. — 69 m. Weedon. — 73 m. Daventry. — 92 m. Coventry. - 110 m. Birmingham.

RAILWAY, 1122 m. from Euston in 2-32 hrs. Principal Stations: 172 m. KARWAY, 1124 m. from Euston in 2-3; firs. Frincipal Stations: 174 m. Watford. - 404; m. Leighton Buzzard, junction for Dunstable (7 m.). - 465; m. Bletchley, junction for Bedford, Bicester, and Buckingham. - 52‡ m. Flowerton. - 62‡ m. Blisworth, junction for Northampton (3‡ m.). - At (824) m. Rugby the Birmingham line diverges from the main line to the North. - 94 m. Coventry. - 112‡ m. Birmingham (New Street).

From London via St. Albans and Dunstable to (53 m.) Stony Stratford, see Rte. 45. Beyond Stony Stratford we cross the Great Ouse and enter Northants, leaving on the right a road to Northampton (Rte. 46), on the left a road to Buckingham (7 m.). We follow the Roman Watling Street and beyond (554 m.) Potterspury (Old Talbot, RB. 15/6, P. 21/) enter Whittlewood Forest.

61 m. Towcester (Saracen's Head, RB. 17/6; Talbot, RB. 16/6), an ancient town of 2450 inhab., claims to be the 'Eatanswill' of the 'Pickwick Papers.' Dean Swift was a frequent guest at the Talbot. The church of St. Lawrence contains the fine tomb of Archdeacon Sponne (d. 1449), a great benefactor of the town,

Slapton church, which contains remarkable 14th cent. wall-paintings, lies 4 m. S.W.; about 3 m. farther, on the road to Helmdon (see p. 263), is the manor house of Astwell (Tudor and earlier), the remains of which are now a Y.H., the birthplace of Selina, Countess of Huntingdon (1707-91). — Silverstone (4 m. S.). with a motor-racing track, is on the Brackley road.

At (69 m.) Weedon (Globe) we leave Watling Street and turn left on A 45.

The churches of Stowe Nine Churches (Saxon tower), 2 m. S., and Dodford. 11 m. W., are noted for their monuments.

73 m. Daventry (Wheatsheaf, RB. 17/6, P. 7 gs.) is an ancient town (4100 inhab.), where Charles I spent the week before Naseby.

The Banbury road leads S. to (4½ m.) Charwelton, at the source of the Cherwell, which rises in the cellar of Cherwell House, an old farm. Close by is a picturesque 13th cent. footbridge. The church (1 m. E.) contains the fine brasses and tombs of the Andrew family. A footpath leads N.E. to (1½ m.) Fawsley (public road through the fine park), the deserted Tudor seat of the Knightleys, where some of the Marprelate Tracts were printed.

Beyond (76 m.) Braunston we enter Warwickshire and soon

after we ascend to the open Dunsmore Heath.

Warwickshire, the most central county in England, was formerly considered to consist of the 'Woodland' portion to the N. and the 'Felden' (or champaign) district to the S. The former included the ancient 'Forest of Arden,' which gave the county its sobriquet of 'Woody' or 'Leafy Warwickshire.' The name of Shakespeare survives here, but its bearers seem to have no connection with the poet. Besides the overwhelming interest of the 'Shakespeare Land' (Rte. 36), Warwi ckshire has a secondary literary interest in the neighbourhood of Coventry and Nuneaton, which may fairly be termed the 'George Eliot Country.' A third and very different feature of interest is suggested by the name of Birmingham (Rte. 35).

81 m. Dunchurch (Dun Cow), still possessing its village stocks, lies 23 m. S. of Rugby (see Rte. 41). — 87 m. Ryton, with a Police College (1948). — At (891 m.) Willenhall (Chace, RB. 21/), devoted to lock-making, we approach the suburbs of Coventry. Wolston (Brandon Hall, RB. 18/-25/, P. 8 gs.), 34 m. E., has a church with pre-Norman work, and some remains of

an old priory.

92 m. COVENTRY (258,200 inhab.) is an ancient city important alike in history and in industry. Down to the close of the 17th cent. it was the centre of the English cloth industry. under the control of the 'Crafts' or City Companies. Afterwards it was famous for its ribbons, watches, and sewing-machines, but since 1870 it has been noted-chiefly as the English headquarters of the motor-car and cycle industries, during which period the population has increased threefold. In 1914-18 and 1939-45 Coventry was a centre of war industry, and on the night of Nov. 14th, 1940, it suffered one of the most violent air-raids of the war, being damaged to such an extent as to provide a new verb in the German language. Permanent rebuilding in bold contemporary styles is now well advanced.

Hotels. Leofric, Broadgate, first class, RB. 37/6-45/; Hall, 2 m. N.W. on the Tamworth road, RB. 21/; Hylands, 153 Warwick Rd. (F1),

RB. 20/, P. 10 gs.; Boston Lodge, Barlsdon Av., unlic., RB. 17/6, P. Restaurants, Bridge, Hertford St.; Craven Arms, High St.; Queen's, Hertford St.; etc.

Post Office (D 2), Hertford St. — Information Bureau, 1 Union St.

Theatres. Coventry (B 3), Hales St.; College (repertory), in the Technical College; Civic Theatre,

Corporation St., in construction. Motor-Buses from Cheylesmore (D 2) to Allesley, Wyken, etc.; and from Pool Meadow (B 3) to Kenilworth, Warwick, Leamington, and Stratiord-on-Avon; Rugby; Birmingham and Leicster; Nuneaton and Lichfield; Worcester; etc.

History. Coventre, the Couentrey of Domesday Book, may derive from a convent of the Saxon period; but its practical history begins with the foundation of a Benedictine priory in 1043 by Leofric, Earl of Mercia, and his wife Godgyfu. The legsend, retold by Landor and by Tennyson, of how the Lady Godiva averted Leofric's anger from the town by riding naked through its streets is first found in permanent form in the 'Flores Historiarum' of 1235. The episode of 'Peeping Tom' dates from 1678 only. After the Conquest the lordship of Coventry passed to the Earl's Half' and the priory church was the cathedral of the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield. The town prospered so greatly (in spite of conflicts between the 'Earl's Half' and the 'Prior's Half') that by 1377 it ranked in industrial importance next to London, York, and Bristol. In 1398 Coventry (Gosford Green; E. of the town) was the scene of the interrupted 'wager of battle' between Bolingbroke and Norfolk (Shakespeare's 'King Richard II'), and it was the meeting-place of the 'Parliamentum Indoctrum' (1404; so called on account of the scalled from its numerous attainders). The priory was dismantled after 1539. The present bishopric dates from 1918. The popular phrase 'to send to Coventry' Blays' are one of four extant collections of medieval English miracle-plays (15th or 16th cent.). — Dame Ellen Terry (1847–1928) was born in 'thestrical lodgings' in either Market St. or Smithford St. (both houses destroyed), and Sir Henry Parkes (1815–96), 'Father of the Australian Commonwealth,' was born at Canley, 2 m. S.W.

The centre of Coventry is the open space at Broadgate (C 2), now laid out attractively as a garden with an equestrian statue of Lady Godiva, by Reid Dick (1949), where High St., Hertford St., and Smithford St. converge. To the W. lies the arcaded Shopping Precinct. At the entrance to the Bridge Restaurant under the Godiva Clock is a fine mosaic memorial by Rene Antonietti (1953) to 16th cent. Coventry martyrs. To the E. rises the splendid steeple of the Cathedral (St. Michael's; C 3), with tower, octagon, and spire, 295 ft. high (ascent 1/), the first of Tennyson's "three tall spires" of Coventry. The rest of the great 14th cent. civic church, except for its outer walls, was destroyed in 1940.

The walls still standing will form an open vestibule to a new cathedral, designed by Basil Spence, typifying the essential unity of the Church of Engiand and the Free Churches, which will open from the ruins towards the north. The new altar will thus be sited over the apse of the 12th cent. cathedral, the excavated remains of which are to be preserved. Meanwhile a Chapel of Unity has been fitted up in the W. crypt, which, like the E. crypt (now the Communion Chapel), dates from the 13th cent. (adm. to both on application). The former S. porch, also 13th cent, is now the Chapel of the Resurrection (daily services) and contains an ebony Crucifix by a young African artist. The Sanctuary, in the five-sided apse, with its two crosses—one of charred beams, the other of nails from the roof—is dominated by a concrete figure of Christ, from a design by Alain John, a youthful sculptor killed in action in 1943.

To the S. of the cathedral is \*St. Mary's Hall, founded in 1342 for the Merchant Guild, enlarged after 1394 for the

Trinity Guild, and since 1552 the property of the Corporation. Above the kitchen and the vaulted crypt (now a magistrates' court) is the Great Hall, containing the celebrated Coventry Tapestry (Flemish, early 16th cent.), probably commemorating the visit of Henry VII and Elizabeth of York in 1500. Off the hall open two small chambers with panelling from old Coventry inns. Adjoining on the S. rises Caesar's Tower (13th cent.). perhaps built on a portion of the Earl of Chester's vanished castle; this was the only part of the building to be destroyed in 1940, and it has been reconstructed with the old material. On its second floor Mary, Queen of Scots, was imprisoned for a while in 1569. — To the N.W. of the cathedral is Holy Trinity (C 3), a good Perp. church with the second of the spires (237 ft.). The roof and tower-lantern (1667) are notable and the pulpit is a remarkable example of 15th cent. stonework. The fine W. window (Christ in Majesty) is by Hugh Easton (1955). The register records the marriage of William Siddons and Sarah Kemble (Nov. 25th, 1773). Priory Row, N. of the church, retains some pleasant old houses.

In Hales St. (B 2, 3), farther N., a section of the old City Wall (1356, dismantied 1662), skirted by a pleasant garden, connects two small gates, the Swanswell Gate and Cook St. Gate. At the other (W.) end of Hales St. is the old schoolroom of King Henry VIII School, founded by John Hales in 1545 and transferred to new buildings on the Warwick Rd. in 1885 (F 1), where the stalls from the White Friars' church are preserved.

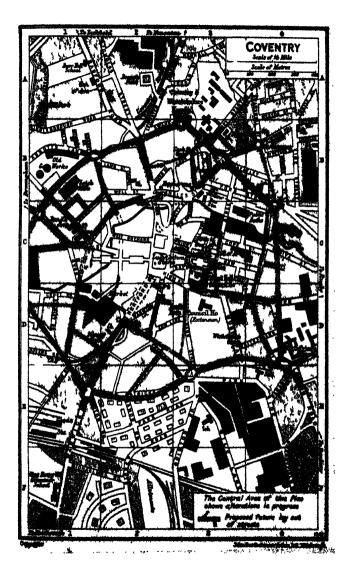
Greyfriars Lane leads S. from High St. past Ford's Hospital (D 2), a half-timbered almshouse for five poor men and their wives (1529), restored, after bomb damage, in 1953. Farther S. is Christ Church (D 2), burned in 1940 except for the octagonal

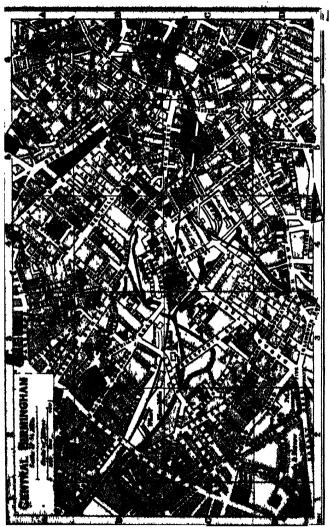
is Christ Church (D 2), burned in 1940 except for the octagonal steeple (230 ft.), a survival of the Grey Friars' monastery (demolished 1539), the third of the three spires of Coventry. Warwick Rd. and Eaton Rd. go on to the Station (F 1, 2), passing Grey-friars Green with its charming garden and a statue of Sir Thomas White (1492-1567), founder of St. John's College, Oxford. — Also in the S. quarter of the city, in Cheylesmore (D 2), are the slight remains of Cheylesmore Manor House, the successor of that from which Godvin set out on her legendary ride. Little Park St., with a good mid-18th cent. merchant's house, leads back to the High St. — Much Park St. (D 3), a little farther E., leads past Whitefriars Gate to the extensive remains of White Friars (1342), now a Salvation Army Hostel (D 4); the cloisters and dormitory are more or less inteset. intact.

A picturesque survival of Coventry's medieval hospitals is Bond's Hospital (C1), in Hill St., with the former buildings of Bablake School (now in Coundon Rd.) adjoining. Close by is St. John's Church (1344, restored), with a lantern tower.

Important modern public buildings are the Technical College (1935), in The Sutts; and the War Memorial (1927) in a fine park (121 acres) on the Kenilworth road.

Admirers of George Eliot (see p. 307) may well devote an extra day to the Coventry and Nuneaton district, which is intimately connected with her life and novels. In Coventry itself, which has been doubtfully identified with the Treby Magna' of 'Felix Holt' and with 'Middlemarch,' Marian Evans was for a short time at the Misses Franklin's boarding-school (now 'Naniglya,' 29 Warwick Row, on the W. side of Greyfrians Green). Not far off is





Cow Lane, where Mr. Franklin (prototype of 'Rufus Lyon') used to preach in a chapel now used for other purposes. From 1841 to 1849 she lived with her father at 'Bird Grove' on the Foleshill road. The road from Cowentry to Nuneaton affords access to other shrines (comp. also pp. 307, 346, 358).

her father at 'Bird Grove' on the Foleshill road. The road from Coventry to Nuneston affords access to other shrines (comp. also pp. 307, 346, 358).

Recursions from Coventry may be made to Wyken Church (c. 1100) and the remains of Caludon Castle (14-16th cent.), 2 m. N.B. († m. apart); to Allesley Hall and its park, 2 m. N.W., presented to the city by Lord life; and to Whitley Abbey, an Elizabethan mansion 1½ m. S.E. The church at Bagniton, 3 m. S. (near the Coventry airfield), contains the good brass of the Bagot (d. 1407) of 'King Richard II.' Bolingbroke lodged with him at Baginson Castle, while Norfolk was entertained at Caludon (see above). — About 4 m. E., in a well-wooded park, is Combe Abbey (no adm.), on the site of a Cistracian monastery (1150) and incorporating parts of its cloisters (13-15th cent.). Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I, was living here at the time of the Gunpowder Plot, and was transferred to Coventry in order to forestall any attempt of the conspirators to seize her. — Stoneleigh Abbey (p. 277) lies 4½ m. S.

From Coventry to Warwick and Learnington, see Rts. 36.

The Birmingham road passes Allesley (see above) and at (98 m.) Meriden passes the cross that is said to mark 'the centre of England.' Here also is a cyclists' war memorial. Berkswell, with its interesting church (Norman chancel and Saxon and Norman crypts), lies 2 m. S. — 104 m. Elmdon, with the Birmingham airport. — We approach Birmingham through the E. suburbs of Yardley and Small Heath. — 110 m. Birmingham, see below.

#### 35. BIRMINGHAM

BIRMINGHAM, the foremost metal-working town in England and the metropolis of an industrial district of high importance, has an Anglican bishop and a Roman Catholic archbishop, a university, two noted art-collections, and fine public buildings. It spreads over the heights (200-600 ft.) and hollows of some small tributaries of the Tame and lies mainly in Warwickshire, but with suburbs stretching into Staffordshire and Worcestershire. In 1911 it widely extended its municipal boundaries so that in population (1,112,340 inhab.) it ranks below only London among cities in the British Isles.

Railway Stations. New Street (L.M.R.; C.5; Rfimts.), New St. (Lnotable for its enormous roof-span), for Leadon (vià Coventry), Bristol, Derby, Liverpool, Manchester, Scotland, etc. — Snow Hill (W.R.; A, B.5; Rfimts.), a little to the N., for London (vià Leamington), Shrewsbury, and the West. — There are over 40 suburban stations.

Airport at Elmdon, 6 m. S.W., on

the Coventry road.

Hotels. Queen's, at New St.
Station (a; C 5), RB. 40/-57/6;
Graad (b; B 5), Colmore Row, near
Snow Hill Station, RB. 33/6;
Imperial (e; B 5), 31 Temple St.,
T.H., RB. 24/; Midland (c; C 5),
New Vistoria, 34 Corporation St.

(B 5), RB. 22/; Plough & Harrow (d; D 2), 135 Hagley Rd., Edgbaston, RB. 35/; Arden, New St., unlic., RB. 20/; Cobden (g; B 5), Corporation St., unlic., RB. 18/, two commercial hotels; Stork, Corporation St., RB. 18/6; Sohe Hall, unlic., N. of the centre, RB. 18/, P. 64 gs. Restaurants. Bullington, New St. (under Midland Hotel); Small-wood'x. 22 Lower Priory (B 6):

kostaurant. Suringion, New St. (under Midland Hotel); Smallwood's, 22 Lower Priory (B 6); St. James's, 118 New St.; White Horse, 30 Congreve St. (B 4); Exchange, Stephenson Place; Hungry Man, Broad St. (C 4); Patition, 68 New St. and 25 Corporation St.; Old Royal, Temple Row; Kunzle (tea-rooms), Paradise St. (C 4), and Union St. (B 5, 6).

Baths. Of the 23 Corporation Public Baths those in Kent St. (D 5), Monument Rd. (C1), and Grove Lane have swimming and Turkish baths.

Post Office (C 5), Victoria Sq. — U.S. Consulate, Neville House, Waterloo St., 2 (B 5). — INFORMATION BURBAU, Council House.

Trolley-Buses and Motor-Buses to the various suburbs. City terminus at Navigation St. (C 5).—
Motor-Buses also from Station St.
(C 5) or Bull Ring (C 6) to all parts.
Amusements. TheATRES: Repertory
(C 5), Station St.; Alexandra (C 5),
John Bright St.—Musud HALL.
Hippodrome, Hurst St. (C, D 5);
Aston Hippodrome, High St., Aston 6.
CONCERTS: City of Birmingham
Symphony Orchestra in the Town
Hall. at least twice weekly, usually Hall, at least twice weekly, usually Thurs. & Sun. evening at 7.30.

History. Birmingham is generally looked upon as a purely modern city, but as matter of fact William de Bermingham, Lord of the Manor, was able to show in 1309 that his ancestors had held a market and levied tolls here before the Conquest. The origin of the name, which appears in Domesday Book as Bermingeham, is disputed. The medieval town seems to have been a thriving Berningenam, is disputed. The medieval town seems to have been a thriving place, but it was not till a comparatively recent epoch that it became noted for its workers in metal. By 1538, however, Leland was able to write of 'Bremischam' that "a great part of the towne is mayntayned by smithes, who have their yren out of Staffordshire and Warwitshire, and their sea-coale out of Staffordshire." In the Civil War in 1643 Birmingham was sacked and burned by Prince Rupert. Since about the close of the 18th cent. the town has made extraordinarily rapid progress. Boulton and Watt helped to establish its reputation as a manufacturing centre, while Baskerville, the printer, Priestley, reputation as a manufacturing centre, while Baskerville, the printer, Priestley, the chemist, and Murdock, or Murdoch, the inventor of gas-lighting, gave an impetus to advance in art, science, and learning, which even the fierce "Church and King Riots" of 1791 could not seriously hamper. Birmingham took a leading part in the Reform agitation of 1832 and in the Chartism of 1839; and the names of Joseph Sturge (1793-1859), John Bright (1811-99), and Joseph Chamberlain (1836-1914) are a sufficient reminder of its continued importance in English political life. Birmingham, with the country to the W., is described in many of Brett Young's novels. It suffered from German air-sattack in 1940-42, though less than might have been expressed in view of air-attacks in 1940-42, though less than might have been expected in view of its huge importance in war-industry.

Birmingham's industrial prosperity is founded on the abundant supplies of coal, iron, wood, and sand in its vicinity. Its characteristic feature is the coal, 170h, wood, and sain in its vicinity, its characteristic feature is the multiplicity of its trades, and (though it has also many huge factories) it is still the home of the small master, with over 8000 independent registered workshops. Practically everything made of metal, from a pen-nib to the largest stamm-angine, is turned out here, and jewellery, glass, and chemicals are also important. From the English Civil War (when it supplied the Parlismentarians with 15,000 swords), down through the American Civil War (when it sent nearly 800,000 guns to the United States), to the enormous activity during the First and Second World Wars, Birmingham has been of

prime importance to the fighting man.

Birmingham justly prides itself on the rôle it has played in the development of free thought, enlightened municipal enterprise, and social betterment. It has long been a stronghold of Nonconformity and is the chief centre of English Unitarianism. The work of Cardinal Newman at the Oratory testifies to its importance in another ecclesiastical sphere.

The two main railway stations are both close to the centre of the city, which we may fix at the open space now known as VICTORIA SQUARE (B 4, 5). On the W. side of this stands the Town Hall (B 4: for adm. apply to City Estates Officer, 141A Great Charles St., 3. Central 7213), a severely classical building (1834-50) by Joseph Hansom (of hansom-cab fame) and John Welch. Its 40 Corinthian columns (36 ft. high) are imitated from those of the temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome. The large hall, decorated with painted scenes from the city's history, contains a fine organ, a reconstruction of the one on which the first performance of 'Elijah' was given in 1846.

On the N. side of the square, at the end of Colmore Row, is the COUNCIL HOUSE (B 5; for adm. apply to Public Relations Officer, Council House, CENtral 7000; not Sat.), erected in a Renaissance style in 1874-81, and connected by a bridge with a large extension (Feeney Galleries), added in 1912 and 1919, on the other side of Edmund St. The chief entrance, over which is a mosaic by Salviati, leads under a porte-cochère to the hall and grand staircase. Inside are the Council Chamber, the

Banquet Hall, the chief City offices, and committee rooms.

The upper part of both wings of the Council House and the Feeney Galleries are normally occupied by the \*Corporation Art Gallery and Museum (open free 10.30-6, Sat 10-6, Sun. 2-5.30), but several of the galleries were damaged in 1940. The collection, one of the most important in England outside London, is especially notable for its examples of David Cox and Burne-Jones and for its English pre-Raphaelite paintings and drawings, but owing to reconstruction work, the present arrangement of the collection's treasures is temporary and only a relatively small number of them are now on view. The account which follows gives a summary of the most striking exhibits. The permanent collections are supplemented by many notable loans, changed from time to time.

Under the present arrangement visitors ascend to the ROTUNDA, occupied by the larger paintings. To the right are the collections of AFFLIED ART (costumes, silver, ceramics); a corridor straight ahead leads to a staircase ascending to the NATURAL HISTORY DEPARTMENT; while a bridge-passage to the right affords access to the main PICTURE GALLERIES. Beyond these is the ARCH EOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT, the upper floor of which is connected with the

natural history section.

natural history section.

PANTINGS. Old Masters: G. Crespi, Girl with a bird; Luca Glordano, Dives and Lazarus; Carlevaris, Arrival in Venice of the Earl of Manchester (1707); Guardi, S. Maria della Salute: Triptychs by Scoreel (f), and Isenbrandi; Van Goyen, Estuary; Claude, Ponte Molle; Lely, Portrait of Oliver Cromedi; Susannah and the Elders. English 18th cent. paintings include portraits by Gainsborough (Sir Charles Holte of Aston), Reynolds (fine group of the Roffey family), Romney (Lady Holte), George Knapion (the Walthen family), and Francis Cotes; an interesting Hogarth (The distressed poet); Opie (Detected correspondence); two typical theatre scenes by Zoffany; and landscapes by Gainsborough, Rickard Wilson (Tivoli; Okehampton Castle). The magnificent collection of ENGLISH WATER COLOURS, recently augmented by the Lealie Wright collection of over 300 works, starts with the 18th cent. masters. Among examples of the 19th cent. are Turner, St. Gothard Fas; Constable,

Among examples of the 19th cent. are Turner, St. Gotthard Pass; Constable, Autumn on the Stour, Cloud study; Crome, Walnut-tree walk, View near Norwich; David Roberts, St. Stephen's, Vienna; Diaz, Woodland scane; C. Pissarro, Rouen. The collection of pre-Raphaelite paintings is outstanding and includes many famous and popular works. The pre-Raphaelite drawings abould be noted; also examples of G. F. Watts, and a portrait, by Watts, of

Burne-Jones.

Recent and contemporary paintings include works by Fantin-Latour, L. Pissarro, Courbet (Venus), Sisley, Orpen (Ray Lankester), Wilson Siger, Toaks, Eves (Thomas Hardy), Sickert (Street in Dieppe; Miner), Viaminet, Gerier, Gerier, Gilman, Augustus John (King Feisal; Canadian soldier), Jongkind (Landscape), Eihel Walker, Mary Cassatt (Portrait), Peploe, Lowry, Pryde (Beggar), Paul Nath (Oxenbridge pond), Stanley Spencer (an unusual land-

scape), Matthew Smith, and Graham Sutherland. Water-colourists of the period are fully represented.

There are examples of sculpture by Donatello and of the school of Verrocchio; also Rodin, Eve; Renoir, Bust of Mme. Renoir; Epstein, Lucifer; Henry Moore,

The Warrior.

Outstanding among the applied art collections is the silver plate, with not-Outstanding among the applied art collections is the silver plate, with notable examples ranging from the Holte dish, of the Restoration period, and the Osbaldestone cup and cover, by P. Lamerie (1733-34), to the later 18th cent. Kandler salver (1775-76), the Darwin tureen, and the silver desighed by Matthew Boulton. Contemporary plate includes the Goldsmiths' dish, by Gleadowe and Friend, the Coronation bowl by Shiner, and the Feeney cups, by Clements and Wise. In the coramic collection are interesting exhibits illustrating manufacturing processes; the enamels, ivories, and embroidery are remarkable; and a fine miniature by Nicholas Hilllard should be noticed.

Among the archeological exhibits (at present much restricted) are finds from a number of Near East expeditions, notably Bronze Age pottery from tombs in Cyprus, and objects from the palace of Ashur-Nasirpal at Nineveh; regional antiquities include panelling of 1550 from Barcheston Manor, Warwick, and a rare 14th cent. pewter cruet from Weoley Castle. A re-markable ethnographic collection illustrates Pacific magic; and the natural history section includes the comprehensive Lysaght collection of birds.

To the W. of the Town Hall stands the Birmingham & MIDLAND INSTITUTE (C 4), incorporated in 1854. The original Gothic building by E. Barry (1855-56) was re-modelled in an Italian style by J. H. Chamberlain (1881).

The Institute, which contains a fine lecture hall and well-stocked readingrooms, provides evening classes in languages, literature, science, and especially music (2250 students).

The adjacent Central Library (c. 640,000 vols.), including the Shakespeare Memorial Library (35,000 vols.), contains also the Boulton and Watt Museum (comp. below). Inside the General Post Office (C 5) in Victoria Sq., E. of the Town Hall, is a statue (by M. Noble) of Sir Rowland Hill (1795–1879), who was the son of a Birmingham schoolmaster.

In Victoria Sq. are statues of Queen Victoria (by Brock; 1899) and King Edward VII (by Albert Toft; 1913). — In Chamberlain Sq., N. of the Town Hall, are a fountain in honour of Joseph Chamberlain (medallion by Woolner) and statues of Sir Joslah Mason (see below), Joseph Priestley (1733–1804), the discoverer of oxygen, and others. The fine statue of James Watt (1736–1819), in Ratcliff Place, between the Town Hall and the Midland Institute, is betalar Munno.

is by Alex. Munro.

is by Alex. Munro.

In Basy Row, at the end of Paradise St. (r.), is the HALL of Mesory (B, C 4), by S. N. Cooke and W. N. Twist (1925), erected by ex-service men in honour of the 14,000 Birmingham men who fell in 1914—18. Facing the S. side in Broad St. is the Freemasons' War Memorial Building (1929), with the head office of the Municipal Bank (1933) next to it. In Easy Row is also the "old red-brick house with three steps before the door" where Mr. Pickwick tried in vain to mollify Mr. Winkle, senior; but the house where Washington Irving wrote 'Rip van Winkle' (1818) has been demoliabled.

In Edmund St., a little to the N. of the Town Hall, is Mason College (B 4), built by Cossins, and endowed by Sir Josiah Mason in 1874-80 as a college of science at a cost of £200,000. It is now the seat of the general government of Birmingham University and harbours the faculties of Arts and Law. — The wide and handsome COLMORE ROW (B 5) leads N.E. from Victoria Sq. to Snow Hill Station. In a large open churchyard to the S. (r.) is the Cathedral (St. Philip: B 5), a Palladian building with a good tower by Thomas Archer, a pupil of Vanhrugh (1710). The chancel was added in 1884 and the roof (now restored) was burned in an air-raid in 1940. The stained-glass windows in the chancel and baptistery are by Sir Edward Burnes (1833-98) who was born in Bennett's Hill

Burne-Jones (1833-98), who was born in Bennett's Hill.

In Newhall St., N.W. of Colmore Row, at the corner of Fleet St. (B 4) is
the Museum of Science and Industry (adm. as for the Art Gallery), graphically
illustrating the work of Birmingham engineers and craftamen. On the first
floor are the Arms Gallery, with old rifles, revolvers, and pistols, gunsmiths'
tools, a cartridge-making exhibit, and old lathes and clocks; and the Long
Gallery, with ship models and newly-developed machines. Off the large
Engineering Hall, on the ground floor, with historic machines (beam-engines,
turbines, glass-rolling mill, etc.), opens the Transport Section, with a fine
range of motor cars from the 'dog-cart' to the Railton Mobil which attained
a speed of 400 m.p.h. in 1947, Marshal Hindenburg's Benz car, and bicycles
(from 1818) and motor-cycles.

New Street (C 5), leading E. from Victoria Sq., is perhaps the chief business and shopping street of Birmingham. To the left stands the house of the Royal Society of Artists, to the right are the Chamber of Commerce and the Theatre Royal. Stephenson Place leads (r.) to New Street Station. Beyond is the Exchange (1865), the conference centre for mine-owners, iron-masters, etc.

CORPORATION STREET (B 5, 6), running N. (1.) from this point, is a fine street of shops and public buildings, constructed through a slum district in 1875-82 at a cost of £1,520,000. On the left side of the street are the Victoria Law Courts (B 5, 6), a huge red building by Sir Aston Webb and Ingress Bell (1887-91). To the right, in Corporation St., is the Methodist Central Hall, with a tower 200 ft. high.

New St. ends at High St. (B, C 6), beyond which (r.) we enter the Bull Ring, containing a bronze statue of Nelson by Westmacott, and St. Martin's Church (C 6), a large Dec. edifice, rebuilt in 1872-75. The tower (rebuilt in 1855) incorporates some ancient mouldings. In the chancel are monuments of the De Bermingham family from the old church. In the S. transept is a stained-glass window by Burne-Jones and Morris.

From the E. end of St. Martin's the oldest street in Birmingham runs S.E. The first section is called DIGBETH (C 6). This is continued by DERITEND, on the left side of which stands the Old-Crown House (No. 188), a quaint timbered inn, probably

going back to the 14th century.

Among other points of interest in the more central parts of Birmingham are the Roman Catholic Cathedral (St. Chad's; A 5), Bath St., built by A. W. Pugia in the Dec. style in 1839-41 (16th cent. oak pulpit from Louvain, 15th cent. stalls from Cologne); the Church of the Messiah (Unitarian) in Broad St. (C 4), with a monument to Dr. Joseph Priestley, whose house (with his library and chemical apparatus) was burned down by the rioters of 1791; the Central Technical College, in Suffolk St. (C 4, 5; 4000 students); the church of St. Alban, in Conybere St., Bordesley, an excellent example of J. L. Pearson's work (1881; 13th cant. Gothic); the Carr's Lane Congregational Church (B 6), associated with John Angell James (1806-59), R. W. Dale (1859-95), and J. H. Jowett (1895-1911); and Stratford House, in Stratford Place, Bordesley, dating from 1601.

On the S.W. of the city is the pleasant residential suburb of

EDGRASTON. The Oratory of St. Philip Neri (D 1), in Rd., established by Newman in 1847, is the chief English home

of the Congregation of the Oratory.

The memorial church of the Immaculate Conception, in an elaborate paroque style, contains tablets to Cardinal Newman (Ex umbris et imaginibus in veritatem') and his associates, and to alumni of the Oratory School (now at Goring) who fell in 1914–18. Newman (1801–90) is buried in the tinyl graveyard adjoining the country-house of the Oratory Fathers on Rednel Hill, on the Bristol road.

A little S. of the Oratory is the Botanical Garden (adm. 1/, worlders 9-dusk, Sun. from 10.30). — Hagley Rd. goes on W. towards (1½ m.) Lightwoods Park (30 acres), which includes a 'Shakespeare Garden.' Adjoining Warley Park (109 acres), a fine expanse of woodland, with a rose-garden, and of mension known as 'Warley Abbe.' and so off course.

Warley Park (109 acres), which includes a Shakespeare Garden. Adjoining is Warley Park (109 acres), a fine expanse of woodland, with a rose-garden, an old mansion known as 'Warley Abbey,' and a golf course.

Harborne, S.W. of Edgbaston, was the birthplace of the historian E. A. Freeman (1823-92), and in its churchyard is buried David Cox (1783-1889), the son of a Deritend blacksmith. Harborne House is now the residence of

the Bishop of Birmingham.

In the suburb of Selly Oak, S. of Edgbaston and 3 m. from the centre of Birmingham (bus 61, 62, 63 to Edgbaston Park Rd.), are the buildings of Birmingham University (1909), from designs by Sir Aston Webb and Ingress Bell. The lofty central tower (325 ft.) is a memorial of Joseph Chamberlain, first Chancellor of the University.

The University, incorporated in 1900 and including Mason College, has about 2500 students, men and women, and a teaching staff of c. 420. The admirably equipped buildings are used by the faculties of Science and Commerce. To the N.W., beyond the railway, rises the large Hospitals Centre

(1938), with the faculty of Medicine.

King Edward VI's School, the successor of a foundation of 1552 with endowments of over £40,000 a year, was transferred to Edgbaston Park Rd. from New St. in 1936. It is attended by 650 boys, and over 2000 other pupils are educated in subsidiary schools on the same foundation. To the left of the school is University House, a hall of residence for women, and facing it is the Barber Institute of Fine Arts of the University, founded, for the promotion of the fine arts and music, by the munificence of Lady Barber (d. 1933), widow of Sir William Barber.

The building (1939), by Robert Aikinson, is preceded by an equestrian 
\*Statue of George I (1722), by Van Nost the Elder (?), originally on Essex 
Bridge in Dublin, and bought by the Barber Trust in 1937. Within are an 
attractive music-room and a small but select \*Art Collection (adm. free 10-4 
first Sat. in each month, or on written application to the Director). By the 
terms of the Trust ceramics are excluded, and any object of later date than 
1900. The collection includes over 70 paintings of the European schools and 
about the same number of drawings and miniatures; also sculptures by 
Glov. della Robbia, Giambologna, And. Riccio, Iac. Samsovino, and Tacca; 
and by Barpe, Rodin, and Degas; as well as a choice collection of gold, gilver, 
vory, and enamels, and furniture and tapestry. Paintings. Italian schools: 
Glov. Bellini, St. Jerome; Botticelli, Madonna; Cima, Crucifixion: Simone 
Martini, St. John the Evangelist; Veronese, Visitation; portraits by Signorelli 
and Tistoretto, and a characteristic Guardi. Dutch and Flemish schools: 
Rembrandt, \*Old Warrior (1631); Frans Hals, Govert Flinck, Portraits; J. 
Ruyedael, Landscape; Rubens, Landscape, a notable and unusual work; 
Van Dyck, Ecce Homo. Spanish school: Murillo, Marriage-feast at Cana. 
The French school is represented by a fine Poussis, an excellent Claude 
(Landscape), a notable Manet (Carolus Duran), a lovely landscape by Monet

(Varengeville church), and typical works by Courbet, Pissarro, Degas, Gauguin and Toulouse-Lautrec. English school: Gainsborough, The Harvest Wagon and two fine portraits; Reynolds and Romney, Portraits; Constable, The Glebe

two me portuant; Reynolas and Romney, Fortraits; Constante, The Check Farm; Turner, Sunrise; landscapes by Crome and Wilson.

Out of the Quaker settlement for the study of eccleaistical and social subjects established in 1903 at Woodbrooke, just beyond the University, has arisen the group of 13 associated colleges of various denominations, known as the Selly Oak Colleges, with a common library named after J. Rendel Harris, director of Woodbrooke in 1903-18. Thence we may go on to Bournville (see below).

Bristol Rd. and the parallel Pershore Rd. pass a little to the W. of the Warwickshire County Cricket Ground, and of Cannon Hill Park (73 acres). warwickshire County Cricket Ground, and or Comnon Hill Park (13 acres), which is the most decorative of the numerous parks of Birmingham and contains a branch museum (weekdays 10-5 or 8, Sun. 2-5), with natural history collections. Here also is the old "Golden Lion," a half-timber about the history collections. Here also is the old "Golden Lion," a half-timber do huse (15-16th cent.) brought from Deritend. At Moor Green, beyond the park, is Highbury, long the home of Joseph Chamberlain (1836-1914). From 1915 to 1931 it served as a hospital and it is now a hostel for aged women. The Library, however, with personal relics of the statesman, is preserved as the Joseph Chamberlain Highbury Memorial (Wed. 10-5, Sat. 10-1).

The other suburbs of Birmingham may likewise be reached

by bus or railway, most of them having local stations.

In Aston, on the N.E. side of the city, is Aston Park (49 acres; bus 39 from Martineau St.), interesting chiefly for "Aston Hall (1618-35), a fine red-brick Jacobean house, the original of Washington Irving's Bracebridge Hall' (open free weekdays 10-dusk, or 5; Sun. in summer 2-5). The contents of special interest include the grand staircase, the long gallery, the room occupied by Charles I in 1642, and the Children's Museum. One room is fitted up with describing the paralline from the house in Old Square in which Dr. Johnson used original panelling from the house in Old Square in which Dr. Johnson used to visit his friend Edmund Hector. Lady Holte's drawing-room contains the to visit his friend Edmund Hector. Lady Holte's drawing-room contains the original 18th cent. embroidered hangings made for it by a daughter of the house. — HANDSWORTH, adjoining Aston on the W., contained the famous Soho Works in which James Watt and Matthew Boulton demonstrated the powers of the steam engine (1775-1800). In 1848 the works were dismantled and the engine factory removed to Smethwick (to the S.W.). Heathfield Hall, the residence of Watt, has been demolished. Boulton, Watt, and Murdock all rest in St. Mary's Church, the first with a monument by Flaxman, the other was with manuments by Charthy — At South Variety Am E. of the centre. two with monuments by Chantrey. - At South Yardley, 4 m. E. of the centre, is \*Blakesley Hall, a half-timbered mansion of 1575, now containing a Museum

18 "Blackelley Hall, a nat-temored mansion of 1575, now containing a reassess of Local History (temp. closed owing to air-raid damage).

About 44 m. S. of Birmingham is Bournville, with the large cocoa and chocolate works of Messrs. Cadbury Brothers, a charming garden suburb (really a group of villages) with about 8000 inhab., founded by Mr. Ceorge Cadbury in 1879 and placed under the Bournville Village Trust in 1900. On the estate two fine 14th cent. houses of local type have been re-erected: Selly Manor and Minworth Greaves (adm. free on application to the Trust Bearts Cadical The works and the housing setter was be vicited on previous. Estate Office). The works and the housing estate may be visited on previous application to the Visitors' Department. The tower of the Day School con-

application to the Visitors' Department. The tower of the Day School contains one of the four British carillons. — King's Norton, ; m. farther S., has an interesting church (Norman details), a grammar school (partly 13th cent.), and a fine old half-timbered inn, now used as church meeting-rooms.

Short excursions from Birmingham may easily be made to Packwood House, Suston Park, Maxstoke, Dudley Castle, the Clent Hills, and Lickey Hills (10 m. Sw.). A somewhat wider range brings in Tamworth, Coventry, Warwick, Stratford, Kenilworth, Lichfield, and Worcester.

FROM BERSINGHAM TO LICHFIELD AND DERBY, 40 m. (railway from New St. to Lichfield in 50 min., to Derby viā Tamworth in 55-75 min.). A 38 runs N.E. through Aston and (5 m.) Erdington. About 1; m. N.W. of the last is Oscott College, a Rom. Cath. seminary, of which Lord Acton (1844-1902) was a lay pupil. — 7 m. Sutton Coldfield (Royal, RB. 25/: The Tuns. RB. 16/6), a pleasant residential town of 47,600 inhab., has a large rebuilt church retaining traces of B.E. work (Norman font; quaint monuments). New Edil, 14 m. S.E. is a mostad mansion dating in part from the 13th century', Sutlet. 14 m. S.E., is a mosted mansion dating in part from the 13th century. Sutton

Park (2090 acres) is very picturesque (adm. 2d., car 1/; free to local residents; Park (2090 acres) is very picturesque (adm. 2d., car 1/; free to local residents; fine hollies). At 14 m. we cross Watling Street; c. 1 m. to the left is |Wall, the Roman Letocetum, with remains of a Roman Bath (open daily, Sun from 2; adm. 6d., incl. museum). — 16 m. Lichfield, see Rte. 41. — We follow the Icknield Street and beyond (21 m.) Alrewas (with an interesting church) we cross the Trent. Croxall and Elford (see p. 308) lie a short distance to the right, beyond the Tame.

28½ m. Burton-upon-Treat (White Hart, RB. 18/6; Queen's, RB. 16/; Midland, RB. 18/6; Stanhope Arms, at Brethy, 3 m. E., good), the metapoolis of brewing (49,000 inhab.), is situated on the left bank of the Trent. It still preserved the next transpired of a 11/heart the later to the reserved.

preserves the very scanty remains of an 11th cent. Abbey, while its association with beer goes back for centuries. Its six breweries produce about 3,000,000 barrels of beer annually, made with water from deep wells in the gravel beds above the town. Among the principal brewers are Bass, Ratcliff & Gretton, Ltd.; Worthington & Co., Ltd.; Ind Coope & Allsopp, Ltd.; and Truman, Hanbury, Buxton & Co., Ltd. The steam cooperage is interesting. Visitors are usually admitted on application. About 6500 men in all are employed in the trade.

At (33\frac{1}{2} m.) Egginton Common, beyond the Dove (here crossed by a 14th cent. bridge), a road leads r. across the Trent for (2 m. S.E.) Repton, once the Mercian capital (*Hreopandum*), and seat of a bishop. St. Wystan's Church, with a lofty spire (210 ft.) has a 10th cent. chancel, below which and reached by two coeval staircases is a small crypt believed to go back to the 7th century.

two coeval staircases is a small crypt believed to go back to the 7th century. Repton School, founded in 1557, is approached by the old gateway of a priory of Black Canons, parts of which are preserved. — 40 m. Derby, see Rte. 45. From Birmnordham to Leicstrag, 39½ m. (railway from New St. in 50 min.). A 47 runs E. through Saltley. — 5 m. Castle Bromwich is the site of the annual British Industries Fair (May). — 10 m. Coleshill has a Dec. and Perp. church with a fine spire (rebuilt 1837), a Norman font, and good monuments. Maxitoke Castle (no adm.), 2 m. E., is a fortified and moated mansion of 1346, containing the chair in which Henry VII was crowned on Bosworth Field. About 2 m. farther S. are the ruins of Maxitoke Priory (14th cent.), now nextly incorporated in a farmbouse — 13 m. Shuroke was the higher now partly incorporated in a farmhouse. —13 m. Shustoke was the birthplace of Sir Wm. Dugdale (1605-86), the antiquary, who is buried in the church. —At (14 m.) Over Whitacre we turn right and then left. —22 m. Nuneaton (Rte. 41).—27 m. Hinckley (George RB., 15), a hosiery and shoemaking town (39,100 inhab.) with a large church, lies c. 5 m. S.E. of Bosworth

making town (39,100 inhab), with a large church, lies c. 5 m. S.E. of Bosworth Field. — 39‡ m. Leicester, see Rte. 45.

From Bummoham to Kiddermirster, 17 m. (railway from Snow Hill in ‡-1 hr.). We follow Hagisy Rd. (A 456) nearly due W. — 9 m. Halesowen (31,058 inhab.) has a ruined abbey (13th cent.) and the grave of the poet Shenstone (1714-63; in the churchyard). — 12 m. Hagley. Hagley Hall (Viscount Cobbam), 1½ m. E., the seat of the Lytteltons since the 13th cent., has a beautiful park, extolled by Horace Walpole and by James Thomos (adm. 1/). The house (adm. 2/6, Apr.—Sept., daily exc. Mon. & Tues., 2-6), dating from 1760, contains valuable portraits. To the S. rise the Clent Hills (1036 R.; view-indicator). About 2 m. N. is Stourbridge (Talbot, Bell, RB. 21); 37,250 inhab.), with iron works and fire-brick factories, and the centre of a glass-making industry introduced about 1556 by refugees from Hungary and Lorraine. — 17 m. Kidderminster, see F. 291.

From Birmingham to London, see Rte. 34; to Chester, see Rte. 43; to Gloucester and Bissol, see Rte. 37; to Shrewsbury, see Rtes. 43, 44; to Stratford-on-Avon, see Rte. 37A; to Worcester, see Rte. 378.

## 36. THE SHAKESPEARE COUNTRY.

The three chief centres of the 'Shakespeare Country,' all affording comfortable accommodation and plentiful means of communication, are Learnington, Warwick, and Stratford-on-Avon itself. Learnington offers the entertainments of an inland watering-place to fill up the hours not devoted to literary exploration; Warwick, only 2 m, from Leamington, has, in its castle, what Sir Walter Scott describes as the "fairest monument of ancient and chivalrous splendour which yet remains uninjured by time"; and Stratford is the very heart and focus of the Shakespearian associations. All three are surrounded by charming country.

Railway Appreaches, From London (Paddington) Stratford (1022 m.) is reached via Learnington and Hatton in 24-3 hrs. or via Oxford and Honey-bourne (102 m.) in 32-4 hrs. — From Birmingham or Bristol and Cheltenham, see Ric. 37A. — Travellers from Liverpool or Manchester reach Stratford via Birmingham.

Learnington is reached from LONDON either from Paddington, 871 m. in 13-2 hrs. or from Euston via Rugby, 983 m in 2-23 hrs. The times and fares to Warwick (best from Paddington) are just a shade more. Both are easily reached from Oxford, Birmingham, and Coventry.

Read Routes. The best approach by road from London follows the Oxford.

meas acoutes. The best approach by road from London follows the Oxford and Worcester road (Ries. 31, 33) for 72 m. to a point c. 1½ m. ahort of Chipping Norton. The Stratford road (A 34) there bears r., passing within 2 m. of the Rollright Stones (p. 219). — 76½ m. Long Compton. — 82½ m. Shipston-on-Stour (George, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gz.; Bell) is about 5½ m. W. of "Compton Wynystes (Marquess of Northampton), which lies secluded in a richly wooded hollow (adm. 10-12, 2-5, Wed., Sat., and BH; 3/6, gardens only, 1/). The beautiful Tudor mansion, a harmonious combination of brick, timber and stone is built around a courtward external by a wood-court the timber, and stone, is built around a courtyard entered by a porch over the door of which are the arms of Henry VIII. The interior, notable for the number of its rooms and its secret staircases and hiding-places, contains a fine panelled of its rooms and its secret staticases and intung-places, contains a limb parallel Great Hall, with a timber roof brought from Fulbrook Castle; a Chapel, divided by a carved oak screen; Henry VIII's Room; and a Council Chamber, in the great tower, above which is a Priest's Room, approached by three separate staircases. Ilmington, 4 m. N.W. of Shipston, has a good Norman church. — Our road descends the valley of the Stour, keeping near the river almost all the way to (931 m.) Stratford-on-Avon. Thence to Warwick and Learnington, see below.

For the roads from Birmingham and from Gloucester, see Rte. 37: from

Banbury, see p. 263.

# A. Leamington and Kenilworth

LEAMINGTON, or Royal Learnington Spa, a favourite inland watering-place and residential resort (36,345 inhab.), is situated on the Leam, an affluent of the Avon. Its chalybeate and saline springs first attracted attention at the end of the 18th cent, and the first bath was opened in 1786, but its real prosperity dates from about 1840, when Dr. Jephson was the leading physician.

Railway Stations, General (W.R.; rfmts.), Old Warwick Rd., and Avenue (L.M.R.), close to each other

S. of the town.

A. ot the town.
Hotels. Resent, Parade, first class, RB. 30/; New Clarendon, Parade, RB. 21/, P. 12 gs.; Manor House, A wenue Rd., RB. 27/6-45/, P. 15 gs.; Spa, Holly Walk, RB. 22/6-27/6, P. 104 gs.; Crowa, near stations, RB. 21/, P. 94 gs.— Unlic., RB. between 17/6 and 21/: Armathwaits, Holly Walk, Deamond, Kenilworth Rd. Lachine. Newbold Terr. worth Rd., Lachine, Newbold Terr., Alkerton, Binswood Ave., Oaks at Milverton, and many others.

Restaurants at the hotels; Galety.

Parade: and others.

Post Office at Victoria Bridg INFORMATION BUREAU at the Pump

Motor-Buses from High St. to Kenilworth and Coventry; Warwick and Stratford-on-Avon; etc.

Boats on the Learn at Adelaids Bridge and Mill Garden.

Golf Courses at Milverton († m. N.) and at Whitnash (2† m. S.) — TENNIS in Jephson Gardens and Victoria Park.

Music. Orchestra daily in the Pump Room; also in the Town Hall.

In the middle of the town, where the Learn is crossed by the Victoria Bridge, are the gardens of the Royal Pump Room and Baths (including swimming-baths). To the N. extends the spacious Parade; to the S. is Bath St. (leading to the stations), with the modernised church of All Saints, outside which is the original Old Well. Facing the Pump Room Gardens are the beautiful Jephson Gardens, with the Mill Garden farther away, S. of the river; while in the other direction from the Pump Room the York Walk skirts the Leam for 1 m. to the large Victoria Park. The Art Gallery & Library (adm. free; closed Sun. morn.) is in Avenue Rd., off Bath Rd.

The distinguished visitors to Learnington include Nathaniel Hawthorne, who wrote some of his English Notes at No. 10 Lansdowne Circus (N.E. of the Town Hall), and Mr. Dombey, who was here presented by Major Basstock to Mrs. Skewton and Edith Granger. It was at Learnington that Cobden sought out John Bright three days after the death of his wife (1841), and called on him to lay aside his private grief and work for the repeal of the

Corn Laws.

The following places of interest are within a radius of 5 m. from Leamington: Warwick, 2 m. W.; Kenilworth, 4½ m. N.; Stoneleigh Abbey, 3½ m. N.; Offichurch (3 m. E.), with a 13th cent. church with Norman details and a Tudor manor house (Offichurch Bury); Chesterton (4½ m. S.E.), with a fine Perp. church (monuments of the Peyto family) and an imposing windmill, dubiously ascribed to Inigo Jones. A wider range takes in Stratford-on-Avon, 94 m. S.W.; Charlecote, 7 m. S.W.; Compton Wynyates, 16 m. S.; Edge Hill, 12 m. S.; Coventry, 9 m. N.

From Leamington to Kenilworth (4½ m.; motor-bus every 15-20 min.). A 452 runs N., then N.W. Just beyond (23 m.) Chesford Bridge (Chesford Grange, RB. 25/6-42/), on the Avon. a road diverges on the right for Ashow and (2 m.) Stoneleigh Abbey (see below). In 1 m. more we reach Castle End, an outlying part of Kenilworth. The castle is about 1 m. N.W. (l.).

Kenilworth (Abbey, RB. 16/6-21/; Queen & Castle, RB. 16/6, P. 25/; King's Arms, RB. 16/6, P. 9 gs.; Kenilworth Hall, unlic.; Rouncil Towers, motel, on Warwick road) is a town of 10,738 inhab, with the scanty remains of an old priory (12th cent.) and a fine Norman door (inserted) in the tower of a much-restored church. Its widespread fame is mainly due to Sir Walter Scott's romance, the first design of which is said to have been made in 1815 in a room shown at the King's Arms. \*Kenilworth Castle (adm. 1/ daily, Sun. from 2), the stately bulk of which will hardly disappoint the visitor, is a magnificent feudal ruin in a charming setting.

It was founded, soon after 1120, by Geoffrey de Clinton, Treasurer of England, and the keep was probably erected by his son. Henry II, John, and Henry III visited it and the outer wall was built in 1203-16. In 1238 the castle was granted to Simon de Montfort, and in 1266 it was taken from his son, Simon, by Henry III's forces after a siege of nine months. It possession then oscillated between the house of Lancaster and the Crown. John of Gaunt added the Strong Tower, the Banqueting Hall, and the southern rount (1390 et seq.). From 1399 the castle continued to be a royal fortress until 1563, when Queen Elizabeth conferred it on Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. He improved and enlarged the building and entertained his sovereign here in 1565, 1368, 1572, and 1375, the lavish pageants of the last year being those so

graphically described by Scott. In 1611 the castle reverted to the Crown. The process of destruction was begun by Col. Hawkesworth and the other Cromwellian officers to whom the pile was awarded in 1648. On the Restoration it passed into the hands of Lord Hyde, with whose descendants, the Earls of Clarendon, it remained until 1937, when it became national property

Visitors enter the base-court or Outer Ward by a gate on the N. side near Leicester's Gatehouse (1570; no adm.), the only part of the building still habitable. To the left are Leicester's Stables, and Lunn's, the Water, and Mortimer's Towers. On the other side are the main buildings enclosing the INNER COURT. To the right of the entrance to this is the so-called Cesar's Tower, a massive Norman keep (1160-70), with walls 14 ft. thick. It had at least two floors. Adjoining this on the same side are the scanty remains of the Kitchens, beyond which is the Strong Tower (c. 1390), the 'Mervyn Tower' of Scott, with Amy Robsart's room. The W. side of the Inner Court is occupied by the late 14th cent. Great Hall (90 ft. × 45 ft.), with two fine ories (one in the Sainteowe Tower) at its S. end. On the S. side of the court are the White the Sainteower I ower) at its S. end. On the S. side of the court are the White Hall, or Great Chamber, and the Second Chamber, terminating John of Gaunt's work. In the S.E. angle are Leicester's Bulldings, containing the rooms occupied by Queen Elizabeth in 1575. Henry VIII's Lodgings, on the E. side, have practically disappeared. The Garden was on the N. side of the keep, and to the W. of it were the Pleasance and the Swan Tower, near which Scott places the encounter of Amy Robestt and the Queen—although Amy died in 1560, five years before Elizabeth's first visit. Between Mortimer's Tower

and the Gallery Tower is a causeway, 150 yds, long, which served as a tilt-yard and also as a dam for the artificial mere which defended the S. and W. sides of the castle. This lake was drained by Hawkesworth in 1649.

About 3 m. E. of Kenilworth and 4½ m. N. of Leamington is Steneleigh Abbey (Lord Leigh; open daily Apr.-Sept. 2.30-5.30, adm. 2/6), a palatial Italianate edifice, incorporating some Jacobean details, in a park famous for its huge oaks. Some Norman doorways (fine mouldings) of the original Cistercian monastery (1154) on the site still exist; also the old gatehouse and other 14th cent, remains. The house contains some good pictures and fine oak wainscoting. The church of Stoneleigh has a Norman font and many

Leigh monuments.

#### B. Warwick

WARWICK, an ancient county town (15,350 inhab.), is situated on a rocky hill on the N. side of the Avon. Probably of British origin and possibly a Roman settlement, its history practically begins in 915 with the erection of Ethelfleda's castle. The best general view of the town, which contains many old houses, is obtained in approaching by the lower road from Leamington.

Railway Station (Rfmts.), Coventry Rd. Milverton station, for Coventry

and Rugby, is 11 m. E. on the Learnington road. Hotels. Warwick Arms, T.H., High St., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; Lord Leycester, Jury St., with garden, RB. 21/; Crown, near the station, RB. 16/6; Woelpack, Market Sq., RB.

17/6; Tudor House, unlic., West St., RB. 16/6, P. 6½ gs.; Wheatsheaf, West St.; Old Bowling Green, Bowling Green St., simple.

Motor-Busses from Market Sq. to all destinations.

Rececourse (with golf links) W. of the town; meetings in Feb., Apr., Sept., Nov. - BOATS on the Avon.

The Coventry road and the Leamington road meet below the town to the E. Here, on the left, is the house known as St. John's, a picturesque 17th cent. erection on an older foundation; and higher up, on the right, is the house where W. S. Landor (d. 1864) was born in 1775. Smith St., leading up to the East Gate (a relic of the old wall), is prolonged by Jury St.

In Castle St. (l.) is the 16th cent, house of Thomas Oken (d. 1573), now the Doll Museum, containing the Joy Robinson collection of dolls and toys (adm. 1/; 10-6, Sun. 2.30-5).

Church St. leads to the right to the collegiate church of St. Mary, the tower, nave, transepts, and aisles of which were rebuilt after a fire in 1694 by Sir William Wilson, with an interesting mixture of Gothic and Renaissance features. The tower

Ing mixture of Gotinic and Kenaissance features. The tower (174 ft. high) may be ascended on application (view; 6d.). A cenotaph at the W. entrance is in honour of men of the Royal Warwickshire Regt. who fell in 1914–18; the regimental chapel, with good modelinglass, is in the N. transept. The lofty chancel (1394) has a noteworthy vault. In the centre is a \*Tomb with recumbent efficies of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick (d. 1369), the founder of the choir, and his countess—a work that need not fear comparison with consemporary Italian sculpture. In front of the altar is a brass to Cecilia Puckering (d. 1636), with an anagram on her name. To the N. of the choir is the former chapter house, containing the ponderous tomb of Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke, who was assassinated in 1628. In the Norman crypt (adm. on application) is an old duckins-stool.

Norman crypt (adm. on application) is an old ducking-stool.

Norman crypt (adm. on application) is an old ducking-stool.

To the S. of the choir is the "Beauchamp Chapel (adm. 6d.), a wonderful example of the florid Perp. style of its period (1443-64). The Bear and the Ragged Staff, the cognisance of the Warwicks, are much in evidence in the decoration. Outside the entrance (r.) is the brass of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick (d. 1401), who built the chancel, and of his wife. In the centre is the tomb of the founder, Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick (d. 1439), with a brass effigy surmounted by a here of rare design. By the N. wall is the gorgeously painted monument of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester (d. 1588), and his wife Lettice (d. 1634). By the S. wall is the tomb of Robert Dudley (d. 1584), his infant son. To the S.W. of the founder's tomb is the altar-tomb of Ambrose Dudley, 'the good Earl of Warwick' (d. 1590). The windows contain contemporary glass and the stalls date from 1449, while over the W. door is a painted Last Judgment of 1678 (damaged in the fire). Beover the W. door is a painted Last Judgment of 1678 (damaged in the fire). Be-tween the chapel and the chancel is the so-called Little Chantry, with rich

fan-vaulting and niches and a curious wooden piscina.

In the market-place, a little W. of St. Mary's, are the old Market Hall (c. 1670), which contains the County Museum (free; closed Fri.). The Shire Hall (1754) and County Offices are in Northgate St., N. of the church.

Returning to the main thoroughfare, we follow the High St., which ends at the West Gate (12th cent.; tower 16th cent.). To the right is \*Lord Leycester's Hospital, a fine example of domestic architecture (late 14th cent.), the buildings of three religious guilds converted by the Earl of Leicester in 1571 into an asylum for 12 poor brethren (open 9-7 or dusk; adm. 6d.). It is most picturesque from the court.

Among the features of interest in the interior are the Spanish chestnut beams of the lower hall, the kitchen or common room, part of a curtain said to have been worked by Amy Robsart, and a 'Saxon' chair, and one in which James I sat in 1617. The upper hall is divided into 'quarters.' The brethren, who are old soldiers and wear a black gown on state occasions, still retain the original silver badges of 1571. The chapel (1383, restored 1863), in which they attend daily service, is built over the West Gate.

To reach \*Warwick Castle, which stands on the S. side of the town, overlooking the Avon, we return to the East Gate and follow Castle Hill, to the right. It is shown to visitors from 10 or 10.30 to 4 or 5.30 on weekdays; tickets (2/6) are obtained at the shop opposite the lodge. The castle may be said to represent the transition period, when the formidable but dreary strongholds of early times were gradually being replaced by the more domestic type of fortified house. The exterior is a noble example of 14th cent. fortification, whilst the interior is a magnificent mansion of the 17-18th century.

It seems reasonably certain that Ethelfieda, daughter of Alfred the Great, erected a fortress of some kind here about 915, though the mound to the W. of the castle is probably a Norman motte. The fortress was strengthened by Earl Turchil at the behest of William the Conqueror. The outer walls were rebuilt and strong towers and gateways erected in the 14th century. Large sums were expended by Fulke Greville (early 17th cent.) in repairing it and making it "the most princely seat within these midland parts of the realm." During the Civil War it was regarded as of great importance, and in 1642 it made a successful defence against the Royalists. Extensive restorations were made after a disastrous fire in 1871.

From the Porter's Lodge (1800) a winding approach, cut in the solid rock for over 100 yds., leads to the Outer Court and the Double Gateway (port-cullis) between the massive Casar's Tower (1.; 106 ft.) and Guy's Tower (1.; 13 ft., though apparently the higher). In the well-turfed \*Inner Court, the Bear and Clarence Towers are on the right, a castle-mound (see above) in front, and the domestic buildings on the left. The entrance to the State Apartments is near the farther end of the left-hand range. Visitors are con-

ducted in parties.

The Great Hall is the largest of the series of communicating rooms overlooking the river (over 330 ft. in total length; views). It contains a good collection of arms and armour, including a helmet worn by Cromwell, the armour of Lord Brooke (killed at Lichfield in 1643), and a huge camp-kettle used by Warwick the Kingmaker. The other rooms shown (mostly decorated in 1770-90) contain interesting paintings, sculpture, furniture, china, and curiositive with the contains the con 1770-90) contain interesting paintings, sculpture, furniture, china, and curiosities. Among the paintings are many portraits by Rubens (Loyola), Van Dyck (Charles I, Strafford, and Prince Rupert), Holbein, and Lely; and Frances, Countess of Warwick, by Carolus-Duran. Other noteworthy objects are a clock of Marie Antoinette in the Boudoir, the chimney-piece of the Cedar Drawing Room, the Venetian inlaid table in the Gilt Drawing Room, and portraits of Sibylla of Cleves, by Lucas Cranach, and Elizabeth of Bohemia, by Gaspard de Crayer. The Armoury Passage contains a fine collection of armour. In the Gardens, beyond the opposite side of the Inner Court, is a greenhouse containing the \*Warwick Vase (5½ ft. high), found in Hadrian's Villa at Tivoli and believed to be a Roman work of Hadrian's time. — The extensive and attractive Park. through which the Avon runs pressesses measures. extensive and attractive Park, through which the Avon runs, possesses many fine trees.

From the castle gate Mill St., with some of the most attractive old houses, descends to the Avon, affording a view of the castle and of the broken 14th cent. bridge. — The main Banbury road leads to the stone bridge (1790; view), 105 ft. in span, on the left of which is the pleasant St. Nicholas's Park (rfmts.).

Warwick School for boys, now in new buildings at Myton, E. of the town, claims a continuous existence since 1100.

Warwick may naturally be made the starting-point for the excursions mentioned under Leamington (see above).

The road to (41 m.) Kenilworth (and Coventry) leads N. to (12 m.) Guy's Cliffe, the romantic site, above a pool of the Avon, of a 15th cent. chantry. Here, says legend, Guy, Earl of Warwick, lived the life of a hermit after slaying the Dun Cow and the giant Colbrand and performing heroic deeds in the Holy Land. Near by is the picturesque 'Saxon Mill,' often painted by David Cox and others. — To the left, a little farther on, rises Blacklow Hill, with a monument marking the spot where Piers Gaveston, the haughty favourite of Edward II, was beheaded in 1312 by "Barons lawless as himself." — 2‡ m. Leek Wootton. We join the route from Leamington at (3‡ m.) Castle End.

FROM WARWICK TO STRATFORD-ON-AVON the direct distance by ROAD (A 46) is 8 m., but the most interesting route is 1½-2 m. longer. This route, beginning at the West Gate, at first follows the right bank of the Avon, and keeps to the left at (1½ m.) Longbridge. At (3 m.) Barford (Glebe, RB. 21/,

P. 10 gs.) we cross to the left bank of the Avon. - 4 m. Wast rebuilt church and an old hexagonal dovecote. At (42 m.) the fo the right. - 51 m. Charlecote has a rebuilt church, incorporate

the right. — 5½ m. Charlecote has a rebuilt church, incorporate the old Lucy Chapel, with three handsome monuments of me. Lucy family (17th cent.). The road now skirts the E. and S. sides c Park (N.T.), containing the noble Elizabethan mansion (1558; of the Lucys (fine gatehouse; good pictures and furniture; Sharespectian relics; adm. 2/6, Apr.—Sept. daily, except Fri., 11.15-5.45; rfints.). The tradition that the youthful Shakespeare was arrested for killing deer in Charlecote Park and brought before Sir Thomas Lucy (caricatured in 'Justice Shallow') is accepted as credible by Sir Sidney Lee. Most of the byses make the pleasant detour to Wellesbourne Hastings (King's Head, P. 8 gs.), 1 m. St. of Charlecote. — 7½ m. Alveston, a pretty village on the Avon, to the right. — 8½ m. Italianton, with picturesque cottages. — 9½ m. Straiford-on-Avon. - 81 m. Tiddington, with picturesque cottages. - 92 m. Straiford-on-Avon. see below

From Warwick to Birmingham and to London, see Rte. 34A.

#### C. Stratford-on-Avon

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, a prosperous market town (14,980 inhab.) of great antiquity, is pleasantly situated, mainly on the right (W.) bank of the Avon. It owes its present prosperity largely to the fact that Shakespeare was born here in 1564. Prior to 1769, when Garrick held the first Jubilee, little interest seems to have been taken in the town on this account, but now it "stands in the position of an ancient shrine, drawing a pilgrimage of modern origin." Over 200,000 travellers visit the birth-house every year. The wide streets contain many picturesque houses. Stratford still retains its ancient 'mop' or fair (Oct. 12th).

Hotels (lower charges in winter). Shakespeare (a; D 3), T.H., with rooms named after Shakespeare's rooms named after Shakespeare's plays, RB. 35/; Welcombe, 1 m. N., off the Warwick road, with fine grounds, RB. 65/, P. 30 gs.; Red Horse (b; C3), 'Washington Irving's Hotel.' Falcon (d; D 2), RB. 25/6, at both; White Swan (e; C 2), T.H., RB. 21/; Swan's Nest (k; D 4), RB. 25/, P. 15 gs. William & Mary (n; E 2). Unlic.: Arden (f; D 3), RB. 28/, P. 12 gs.; Avonside (g; F 3); Alveston Manor, just beyond Clopton Br., RB. 30/, P. 15 gs.; Haytor, Avenue Rd. (B 3), RB. 25/, P. 12½ gs.; Riverside, Waterside, RB. 19/, P. 9gs.; Wayside, Warwick Rd., RB 17/6; and many others. — Innumerable Shakespeare's Birthelack Rust 18

Private Hotels, Guest Houses, and

Restaurants, Mulberry Tree, Bridge St.; and at the Festival Theatre.

Post Office (D 3), Sheep St. — INFORMATION CENTRE, 20 Chapel St. (next New Place). — BRITISH COUNCIL CENTRE, Hall's Croft, Old Town.

Motor-Buses from Bridgefoot to Warwick, Shipston-on-Stour, Bir-mingham, Leamington, Kenilworth, mingham, Leamington, Kenilworth, Coventry, Evesham, etc. — PLEASURE BOATS may be hired at the Bancroft Gardens (D 4).

Golf Course, Tiddington Rd. (off Banbury Rd.). — Swimming Pool. (river), Warwick Rd. (beyond B 4).

SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTEPLACE TRUST administers the following five properties: the Birthplace, Anne Hathaway's Cottage, Hall's Croft, New Place, and Mary Arden's House, for which an inclusive ticket may be obtained (4/6). Separate, adm. to each 1/6; children under 17, 6d. Opening hours: Apr.—Oct., weekdays 9-6 or 7, Sun. 2-6; Nov.—Mar. weekdays only, 9-12.45, 2-4.

John Shakespeare, the son of Richard Shakespeare, a small farmer at Snitterfield (3½ m. N.) and father of the poet, settled in Stratford c. 1551. According to varying accounts he was a giver a woolstanker, a butcher, and

According to varying accounts he was a glover, a woolstapler, a butcher, and a corn merchant, carrying on business in Henley St. In 1557 he married Mary, youngest daughter of Robert Arden, a substantial yeoman of Wilmcote (3 m. N.W.). In 1565 he became an Alderman, in 1568 High Bailiff.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, his third child and eldest son, was born on April 23rd, 1564. Shakespeare is believed to have learned his "small Latin and less Greek" at the Grammar School between 1571 and 1577, and he seems to have married Anne Hathaway in 1582. There were three children of this union, Susanna (b. 1583) and the twiss Hamnet and Judith (b. 1585). Shakespeare went to London soon after his marriage. The exact date of his return is not known but it is probable that he attended Hamnet's funeral in 1596. Thence-forward his relations with his native town were uninterrupted, and he was formally described as 'of Stratford-on-Avon, gentleman.' He bought New Place in 1597, and in later days acquired considerable property in and near the town. He retired to live at Stratford in 1611, and died there on April 23rd, 1616. His wife survived him seven and a half years. Both his daughters married, but Susanna's (Mrs. Hall's) only child (first Mrs. Nash and afterwards Lady Bernard) died childless, and the three children of Judith (Mrs. Thomas Quiney) all predeceased their mother.

\*Shakespeare's Birthplace (C 3; adm. see above) consists of two tenements now forming a detached half-timbered building on the N. side of Henley St., near the centre of the town. In 1847 this double house was purchased by public subscription as a national memorial of the poet and was vested in trustees. The W. part of the building is furnished in the manner of a family home of Shakespeare's day, while the E. part is presented as a museum and contains a unique collection of books, manuscripts, pictures and objects illustrative of the life, times, and works of the poet.

Shakespeare inherited the double house on the death of his father, but left it to the occupation of his mother and sister. On the death of the latter in 1646 it passed to Mrs. Hall (see above). Lady Bernard (see above) bequeathed it to Thomas Hart, grand-nephew of the poet, and it remained with his family till 1806. The W. house was at one time used as a butcher's shop, and the E. house was long an inn ('Maiden Head,' then 'Swan & Maiden Head).

The door of the W. house or birthplace opens into the living-room and at the back are the kitchen and two other smaller rooms. An oak staircase ascends to the Birth Room. Scratched on the window-panes are the signatures of Scott, Carlyle, Henry Irving, and Ellen Terry. — The \*Garden, at the back, contains flowers, shrubs, and trees mentioned in the plays.

The two coeval houses to the S. of the birthplace, given by Mr. Andrew Carnegie in 1903, now serve as the office and library of the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust.

Henley St. ends, on the S.E., at *High Street* (C, D 3), where, at the corner of Bridge St. (1.), stands the *Quiney House*, long occupied by Judith Shakespeare with her vintner-husband Thomas Quiney and now a tea-shop with a 'crypt cafe' in the alleged old Town Jail. On the other side of the street (farther on) is *Harvard House* (9-1, 2-5.15, adm. 1/; members of Harvard Univ. free), a half-timbered edifice of 1596, so called as the early home of Katharine Rogers, who married Robert Harvard and became the mother of the founder of Harvard University. It was restored under the supervision of Marie Corelli, the novelist (d. 1924), and presented to the University in 1909, to serve as a rendezvous for American visitors. *Tudor House* (r.), at the corner of Ely St., is a pretty half-timbered dwelling (judiciously restored).

High St. is continued by Chapel St., at the corner of which (1.) is the Town Hall (D 3; 1767). The statue of Shakespeare on

the N. front was presented by Garrick in 1769. — At the end of Chapel St., also to the left, is the New Place Estate (D 3), which includes the vacant site of Shakespeare's New Place and

its garden and Nash's House (tablet on wall).

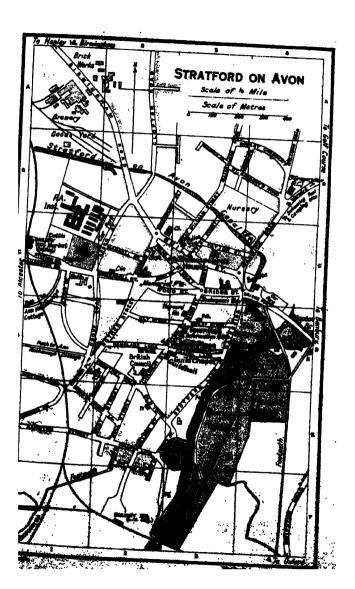
The original New Place, the largest house in Stratford, was built by Sir Hugh Clopton, c. 1483. Shakespeare bought it in 1597, and hete he died. In 1756 it came into the possession of the Rev. Francis Gastrell, who tore it down in 1759 on account of a quarrel about assessment, thereafted leaving the town "amidst the rages and curses of the inhabitants." — Nash's House, next door, inherited by Shakespeare's granddaughter from Thomas Nash, her first husband, belongs to the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust (adm. p. 280). In this house furniture and other exhibits depict the background of Shakespeare's England, together with certain aspects of local history, including the Garrick Jubilee of 1769. Through Nash's House we obtain access to the site of New Place, containing the foundations of Shakespeare's house, in the rear of which is the Elizabethan Knot Garden. The \*Poet's Great Garden (entr. in Chapel Lane) is open to the public; in the central lawn is a mulberry tree grown from a slip of a tree planted by Shakespeare and cut down by the irascible Gastrell in 1758.

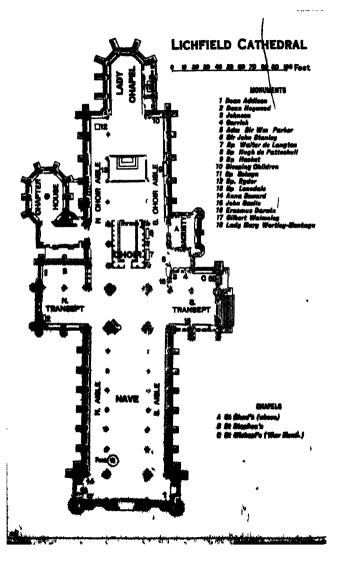
Opposite New Place, at the corner of Chapel Lane and Church St., is the Guild Chapel (D 3), with a nave rebuilt by Sir Hugh Clopton (1495), and a wall-painting of the Last Judgment (c. 1500) on the arch above the late 13th cent. chancel. Adjoining this, in Church St., is the Guildhall (D 2, 3), a half-timbered edifice, built in 1416-18 for the Holy Cross Guild to replace an earlier hall. It is usually assumed that the poet's interest in the drama may have been first aroused by the performances of strolling players here. It is now occupied by the Grammar School in which Shakespeare was educated (adm. in the Easter and Summer holidays 9-12.30, 2-4.30; 1/).

Flight-Lieut. Warneford, V.C. (d. 1915), the first airman to destroy a zeppelin (at Bruges; June, 1915), was a pupil of the school. — The adjoining Almshouses were originally maintained by the Guild. Farther on, the 18th cent. Mason Croft is now the Shakespeare Institute of Birmingham University.

From the end of Church St. we follow Old Town (E 2) to the left, passing (L) Hall's Croft (adm. p. 280), a fine Tudor town house, with spacious garden, which belonged to Shakespeare's son-in-law, Dr. John Hall. It contains a collection of Tudor and Jacobean furniture. Part of the house is used as a Festival Club, which is open to visitors. Near the end of this road, amid lime-trees on the bank of the Avon, is \*Holy Trinity Church (E 3; adm. 6d.), a cruciform edifice with 13th cent. tower and transepts, and early 14th cent. nave and aisles. The chancel and the clerestory of the nave were rebuilt in the late 15th cent., when the porch was added. The spire was erected in 1763 in place of a wooden one.

The Interior is imposing and contains many monuments that deserve more attention than the Shakespearian pligirm is usually willing to divert from the GRAVE OF SHAKESPEARS, who lies on the N. side of the chancel, covered by a slab with a doggerel inscription popularly ascribed to the post himself. On the wall is his monument, consisting of a bust under an arch with two Corinthian columns of black marble, supporting a cornice and entablature. The monument, the colouring of which has been reproduced, was executed, soon after Shakespeare's death, by Garret (Gerard) Johnson of Southwark. The





bust has little merit as a work of art and probably not much more as a portrait. The author of the epitaph is unknown. "Whatever their defects of style, the lines presented Shakespeare to his fellow-townsmen as the greatest man of letters of his time" (Lee). The adjacent window, representing the Seven Ages of Man, was erected by American admirers (1885). Close to the poet's grave are those of his wife, his daughter Susanna ("witty above her sexe") with her husband ("renowned in the healing art"), and Thomas Nash, first husband of her daughter. [Judith Shakespeare was buried in the churchyard, without a stone; the exact spot of Hamnet's grave is unknown; Lady Bernard is buried at Abington, p. 338.] The chancel contains also the tombs of its builder, Dean Baisall (d. 1491), and of Shakespeare's friend John Combe (d. 1614). — In the S. transept is another American window (1896), and a quaint triglot epitaph to a 17th cent. woollen-draper; also a memorial tablet, by Frampton, to actors who fell in 1914–18, with verses by Kipling. The Clopton Chapel (formerly the Lady Chapel), at the E. end of the N. aisle are the font in which Shakespeare was christened, and a case with the registers showing the entries of his baptism and burial.

Likewise on the Avon, fully ‡ m. N. of the church, is the Shakespeare Memorial (D 3, 4). The original Theatre (1877–79), where Sir Frank Benson produced all Shakespeare's plays except 'Titus Andronicus,' was burned down in 1926 and was replaced by a more dignified building, by Elizabeth Scott, opened in 1932. It includes a pleasantly decorated Restaurant, with terrace overlooking the Avon. Festival performances are given here from April to October. 'Titus Andronicus' was produced in 1955, thus completing the canon of the works.

duced in 1955, thus completing the canon of the works, The Library (adm. to students only weekdays 10-5, Sat. 10-12.30), which escaped the fire, contains Shakespeariana (10,000 vols.). — Upstairs is the Picture Gallery & Museum (10-1, 2-6, Sun. Apr.-Nov. only, 2-6; adm. 1/6), containing Shakespearian portraits and paintings. Authorities differ as to whether the 'Flower Portrait' of Shakespeare, hung here, was the model for the Droeshout engraving in the First Folio or was painted from it. Here, too, are Shakespeare's gloves, and a collection of relics of famous actors and actresses, including David Garrick, Sarah Siddons, Frank Benson, and Ellen Terry; paintings illustrating scenes from Shakespeare's plays; and portraits of actors associated with the Memorial Theatre. In the Bancroft Gardens, to the N. is a monument to Shakespeare, by Lord Ronald Gower.

Above the Memorial the Avon is crossed (D 4) by the "sumptuous new bridge and large of stone" erected by Sir Hugh Clopton (view of town) and recently widened. The adjacent footbridge of 1823 is the only remaining relic of a horse tramway that once linked Stratford with Moreton-in-Marsh. — Bridge Street (C 3) leads W. into the town, passing (r.) the Red Horse Hotel, where "Geoffrey Crayon's Throne and Sceptre' are still preserved in the room in which Washington Irving wrote his account of Stratford, Bridge St. is continued by Wood St. The White Swan Hotel here contains a curious wall-painting (c. 1560) of the Story of Tobias.

About 1 m. W. of Stratford (beyond D 1), and reached by a pleasant footpath across the fields, is Shottery, the birthplace of Anne Hathaway, Shakespeare's wife. Anne Hathaway's Cottage (adm. p. 280), a picturesque half-timbered Elizabethan farmhouse with a thatched roof, remains in its original state and contains original Hathaway furniture and relics, including a fine Elizabethan bedstead. The old-fashioned garden is attractive. From Shottery a lane leads N.W., crossing the Alcester road, to (2½ m. more) Wilmoute

(Swan, RB. 15/, P. 61 gs.) with Mary Arden's House (adm. p. 280), the halftimbered Tudor farmstead where Shakespeare's mother was born. It contains Elizabethan farmhouse furniture and its barns accommodate a museum of farming implements and Warwickshire bygones. The stone dovecote is attractive.

The Environs of Stratford are, of course, packed with interest for the lover of Shakespeare. Thus the enthusiast might arrange a trip of about 20 m. to take in the Eight Shakespearian Villages' mentioned in the following lines (ascribed to Shakespeare) and exercise his ingenuity in determining the fitness of the epithets:-

"Piping Pebworth, Dancing Marston, Haunted Hillborough, Hungry Grafton, Dodging Exhall, Papist Wixford, Beggarly Broom, and Drunken Bidford."

It was in the Falcon Inn at Bidford (still extant, though no longer an inn) that Shakespeare is reported to have taken part in the carouse that prompted the verse, and about 1 m. W. of it is shown the crabtree (or its successor) under which he slept off its effects. A Saxon cemetery (5-6th cent.) discovered here in 1924 has yielded many important finds. Temple Grafton is one of the three claimants to be the scene of Shakespeare's wedding. Wixford has an interesting church with Norman details. Conveniently included in this has an interesting church with Norman details. Conveniently included in this drive are Luddington (2 m. S.W. of Shottery), the most generally accepted scene of the poet's marriage; Welford, a charming village, which has not been without a maypole for centuries; and Abbot's Salford (2 m. S.W. of Bidford), with the picturesque old manison of Salford Hall (1602).—The visit to Charlecote (p. 280), 4 m. E., is more imperative.— Snitterfield, the home of Shakespeare's father, is 3\frac{1}{2} m. N. Clopton House (adm. daily 10-6, 2/6), long the manor house of the Cloptons, is 1 m. N. Just to the E. of this is Welcombe (where Shakespeare's friend and legatee, Anthony Nash, had property), with its lofty obelisk (120 ft.) to Mark Philips (d. 1873), builder of Welcombe House.— Clifford Chambers, 1\frac{1}{2} m. to the S., has an old church with a wonderful chalice and outen of c. 1495) and a quaint half-timbered Welcombe House. — Clifford Chambers, 14 m. to the S., has an old church (with a wonderful chalice and paten of c. 1495) and a quaint half-timbered vicarage. Michael Drayton (1563-1631) was a frequent visitor at the 16th cent. manor house ("the Muse's quiet port"; burned down in 1918).—Alcester (Swan, RB. 15/6), a little old town of Roman origin (Alauna), 8 m. W. of Stratford, has a 17th cent. town hall. Coughton Court (N.T.; adm. 2/6, Apr.—Oct., Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun., & BH., 2-6), 2 m. N., is the early 16th cent. house of the Throckmortons, and contains many Jacobite relics. From Stratford to Birmingham or Bristol, see Rte. 37A; to Banbury, see p. 263; to Oxford and London, see p. 275; to Warwick and Leamington, see p. 279.

## 37. FROM BRISTOL TO BIRMINGHAM

### A. Viâ Stratford-on-Avon

ROAD, 98 m. From Bristol to (344 m.) Gloucester, see Rte. 19; thence to (434 m.) Cheltsuham, see Rte. 30. Thence A 46 viā (59 m.) Broadway to (74 m.) Stratford-on-Avon, and A 34 thence to (98 m.) Birmingham.
An alternative route from Cheltenham follows A 435 viā (4 m.) Bishop's Cleeve, with an interesting 12th cent. church; (16 m.) Evesham (Rte. 33); and (252 m.) Alcester, 20 m. S. of Birmingham.

RALWAY 99 m. in 3 hrs. viā Cheltenham, Principal Stations: 38 m. Gloucetti (Estrata). Ad 3 m. Cheltenham, Maluren Rd.) — 323 m. Wheelenham

cester (Eastgate). — 443 m. Cheitenham (Malvern Rd.). — 532 m. Winch-combe. — 603 m. Broadway. — 74 m. Stratford-on-Avon. — 82 m. Henley-in-Arden. — 99 m. Birmingham (Snow Hill). One through train daily by this route (The Cornishman) from the S.W. coast to Wolverhampton.

From Bristol to Gloucester and (431 m.) Cheltenham, see Rtes. 19, 30. — Leaving Cheltenham A 46 climbs the side of Cleeve Hill (p. 219) and descends to (502 m.) Winchcombe (George, RB. 19/6, P. 9 gs.), an old-fashioned market town 2800 inhab.) with a fine late-Perp. church (freely restored).

Hailes Abbey (9-6 or 8, winter 9.30-4, Sun. from 2; adm. 6d.), a Cistercian Halles Abbey (9-6 or 8, winter 9.30-4, Sun. from 2; adm. 6d.), a Cistercian ruin (1246), 2 m. N.E., was once famous for its relic of the Holy Blood, and was the burial place of its founder Richard, Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans (1209-72), and of his son Henry (murdered at Viterbo in 1271). Postily Hall (2 m. S.W.) is an Elizabethan manor house with a Norman chapel. Henry VIII's widow, Catherine Parr (1512-48), who married Lord Seymour of Sudeley, is buried in the chapel adjoining Sudeley Castle (1 m. S.E.; adm. 2/6; 2-5.30, summer BH. weekends; at various other times on application). The castle, dismantled in 1644, was restored in the 19th cent; it contains relics of Catherine Parr and interesting nictures and furniture. it contains relics of Catherine Parr and interesting pictures and furniture.

We skirt the Cotswolds, crossing the Oxford-Worcester road at (59 m.) Broadway (Rte. 33), and the Roman Icknield Street at (62\frac{1}{2} m.) Weston-sub-Edge. — 65\frac{1}{2} m. Mickleton (Three Ways. unlic., RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.) is a pretty village at the N. verge of the Cotswold country. — Beyond (721 m.) Clifford Chambers we cross the Stour and the Avon. — 74 m. Stratford-on-Avon (Rte. 36). — 82 m. Henley-in-Arden (Blue Bell, RB. 19/6), a quaint little town in the Forest of Arden, has a Perp. church, an old Guildhall (now in private occupation), and a 13th cent. market-cross. — 87 m. Hockley Heath, Lapworth, 11 m. S.E., has a church with some very early details (possibly Saxon); Packwood House, 2 m. E., is a half-timbered mansion (partly 15th cent.), with furniture and tapestry, and a 17th cent. yewgarden (open Sun. 3-5 or 7, Wed., Sat., & BH., 2-5 or 7; also Thurs. Apr.-Sept.; adm. 2/6, gardens only 1/). — We traverse the suburbs of Hall Green and Sparkbrook. — 98 m. Birmingham (Rte. 35).

#### B. Viâ Worcester

ROAD (A 38), 85½ m. — To (34 m.) Gloucester, see Rte. 19. — 45 m.

Tewkesbury. — 59½ m. Worcester. — 66½ m. Droitwich. — 72½ m. Bromsgrove. — 85½ m. Birmingham. — MOTOR-COACH in 5 hrs.

grove. — 53<sup>2</sup> m. Shranaghan. — MOTOR-LOACH in 5 ms.

RAILWAY, 88<sup>2</sup> m. in c. 2<sup>1</sup> hrs. Few through trains stop between Cheltenham and Birmingham. Principal Stations: 37 m. Gloucester. — 43<sup>3</sup> m.

Cheltenham (Lansdown). — 50<sup>3</sup> m. Ashchurch, junction for Tewkesdown). — 50<sup>3</sup> m. Ashchurch, junction for Tewkesdown.

(1<sup>3</sup> m.) and for Evesham (11 m.). — 52<sup>3</sup> m. Bredon. — 62<sup>3</sup> m. Worcester (Shrub Hill). — 68<sup>3</sup> m. Droitwich. — 74<sup>3</sup> m. Bromsgrove. — 78<sup>3</sup> m. Barnt Green. — 88<sup>3</sup> m. Birmingham (New St.).

From Bristol to (34 m.) Gloucester, see Rte. 19. A 38 leads nearly due N. and at 42½ m. leaves on the left the road to

Deerhurst (see below).

45 m. TEWKESBURY (Royal Hop Pole, RB. 19/6-22/6, P. 10 gs.; Swan, T.H., RB. 18/, P. 8½ gs.; Bell, RB. 21/; Tudor House, unlic., RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.), an ancient borough (5292 inhab.: the Roman *Etocessa*) on the Warwickshire Avon, close to its confluence with the Severn, contains one of the most magnificent Norman churches in England and many interesting 16-17th cent. houses (e.g. the Wheatsheaf Inn, in High St.). Steamers ply on the Severn and Avon, and there is good boating on both.

Shakespeare refers to "Tewkesbury mustard' (Henry IV, Part II, ii, 4). The battle of Tewkesbury (comp. below) was fought in 1471 in the 'Bloody Mandow,' ½ m. S. of the town. Tewkesbury is the 'Nortonbury' of Mrs.

Craik's 'John Halifax, Gentleman' (the Bell is the house of Abel Fletcher, the tanner), and Mr. Pickwick once dined at the Hop Pole with Bob Sawyer and Ben Allen. The Abbey Mill, likewise associated with Fletcher, is now a restaurant.

The famous \*Abbey Church (adm. to tower 6d.), the successor of a Benedictine abbey founded in 715, was begun in 1087 by Sir Robert Fitzhamon (choir completed in 1123, nave and tower c. 1150); and, though neglect and frequent restoration have affected both exterior and interior, it is substantially as it was when reconsecrated after the battle of Tewkesbury. Internally it is 315 ft. long, 71 ft. wide, 122 ft. wide across the transepts, and 58½ ft. high. The \*Central Tower (148 ft.; pinnacles added in 1660; restored 1936) is in colour, proportion, and arcading quite perfect. The rather later North Porch (impressive in its plainness), the unique West Front, with its grand recessed arch, and the romantic cluster of Choir Chapels, added in 1330-50, are contrasting beauties of the exterior. The interior has an even more varied range of architectural beauty. The great pillars of the \*Nave, though they dwarf the triforium and the later clerestory and vaulting (Dec.), justify their predominance by their grandeur. The vigorously carved bosses of the roof (regilt and coloured by Gambier Parry) should be noted. The tower vaulting has shields and dependent ornaments (some modern) representing the 'glorious sun of York,' triumphant over the Lancastrians in the 'Bloody Meadow' of Tewkesbury. A brass in the pavement beneath marks the traditional grave of the young Lancastrian Prince of Wales, slain in the battle or after. In the S. transept is the Madonna del Passeggio, an original painting by Raphael, once in the possession of Madame de Pompadour. The Transepts are Norman, with 14th cent. windows. The beautiful S. arm has an apsidal chapel with an upper chamber, and contains a memorial tablet to Mrs. Craik (1826-87). The choir is surrounded by an Ambulatory with a sequence of chapels, including the elegant E.E. St. Margaret's Chapel (with the tomb of Sir Guy de Brienne, 1390) and St. Edmund's Chapel, with its appropriate bosses and the 15th cent. Wakeman Cenotaph. Behind the high altar is the Clarence vault, where the murdered Duke of Clarence and his wife were buried in 1478. The truncated Norman pillars of the Choir support pointed arches and a lofty superstructure with a richly groined and bossed roof (14th cent.). The brasses, the monuments, and the 14th cent. \*Windows of the choir commemorate the Fitzhamons, De Clares, Despensers, Beauchamps, and other lords of Tewkesbury in its great days. Finest of all is the exquisite \*Beauchamp Chantry (1422), after which rank the adjacent Founder's Chantry (Fitzhamon; 1397), the Despenser Monument ('Hugo Tertius'; exquisite canopy; c. 1349), the tomb of Hugh le Despenser (1326) and the Trinity Chapel (1378), with its early fan-tracery and the unique kneeling figure of Edward le Despenser. — To the S. of the church is a Cloister Walk, with a fine 15th cent. doorway. The Abbey House (near the W. front) and the Abbey Gate House (W. of it) are the only

remains of the monastic buildings.

Deerhurst, with its two pre-Norman buildings, lies S, of Tewkesbury and may be reached thence by road (4 m.), or by a field-path (2½ m.). The \*Church of St. Mary (adm. 6d.) belonged to a Saxon monastery with documentary history from 804. The lower half of the tower is of Saxon masonry, and Saxon herring-bone work is visible in many parts of the exterior. The nave, with its E.E. arcades, incorporates the original choir (20 ft. long), the Saxon appe of which, not rebuilt after a 15th cent. fire, can be easily traced from without. In the E. wall of the tower is a curious two-light triangular-headed window, and below are a triangular opening (like others in the N. and S. walls) and a and below are a triangular opening (the others in the R. and S. wans) and a blocked door once leading to a W. gallery. A unique feature of the 15th cent. brass of Sir John and Lady Cassey, in the N. choir aisle, is the named figure of their dog 'Terri.' The ancient "Font has spiral ornamentation, probably

of their dog 'Terri.' The ancient \*Font has spiral ornamentation, probably earlier than the 9th century. About 200 yards away, across the road and attached to a fine half-timbered house, is the so-called \*Odda's Chapel, dating, according to an inscription stone now in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, from 1036. It was a memorial chapel for Odda's brother Ælfric. Bredon, 3 m. N.E. of Tewkesbury, has a fine Norman and Dec. church and a large tithe-barn (14th cent.; N.T.; adm. Tues. & Fri. 2-5). Above it is the rounded Bredon Hill (961 ft.; \*View), celebrated in song by A. E. Housman. The 16th cent. manor house of Bredons Norton, 1½ m. N.; is shown to visitors by courtesy of the owner; while on the N.E. flank of the hill is Elmley Castle, with an interesting church containing the sumptious tomb of the 4st Earl of

with an interesting church containing the sumptuous tomb of the 1st Earl of Coventry (d. 1699), by Wm. Stanton.

At Stoke Orchard, where the church is adorned with wall-paintings of the 13-18th cent., is the research station of the National Coal Board. It lies c. 4 m. S.E. of Tewkesbury via (2½ m.) Tredington, with its little Norman church.

Our road ascends the Severn valley. At 51 m., about 1 m. left beyond the river, is Upton-on-Severn (White Lion, RB, 17/6, P. 8 gs.; Star, RB. 17/6; Pool Guest House, simple, RB. 13/6), the scene of an adventure of Tom Jones. — 53 m. Severn Stoke is 2½ m. S.W. of *Pirton*, where the church has a 'magpie' tower.

594 m. WORCESTER (59,700 inhab.), an episcopal city and county town, lies mainly on the left bank of the smoothly flowing Severn. At the time of Henry VIII "no towne of England made so many cloathes yearly as this town"; but its cloth trade has now given place to the manufacture of porcelain. sauce, gloves, and other wares. Seagoing vessels ascend the Severn as far as Worcester Bridge,

Railway Stations. Shrub Hill (A, B 6; Rfmts.). Foregate Street (A 4). Both stations are used by main-line services and inquiry should

main-line services and inquiry anoma be made on the spot. Hotels. Star (a; B 3), Foregate St., RB. 22/6-27/6, P. 12-15 gs.; Crown (c; B 4), Broad St., RB. 20/, P. 5 gs.; Loch Ryan, 119 Sidbury (beyond D 4) unlic., with garden, RB. 17/6, P. 7 gs.; Great Western (c; B 5), RB. 18/6, P. 7 gs.; Hop Market (c; B 4), RB.

18/6, P. 10 gs. these two commercial; Old Talbot (f; D 4), a quaint old house, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.

Post Office (A 4), Foregate St.

287

Motor-Buses from Dolday (B 2).

Steamers in summer on the Severn from above the bridge. SWIMMING POOL in Sansome Walk (beyond A 4); the river is dangeries.

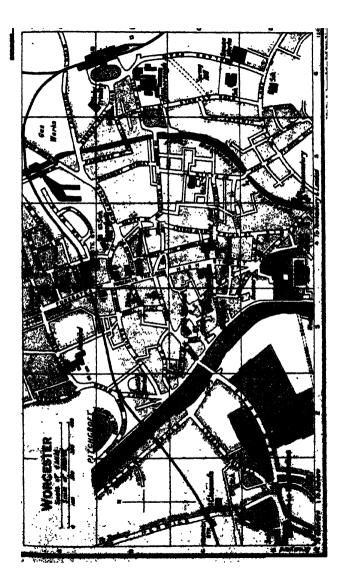
Race Meetings in March, July, and Nov., on the Pitchcroft (A 2).

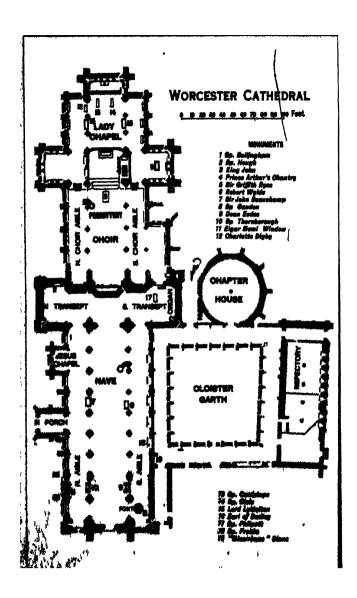
History. Traces (not altogether conclusive) of British and Roman occupa-tion have been found at Worcester (Vigornia), but its real history may be begun with the foundation of a bishopric in the Saxon Wigorna Ceaster (c. 680). At the Conquest the town was important enough to be chosen as the seat of a Norman castle. It was the first city to declare for Charles I in the Civil War, and Prince Rupert won his first victory at Powick Bridge (1642), 3 m. W. of Worcester. It was the last rallying-point of the Royalists round the young Charles II, who were defeated before the city by Cromwell in 1651. A somewhat grandiloquent plaque at 56 Sidbury recalls this incident. For its fidelity to the monarchy the city bears the motto "Civitas in Bello in Pace Fidelis." Thomas Tomkins (1572–1656), the madrigalist, died in Worcester. Berrow's Worcester Journal, established most probably in 1690 as the "Worcester Postman," and certainly existing in 1709, is the oldest unofficial English newspaper with a continuous history.

The \*Cathedral (D 4), which lies near the river, is a cruciform structure (mainly E.E. and Perp.) with aisleless transepts and secondary choir transepts, and it has been restored to the pitch of apparent newness. Services on weekdays at 7.45, 8.30, & 5.15, on Sun. at 8, 10.30, 11.30, 4, & 6.30.

HISTORY. The original church was dedicated to St. Peter and served by secular canons. Bishop Oswald (961-992) rebuilt the cathedral and converted the secular foundation into a Benedictine monastery. St. Wulstan (bishop 1062-95) pulled down St. Oswald's church, which had suffered much at the hands of the Danes, and in 1084-89 built a cathedral in the new Norman style, of which the crypt is the chief remaining part. In 1202 the cathedral was devastated by fire, but in 1218 it was dedicated after restoration, a splendid ceremonial attended by the young King Henry III, ten bishops, and many other ecclesiastics and nobles. Wulstan, at whose tomb miracles suddenly began to happen in 1202, was canonised in 1203; and the consequent influx of pilgrims necessitated (and paid for) the building of a Lady Chapel and the rebuilding of the choir (begun 1224). The nave was remodelled in the 14th cent. The Central Tower (196 ft.; ascent 1/), which is the one rich feature of the exterior, was completed in 1374 and commands a fine view of the Malvern Hills (good chimes). The W. front is the design of Perkins (1857-73). — The monuments throughout the cathedral deserve careful study (comp. A. Macdonald, 'Guide to the Monuments').

By the impressive North Porch, built by Bp. Wakefield (1375-94), we enter the NAVE, midway between its nine piers. The two W, bays (c. 1160) are remarkable illustrations of Trans, work: the Norman capitals foretell foliage designs, and the pointed arches are already E.E. rather than Norman. The lofty triforium is of peculiar design. The other seven bays differ entirely from these, and are not uniform. Those on the N. are Dec. (1317-27). The bays on the S. side are very early Perp.. probably built immediately before the vaulting of the nave, completed in 1377. The triforium arcade also differs on the N. and S. side. The tympanum spaces bear sculptured figures from the Old Testament. Those on the S. side are modern. In the second bay of the North Aisle are a tablet and a memorial window to Elgar (not buried here). In the sixth bay of the N. arcade is the tomb of Sir John Beauchamp and his wife (c. 1400), and opposite is that of Robert Wylde of the Commandery (d. 1608). Farther E. opens the Jesus Chapel, one of the few remaining chapels in England so dedicated. Just beyond it is the curious tomb (not in its original place) of Bp. Bullingham (d. 1576). The lower part of the wall of the South Aisle is that of the Norman nave. Five Norman recesses face the present pier arches, two of them being filled with later monumental





arches. In one of these is the tomb of Bp. Freake (d. 1591), by Anthony Tolly, notable as being the second-oldest signed tomb in England. The tomb of Bp. Thomas (d. 1689), farther E., is signed by Thomas White (see below). The two W. bays are of the same date as those of the nave (c. 1160). Bp. Gauden (1605-62), the probable author of the 'Eikon Basilike' attributed to Charles I, is buried at the W. end of the S. aisle. At the W. entrance lie the ashes of Lord Baldwin (d. 1947).

The West Transerts are a mixture of Norman and Perp. work, with inconsistent 19th cent, restorations. In the E. wall of each arm is a fine Norman arch. Below this arch, in the Narm, is Roubiliac's elaborate monument to Bp. Hough (d. 1743); and in this arm are tablets to Mrs. Sherwood (1775-1851), author of 'The Fairchild Family,' and to Mrs. Henry Wood (1814-87), author of 'East Lynne.' In the S. arm is the monument of Bp. Philpott (d. 1892) by Sir T. Brock (1847-1922), a native of Worcester. Here also is the Great Organ; the Little Organ (by 'Father' Smith; 1704), said to have belonged to

Handel, is in the N. choir aisle.

\*Choir. Of the Norman choir little remains except a buttress or two in the triforium. As a whole, the E, end of Worcester Cathedral is one of the most English of our cathedral choirs and second only to that of Beverley Minster as a work of the period (1220-60). Its beauty is best seen in the Lady Chapel (begun 1224; sculptured arcade, etc.) and the East Transepts. Here the piers and arches are loftier than in the Presbytery, built over the Norman crypt, which raises the floor-level considerably above that of the transepts and Lady Chapel. The detached shafts of Purbeck marble were added by Bishop Giffard (1268-1302). The Stalls are late Victorian, incorporating the medieval \*Misericords; they replaced 17th cent. stalls, part of which are now at Sutton Coldfield. The pulpit is of the 16th cent., the other furniture modern. In the presbytery is the tomb of King John (d. 1216), of which the Purbeck marble effigy alone is of contemporary work. The lion biting the end of the sword is an alleged reference to the curbing of the royal power by the barons. The rest of the tomb is probably of the same date as the adjacent \*Chantry of Prince Arthur, erected in 1504, two years after his death at Ludlow. Within the screen-work below are two fine effigy tombs, probably of Bp. Giffard (d. 1302) and a kinswoman. In the \*Lady Chapel are the tombs of Bp. Cantelupe (d. 1266) and Bp. Blois (d. 1236), and on the N. wall is a tablet to the second wife of Izaak Walton, with an epitaph by him (1662). To the left are a small alabaster Madonna (c. 1470) and a monument by Chantrey (to Mrs. Digby; d. 1820). The 'Worcester Crucifix,' with expressive figures of the Virgin and St. John, is a restoration (1862) of a 13th cent. work (E. end of S. aisle). The N.E. Transept is now St. George's Chapel, dedicated to the Worcestershire Regt.; and in the S.E. Transept is the tomb of Sir Griffith Ryce (d. 1523).

The many-pillared \*Caypr (adm. 6d.; entered from the S.W. Transept), built by St. Wulstan in 1084, is the second in date of the four apsidal crypts in English cathedrals. Willis apply calls it "a complex and beautiful temple," and both its complexity and its beauty must have been greater in its original and more extended form. The apsidal crypt of Canterbury is earlier, those of Winchester and Gloucester are later.

The CHAPTER LIBRARY, in a room over the S. aisle of the nave, contains some 4000 vols., including various rarities, and many MSS., particularly of canon law. Some charters and seals are displayed in the S. choir aisle.

The remains of the monastic buildings lie to the S., connected with the church by CLOISTERS (1374; restored), which are entered from the S. aisle of the nave. A second entrance on the S. aide (from College Green) is by a richly moulded late-Norman door. The bosses of the vaulting are admirable. Those in the S. walk represent the ancestors of Christ. In the N. walk adoring angels turn towards the central boss, carved with the Virgin and Child. At the W. end of this walk is a tombstone inscribed 'Miserrimus,' which inspired Wordsworth to a speculative sonnet. He was unaware that the epitaph is that of a Jacobite minor canon, unable to adjust himself to the rule of William III.

From the E. side of the cloisters we enter the CHAPTER HOUSE, originally From the E. side of the cloisters we enter the CHAPTER HOUSE, originally a circular Norman building, reconstructed externally in decagonal form about 1400. Along the S. side of the cloisters lies the \*Refectory (1370), 120 ft. long, with Norman vaulted cellars, and a magnificent though mutilated Romanesque \*Majesty, probably from the W. front of the Norman cathedral, in a 14th cent. frame. It has been restored, and is part of the King's School (adm. on application, when not in use). On the N. side of College Green is the E. wall of the Guest House. — Edgar Tower (D 4), the main entrance to College Green, was the Great Gate of the monastery. It may have been built in connection with the otherwise entirely destroyed Castle, the site of which is now the King's School garden. In return for the burial of King John, Henry III restored to the monks part of the outer hailes which had encroached. Henry III restored to the monks part of the outer bailey which had encroached upon their property. The tower got its name from its having held a statue supposed to represent King Edgar; the present statuettes date from 1909. The Water Gate leads from College Green to the Severn Bank, above which are the remains of the *Dormitory*.

George III attended the Three Choirs Festival (see p. 215) in 1788.

The Diocesan Registrar's Office (formerly St. Helen's Church), in High St., preserves the marriage-contract of William Shakespeare and Anne Hathaway.

Just to the S.E. of the cathedral is the so-called \*Com-MANDERY (D 5; adjoining No. 79 Sidbury; adm. Tues., Wed., & Thurs, in summer 2-4; 2/), a rich example of domestic architecture and the most interesting secular building in Worcester. Founded by St. Wulstan c. 1085 as a hospice for travellers, it remained a religious foundation until suppressed by Wolsey in 1524. Its prevailing character is Tudor.

In Severn St., 300 yds. S.W., are the Royal Porcelain Works, which were founded in 1751 and have occupied their present site since 1840. Since 1768 they have been famous for elaborate and costly ware, notable for its perfect finish. The works and Museum are open to visitors Mon.-Fri., 10-1, 2-5.

From the Commandery, Sidbury, Friar St. (D 4), and New St. (C4), in all three of which stand picturesque timbered houses (17th cent.), lead N, to the Old Cornmarket (B 4). The Worcestershire Archæological Society's library adjoins the fine timbered Grey Friary in Friar St. In the so-called King Charles's House (1577), in New St., Charles II found momentary refuge after the battle of Worcester.

In following High Street (C4) to the N. from the cathedral

we pass (1.) St. Helen's Church, chiefly of the 15th cent. (see above). Farther on, on the same side, is the Guildhall (C 3, 4), a handsome Oueen Anne building by Thomas White, a Worcester pupil of Wren (1721). The statues of Charles I and Charles II, as supporters of Church and State (l. & r. of entrance), together with the head of Cromwell nailed by the ears over the doorway, express significantly the politics of the 'Faithful City.' Inside are portraits of George III and Queen Charlotte by Reynolds, and a brass cannon used in the battle of Worcester. Beyond the ungainly Market Hall (r.) Church St. diverges for the church of St. Swithun, dating from 1733-36, apart from its Perp. tower, and preserving a remarkably complete set of 18th cent, interior fittings, including a magnificent three-decker \*Pulpit, with mayor's chair and sword-rest incorporated.

High St. is prolonged by The Cross (B 4), at the end of which is the church of St. Nicholas (1732; also by White), and by its continuation Foregate St. In the latter is (1.) the Berkeley

continuation Foregate St. In the latter is (1.) the Berkeley Hospital (1703), an almshouse with a typical founder's statue. Deansway (D 4, C 3) leading from the cathedral to the Severn Bridge, passes the picturesque Old Deanery (formerly the bishop's palace), St. Alban's Church (occupied by Toc H), with a Norman doorway and font, and St. Andrew's Church, demolished except for its extraordinarily slender spire (245 ft. high) erected in 1751. All Saints' (C 3) is another of White's churches, furbished up by Sir Aston Webb. The Severn Bridge (C 3) by John Gwynn (1771), but widened since, commands a good general view of the city. Sir Edward Eligar (1857-1934), the composer, was born at Upper Broadheath, 2 m. W., and died at Worcester. His cottage birthplace is now a memorial museum (adm. daily 1/), and contains interesting portraits, musical scores, etc. — Stanbrook Abbey, 3\frac{1}{2} m. S. of Worcester, is the only house of Benedictine nums in England (transferred from Cambrai in 1795; in the present abbey since 1838).

present above since 1838).

From Worcester to Wolverhampton, 30 m. (railway in 1½-2 hrs.). A 449 runs due N. — 5½ m. Ombersley (Crown & Sandys, RB. 17/6) has some good black-and-white houses. — At (11½ m.) Hartlebury (Mitre Oak, 1½ m. S., RB. 16/6, P. 9 gs.) is Hartlebury Castle, the residence of the Bp. of Worcester, founded c. 1268 but now mainly of 18th cent. work. Stourport (Swan, The Control Value animate DB 17/6 D 7 cm) is 11 m. W near an attractive cester, founded c. 1268 but now mainly of 18th cent. work. Stourport (Swan, P.R.; Areley House, private, RB. 17/6, P. 7 gs.) is 14 m. W. near an attractive reach of the Severn. — 14½ m. Kidderminster (Black Horse, RB. 19/6), an irregularly built town (37,400 inhab.) on the Stour, is noted for its carpet manufacture and has a good theatre (Playhouse). From 1641 till 1666 Richard Baxter (1615–91), the Nonconformist divine, was minister of the fine parish Church, which contains several good monuments. His pulpit is in the Unitarian chapel, while his statue stands in the Bull Ring. Another statue, beside the town hall, commemorates Sir Rowland Hill (1795–1879), the postal reformer, a native of the town. The 16–18th cent. Harvington Hall (adm. 1/6; daily 11.30-7, exc. Sun. morn. & Mon.), with 17th cent. wall-paintings and a number of 'priest-holes,' lies 3 m. E., near Chaddesley Corbett, where the 14th cent. church has a font of c. 1160. To Bewalley and Ludlow, see p. 297; to Bridgnorth and Shrewsbury, see Rte. 44. Bridgnorth and Shrewsbury, see Rtc. 44.

20 m. Stourton (Stewponey Roadhouse, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.) is 1½ m. N.E. of Kinver Edge (N.T.), a natural moorland park. At Holbeche House, near (24 m.). Himley, Catesby and others concerned in the Gunpowder Plot made a desperate stand in 1605. — 30 m. Wolverhampton, see Rte. 43.

FROM WORCESTER TO TENSURY, 21 m. (A 443). At (6 m.) Holt Heath we quit the Severn valley. Holt church (11-12th cent. details) and the remains of the 146th.

of the 14-16th cent. castle lie to the right near the river. — 10½ m. Great Willey has an Italianate "Church, with a ceiling probably by Ant. Belincei Grought from Canons, 1747) and a fine monument by Rysbrack to Lord

Foley (d. 1733) and his wife. — 12½ m. Abberley (The Elms, RB. 22/6, P. 8-13 gs.), in pleasant hilly country. We descend to the Teme valley; the famous test hill' of Shelsley Walsh is 3 m. S. beyond the river. — 21 r. Tenbury, see p. 297.

From Worcester to Shrewsbury, see Rte. 44; to Malvern and Hereford, see Rte. 39; to Oxford (London), see Rte. 33.

The Birmingham road (A 38) runs N.E. from Workster. — 664 m. Droitwich Spa (Worcestershire Brine Baths Hotel, RB. 30, P. 14-16 gs.; Raven, RB. 30,-37,6, P. 12-16 gs.; Château Impney, RB. 30,-47,6, P. 12-16 gs.; St. Andrew's House, RB. 25/6. P. 81-12 gs.; Richmond House, RB. 15/6, P. 51 gs., Ayrshire House, these three unlic.) is an ancient borough with 6453 inhab., resorted to for its strong and copious brine springs or 'wyches.' Large quantities of salt are produced also for commercial purposes. The springs rise from beds of rock-salt, 120-170 ft. below the surface of the ground, and seem to have been known to the Romans. They have radio-active properties and are useful in cases of rheumatism, neuritis, and general debility. The well-equipped Baths, the chief hotels, and the Park are in the upper part of the town. The most interesting

Church is St. Peter's, \(\frac{1}{2}\) m. S. of the centre, where Edward Winslow (1595-1655), the 'Pilgrim Father,' was baptized.

Among other points of interest are Hindlip Hall (3\frac{1}{2}\) m. S.), where (in an earlier building) some of the Gunpowder Plot conspirators lay hid for a week;

Salwarpe Court (3\) m. S.W.), a half-timbered house; and Westwood Park (1\frac{1}{2}\) m. W.), a fine Elizabethan mansion.

Leaving Stoke Prior, with its salt-works, on the right, we reach (72½ m.) Bromsgrove (Golden Cross, RB. 15/; George, RB. 14/), a town of 13,425 inhab., with a handsome Perp. church, quaint gabled houses, and a boys' school founded early in the 16th century.

Near Tardebigge, 3 m. E., where the church has a graceful spire of 1776, the flight of 30 locks on the Worcester-Birmingham canal is the longest in Britain. Redditch (29,200 inhab.; Royal), 3 m. farther E., is a straggling town noted for the manufacture of springs, needles, fish-hooks, etc.

The road now ascends between the Clent Hills (1036 ft.; 1.) and the Lickey Hills (900 ft.). Near the top is (761 m.) Chadwich Manor, an estate of the N.T. (1150 acres), a favourite week-end resort from Birmingham. We pass between Rubery, with its large mental hospitals, and Rednal (r.) with the grave of Card. Newman. — 82 m. Selly Oak, and thence to (85½ m.) Birmingham, see Rtc. 35.

## 38. FROM GLOUCESTER TO HEREFORD AND SHREWSBURY

ROAD, 83 m. A 40. 16 m. Ross. — A 49. 30 m. Hereford. — 43 m. Leominster. — 54 m. Ludlow. — 70 m. Church Stretton. — 83 m. Shrewsbury. RAHWAY, 802 m. in 3-32 hrs. Carriages are changed at Hereford. Principal Stations: 14 m. Mitchelden Road. — 18 m. Ross. — 30 m. Hereford. — 422 m. Leominster, junction for Kington. — 482 m. Woofferton, junction Tenbury (52 m.) and Cleebury Mortimer (142 m.). — 532 m. Ladiow. — 61 m. Craven Arms, junction for Knighton (121 m.), - 681 m. Church Stretton. 801 m. Shrewsbury.

Gloucester, see Rte. 30. A 40 crosses the Severn on Over Bridge, built by Telford, and runs due W. — At (7 m.) Huntley we reach the outskirts of the Forest of Dean (1.). On the right rises May Hill (969 ft.: view).

A pleasant detour may be made to the S. viâ (2½ m.) Longhope (Manor House, unlic., RB. 19/6, P. 8½ ga.) and (4 m.) Mitcheldean (p. 216).

The road now enters Herefordshire, a picturesque county bisected by the Wye, at one time the boundary between the Weish and the Saxons. Herefordshire is noted for its breed of store-cattle, and, as Fuller puts it, "this shire better answereth (as to the sound thereof) the name of Pomerania than the dukedom of Germany so called, being a continued orchard of apple-trees, whereof much cider is made." Its cider and perry are still famous.

On the left are the fine tower of the church of (13\frac{1}{2} m.) Weston-under-Penyard (Wye, P. 21/-30/, in pleasant grounds; Sandiway, unlic.) and the woods of Penyard Chase.

Just E. of Weston is the site of the Roman Arlconium, once the focus of a

thriving iron-smelting industry (c. A.D. 200-400).

16 m. Ross (Royal, RB. 18/6-22/6, P. 8-11 gs.; Swan, RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.; Valley, unlic., May-Sept., RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.; King's Head, similar charges, all four T.H.; Chase, RB, 18/6, P. 8-10 gs.), an attractive town (5400 inhab.), stands above the left bank of the Wye. Its most prominent building is the Dec. and Perp. church, from which and from the adjoining Prospect Walk the valley is seen to special advantage. Before the altar is the grave of John Kyrle (d. 1724), the 'Man of Ross' celebrated by Pope in his 'Third Moral Essay.' His house (now a shop) in the market place is marked by a bust. In the Royal Oak, in 1867. Dickens and his biographer, Forster, decided on the 'American Tour.' The adjacent Market House (1670) is raised on open arches.

BOATS may be hired from the Hope & Anchor Hotel. Descent of the Wye Valley, see Rte. 40. — MOTOR-BUSES to Malvern, Worcester, and Birmingham; Symond's Yat and Monmouth; Hereford; Ledbury; Gloucester; Blakeney; etc.

The direct road to Hereford (A 49) crosses the Wye by Wilton Bridge, with its sundial, near the ruined Wilton Castle (12-16th cent.), and, passing (19 m.) Peterstow (Pengethley, RB. 21/, P. 30/, 1 m. beyond), ascends over the flank (527 ft.) of Aconbury Hill (Axe & Cleaver Inn, RB. 15/, P. 7 gs.). More attractive are the byways which keep closer to the river and are very little longer; either E. of the Wye passing near (23 m.) Brockhampton Court (RB. 25/6, P. 9 gs.), a country-house hotel with riding and fishing; or W. of the river through (21½ m.) Hoarwithy, on a charming reach.

30 m. HEREFORD, an ancient county town (32,490 inhab.). and the seat of a bishop since 672 (when its see was detached from Lichfield), lies mainly on the left bank of the Wye. Its castle, once "high and stronge, and full of great towres," as the proximity of the Welsh marches demanded, has almost totally vanished, but many interesting old buildings remain.

Hotels. Green Dragon (a; C 4), T.H., RB. 19/6-25/; City Arms (c; C 4), T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 9 ga.; both in Broad St.; Booth Hall (C 4), High Town, RB. 16/6, P. 7; gs., 14th cent., small with good restaurant; Castle Pool (g; D 5), unlic., Castle St., RB. 17/6, P. 7; gs.; Imperial (f; B 4), Widemarsh St., RB. 17/6-21/, P. 9 gs.; Kerry Arms (d; B 5), Commercial Sq., RB. 15/6, P. 8 gs.; Hop Pole (e; B 5), P.R., Commercial Rd., RB. 15/6, P. 7 gs. Post Office (C 4), Broad St.

Post Office (C 4), Broad St.
Theatres. County, Berrington St.
(C 3), Kemble, Broad St. (C 4).
Motor-Buses from Commercial
Rd.—Boars for hire at Wye Bridge.

The broad street known as High Town (C4) is the commercial centre of Hereford. Here stands the \*Old House, a timbered house built in 1621 from the design of John Abel, to whom are due many fine timbered houses in Herefordshire. Formerly part of Butchers' Row, it was restored in 1883 and now contains a small museum (adm. 6d., weekdays 10-1, 2-5.30). In High St. is the church of All Saints (C4), with a distorted spire (212 ft.), carved oak stalls (late 14th cent.), a chained library, good modern glass, and the register of Garrick's birth.

Eign St. and Whitecross St. and Rd., continuing High St., lead to (14 m.) the White Cross (beyond B 1), a hexagonal shaft erected by Bp. Lewis Chariton in 1361 in thanksgiving for the departure of the Black Death (stepped base alone original). The markets were held here during the plague.

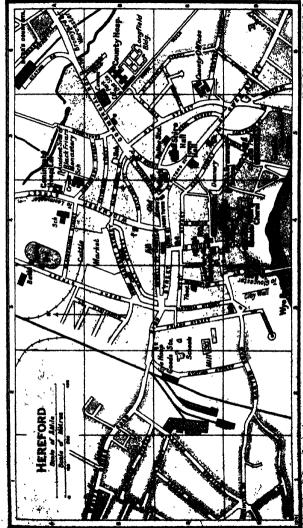
From All Saints, Broad St. leads S. to the cathedral close, passing the *Public Library*, *Art Gallery*, & *Museum* (adm. weekdays 10-6.30, Thurs. 10-5, Sun. 2-5.30). Here are a fine Roman altar and tessellated pavements from Castra Magna, interesting old farm and cider-making implements, and a good collection of English water-colours.

The \*Cathedral (C, D 4), dedicated to SS. Mary and Ethelbert, is a beautiful and interesting building, 342 ft. long, illustrating many architectural styles. Visitors usually enter by Bp. Booth's Porch, on the N. side. Services on weekdays at 8, 10, & 4.30, on Sun. at 8, 11, & 6.30.

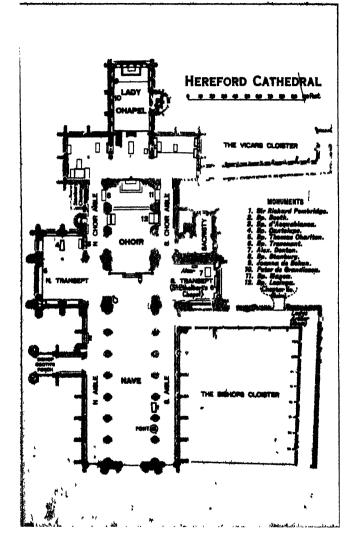
8, 10, & 4.30, on Sun. at 8, 11, & 6.30.

HISTORY. Legend has it that the ghost of St. Ethelbert of East Anglia, murdered by Offa of Mercia in 794, demanded burial at Hereford; and in 825 a successor of Offa built over the miracle-working tomb of the saint what was probably the first atone church on this site. A later Saxon church was burned down, along with the town, in the Welah invasion of 1056. The first Norman bishop, Robert de Losinga, began to rebuild the ruined church in 1079, but if, as tradition asserts, his church was circular, it must have been obliterated by Bp. Reynelm (1107-15), who is styled on his tomb 'founder of the church.' Yet the 11th cent. character of parts of the E. end suggests that Reynelm's claim is excessive. Robert de-Bethune (1131-48) completed the nave "with great solicitude and expense" and renovated the choir. William

added by Bp. Swinfield (1283–1316). The dignified Central Tower (165 ft. high), erected on the Norman piers and arches, and the Chapter House are due to Bp. Adam of Orleton (1317–27). Bp. Booth (1516–35) added the outer N. porch. The fall of the W. tower in 1786 afforded Wyatt an opportunity of pulling down the W. bay and destroying much Norman work in the nave and of serecting a new W. front after his own idea of Gothic. The latter has been replaced by a new façade in the 14th cent. style, by J. Oldrid Scott, completed in 1908. The E. end and crossing were restored in 1843, the whole building in 1856–63.



Ordinated Servery of Persons store



Interior. The NAVE (12th cent.). one of the richest Norman designs in England, though evilly treated by Wyatt (see above). who is responsible also for the present triforium, clerestory, and wooden vaulting, still preserves its real grandeur in the eight massive piers, the main arches, with their carvings and mouldings, and the noble arches that support the tower. The sculptured Font is likewise Norman. The Aisles are late-Dec. on Norman lower courses. Features of interest are the Jacobean oak pulpit and the monuments of Sir Richard Pembridge (d. 1375; S. aisle) and Bp. Booth (d. 1535; N. aisle), the latter with its original grille. - The \*North Transept, in a rich and unusual Dec. style (with some 15th cent, glass), may have been built to receive the exquisitely designed tomb of Bp. d'Acquablanca or d'Aigueblanche, called Peter of Savoy (d. 1268), but is mainly associated with the shrine of Bp. Thomas Cantelupe (d. 1282), a saint whose remains worked miracles and attracted pilgrims. The \*Pedestal of his magnificent shrine is notable for its naturalistic foliage, and figures of Templars. Under the great window, one of the largest examples of Geometrical tracery in England, is the richly canopied tomb of Bp. Thomas Charlton (d. 1344). — The \*South Transept retains its Norman character. The primitive design of the E. wall is probably due to Losinga (see above), with later work in the triforium arch above the aisle. On the wall is a triptych of the S. German school (c. 1530). Bp. Trevenant (d. 1404), who made the Perp. alterations in this transept, lies under the great S. window. On the W. side is a fireplace, and beside it a few 14th cent. stalls with original canopies. — The Tower Lantern, with its many shafts and curious gratings, was hidden by a 15th cent, roof until 1843.

In the solemn \*Chork (dedicated in 1110) the rich Norman triforium is surmounted by a graceful E.E. clerestory, which, like the vaulting, dates from the 13th century. The main arches are supported by massive piers, and the capitals of the semi-detached shafts are richly carved. At the E. end is a grand Norman arch (surmounted by a blind arcade) which originally gave upon the central one of three low apses. In the axis of this arch now rises a pier of the processional aisle belonging to Bp. de Vere's alteration (1186-99). The Choir Stalls and Bishop's Throne date from the 14th century. A marble slab opposite the throne marks the supposed spot of St. Ethelbert's shrine; on the right is a 14th cent. statue of the saint. The late 12th cent. chair to the left of the altar is said to have been used by King Stephen. The brass of Bp. Trilleck (1360) in the chancel floor is specially good.

In the N, choir aisle is the famous \*Mappa Mundi, executed on vellum by Richard of Haldingham c. 1313, a typical medieval map, with Jerusalem in the centre and Paradise at the top (i.e.

to the E.). Opening from this aisle is the \*Chantry of Bp. Stanbury (1474), with rich fan-vaulting and heraldry, and curious

capitals: the bishop's tomb is opposite.

Capitals; the dishop's tomo is composite. A door W. of it leads to the Archive Chamber, formerly entered only by a kind of drawbridge, crossing the large window in the N.W. transpt. The "genuine monastic library" here (adm. weekdays, 11-1, 2-4; 1/), said to be the largest in the world, has some interesting chained books in their original presses, including Celtic Gospels (8-9th cent.), a unique Breviary with plain-chant of the Hereford use (1265-70), and a Limoges enamel reliquary (13th cent.) with the martyrdom of St. Thomas Becket.

The East Transepts were built on the site of the Norman apsidal chapels at the end of the 14th century. In the S.E. transept is a bust, by Roubiliac, of James Thomas (d. 1757) and in the S. choir aisle are 14th cent, effigies of early bishops.

The E.E. \*LADY CHAPEL (c. 1220), despite its interior want of height, is beautiful, especially the clustered window-shafts and the E. end with its five lancets (restored). On the S. side is the 15th cent, tomb of Precentor Swinfield (with his 'swine' rebus); some of the windows contain 14th cent. glass from St. Peter's church. Behind an open screen of painted stone is the \*Audley Chantry (1492-1502), with a lierne-vaulted upper chamber. On the N. side are the fine tomb of Sir Peter de Grandison (d. 1358), nephew of Cantelupe, and the monument of Joanna de Bohun (d. 1327), under a painted arch. On this side is the entrance to the E.E. CRYPT (adm. 3d.), the one instance of an English crypt founded later than the 11th century.

Century.

A covered walk, with finely carved oak roof, known as the Vicars' Cloister, leads from the S.E. transept to the COLLEGE OF VICARS-CHORAL (D 4), built round a quadrangle (1472). A second cloister, of two walks (Perp.), known as the Bishop's Cloister, with vigorous grotesques and unusually elaborate tracery, is entered from the S. side of the nave. In the E. walk is the doorway of the decagonal Chapter House, which was stripped of lead in the Civil War and used as a quarry in the 18th cent.; the foundations may be seen in a garden between the two cloisters. The square tower, with an upper chamber, at the S.E. corner has always been called the 'Ladye Arbour.' On the W. side is the Muniment Room (1897). — Three Choirs Festival, see p. 215.

The Bishop's Palace (D 4) stands to the S., between the cathedral and the river. It contains a Norman hall with timber pillars. In Gwynne St., on the wall of the bishop's garden, is a tablet marking the alleged birthplace of Nell

wall of the bishop's garden, is a tablet marking the alleged birthplace of Nell Gwynne (1650-87). The Cathedral School (D 4), E. of the cathedral, dates from the 14th century. — In Berrington St. (B 3), nearly opposite the theatre, zer some quaint half-timbered almshouses.

Just S.E. of the cathedral close, on the river, is CASTLE GREEN (D 5), preserving the memory of the old castle; the pool on its N. side was part of the moat. In the middle is a column to Nelson. We return to High Town via St. Owen St., passing the Town Hall (1904), the Shire Hall (C 5; by Smirke, 1819), a statue of Sir G. Cornewall Lewis (d. 1863; by Marochetti), and St. Peter's Church (C 5; 13th cent. steeple: 15th cent. stalls).

In Widemarsh St. (A, B 4), which runs N. from High Town, is the Raven Inn (on the right; formerly the 'Angel'), where David Garrick (1717-79) was born. Coningsby Hospital (A 4), or Black Cross Hospital, † m. farther on, is an alimshouse for old soldiers and servants, erected in 1814 on the site of a com-

mandery of the Knights Hospitallers, with a chapel of c. 1200. The inmates (occasionally at least) wear a red uniform; the visitor is shown round by the 'Corporal' (gratuity). In the garden are a Preaching Cross (c. 1370) and other relics of a momastery of Black Friars (c. 1322).

Among polints of interest in the vicinity are Kenchester (5 m. W.), the site of Castra Magna, the Roman settlement nearest Hereford, and Dinedor Hill (3 m. S.), with a British camp and a view.

A longer excursion leads S.W. to (7½ m.) Kilpeck, where the well-restored "Church is one of the finest remaining examples of enriched Norman work on a commaratively wall scale. The remarkable sculpture on the S. document.

on a comparatively small scale. The remarkable scalepture on the S. doorway and W. window, showing Celtic influence, should be specially noticed. We may go on thence via St. Devereux to (11 m.) Abbey Dore, where the \*Church consists of the choir and transpts of a Cistercian abbey-church of 1147. From Hereford to Malvern and Worcester, see Rte. 39; to Hay, Aber-

gavenny, etc., see the Blue Guide to Wales.

Beyond Hereford A 49 runs N., through the Lugg valley and over the wooded Dinmore Hill, to (39 m.) Hope-under-Dinmore. Hampton Court,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. E., is a castellated mansion built by Sir Rowland Lenthall with the ransom of prisoners taken at Agincourt (1415).

43 m. Leominster (pron. 'Lemster'; Talbot, RB. 19/6-25/, P. 9 gs.; Royal Oak, RB. 17/6-21/, P. 10 gs.), a town of 6300 inhab.. once a famous wool market, celebrated by the poet Drayton, stands on the Lugg. The \*Church of SS. Peter & Paul, formerly part of a Benedictine priory, illustrates every style from Norman to Perpendicular. The present nave, added in 1239 as the church of the laity, is remarkable for its beautiful Perp. window, 45 ft. high. The 14th cent. S. aisle has fine ballflower ornamentation. The ancient ducking-stool in the N. aisle was last used in 1809. In the park to the S. is Grange Court, a timber building erected in 1633 by John Abel, the 'king's carpenter,' as the Market House, and from 1750 the Town Hall: it was removed to its present site in 1853. On the Clarke Almshouses (1736; rebuilt 1874) is a quaint effigy over a trenchant inscription in favour of thrift.

Chant inscription in Iavour of thirit.

A 44 leads W. viâ (7 m.) Pembridge (New Inn), a large village with a rustic Tudor market hall and a 14th cent. church with a detached timber \*Belfry, to (14 m.) Kington (Burton House, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; Oxford Arms, RB. 15/6, P. 8 gs.), a small town (with another good church), where Mrs. Siddons made her début in a barn in 1772 or 1773. The return may be made through Shobdon, 3 m. N. of Pembridge, with a 'Gothick' church of 1755. Parts of its Norman predecessor, with carving recalling Kilpeck, have been erected on a hill to the north. Thence Leominster is regained viâ Mortimer's Cross, where the Yorkists defeated the Lancastrians in 1461. — Weobley (Unicorn House, unlic., RB. 18/6, P. 6 gs.), 8 m. S.W., is notable for its half-timbered houses and a fine 13-14th cent. church with a graceful steeple.

At (501 m.) Woofferton (Salwey Arms, RB. 17/6, P. 32/) we enter Shropshire and reach the valley of the Teme. Orleton Court, 2 m. S.W., is a good timbered mansion (16th cent.).

FROM WOOFFERTON TO KIDDERMINSTER, 23 m. (A 456). - 5 m. Tenbury Wells (Swan, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.) has mineral wells and a church containing interesting monuments, including one to the parents of Lady Lucy of Charlecote. St. Michael's College, founded by Sir F. Gore Queeley as a school of church music, has an important library where the MS treasures include Handel's 'Messiah,' — Continuing E., we traverse Wyre Forest. — 20 m.

Bewdley (George, RB. 14), P. 7 gs.; Royal), a quiet old town (4900 inhab.) on the Severn, manufacturing combs and horn goods, was the birthplace of Earl Baldwin (1867-1947). The church (1745) is by E. and R. Woodward, the bridge by Telford.—23 m. Kidderminster, see p. 291.

Shropshire, or Salop, is the largest inland county of England and a border-county towards Wales, which latter fact enlivened its early history. The portions next Wales are generally hilly or even mountainous, while to the N, and E. of the Severn extend fertile plains, in which the numerous meres are a characteristic feature. The region about Ludlow is celebrated in A. E. Housman's 'A Shropshire Lad.'

54 m. LUDLOW (Angel, RB. 20/-31/6, P. 10-12 gs.; Bull, RB. 17/6, P. 7 gs.; Feathers, RB. 21/-27/6, P. 13½ gs., all three in fine old houses), finely "seated upon a hill at the joyning of the Teme and the river Corve." is an interesting and attractive old town (6450 inhab.).

Entering the town from the S. we traverse the suburb of Ludford, with a 13th cent, church (St. Giles) and Ludford House (14th cent.), and cross the Teme by Ludford Bridge (\*View). Thence Broad St., passing through Broad Gate, the only survivor of seven town gates, ascends, past some of the most interesting old houses in Ludlow, to the Butter Cross (18th cent.).

From the Butter Cross High St. leads W. to Castle Sq. in which is the Tudor Castle Lodge. — The imposing \*Castle (adm. 1/, 10.30-1, 2-4.30 or 7.30; Sun, in winter on application). begun by Roger de Lacy in 1086 but with additions down to 1581, was long the seat of the Lords President of the Marches. but was suffered to fall into ruin in the 18th century.

Over the 14th cent. Gateway by which we enter the Castle Green were the rooms in which Samuel Butler (then steward of the Earl of Carbery) wrote a great part of 'Hudibras' (1661-62). — In front is Mortimer's Tower, the alleged prison of Hugh de Mortimer, a sturdy opponent of Henry II. Beyond the inner most rises the Norman Keep (110 ft. high; "View), the oldest part of the castle. In the inner ward stands a late-Norman "Round Chapel. To the W. are the suite of rooms in which Prince Arthur, elder brother of Henry VIII, died in 1502, the year after his marriage with Catherine of Aragon; the Great Hall (now roofless) in which Milton's masque of 'Comus' was presented in 1634, when the Earl of Bridgewater came to Ludlow to take up his appointment as lord-lieutenant of Wales (1631); and the Pendover Tower with the rooms occupied by the little Edward V and his brother in 1483, before they rode to London and their fate in the Tower.

The noble parish church of St. Lawrence has a good 15th cent. tower (130 ft.), a remarkable E. window (15th cent. glass), a 14th cent. Jesse window in the Lady Chapel, and a hexagonal porch (comp. p. 143). The reredos, misericords, and screens, and the monuments, in the chancel, of officials and lords of the Welsh Marches, all repay examination. The oldest tomb is that of Ambrosia (d. 1574), sister of Sir Philip Sidney. The ashes of the poet A. E. Housman (1859–1936) lie in the churchyard.

Opposite the E. end of the church stands the picturesque Reader's House (9-7; adm. 6d.), a half-timbered Tudor edifice with a Jacobean porch, incorporating some fragments of a much older stone 'church house,' acquired in the 14th or 15th cent, by the ancient Palmers' Guild. In the 18th cent, it was the residence of the 'reader,' an assistant to the rector of the parish.

Bull Ring and Corve St. (l.) lead N. to the station, passing the Feathers Hotel, a notable Tudor half-timbered house with

Jacobean carving, and the Post Office.

The surroundings are very attractive. Pleasant wooded walks skirt the Teme, on which boats may be hired; while to the E. and N.E. rise the Cles Hills, best reached by the road to Bridgnorth (20 m.) viå (10 m.) Burwarton (800 ft.) and (11 m.) Cleobury North. Titterstone Clee (1749 ft.; \*View) rises to the S. of this road, Brown Clee (1790 ft.) to the N. — A fine round may be completed by going on from Cleobury North to (13\frac{1}{2}\text{ m.) Dittor Priors (758 ft.; Howard Arms, P.R.) and thence, viå Abdon and (18 m.) Heath, with its small but complete Norman church, descending Corve Dale, the broad valley between the Cles Hills and the long ridge of Weylock Edge (800.950 ft.) — A 44117 the Clee Hills and the long ridge of Wenlock Edge (800-950 ft.). — A 4117 from Ludlow crosses the S. side of the Clee Hills and goes on to (112 m.) Cleobury Mortimer (Talbot), a little town where the restored church has a Trans. Norman tower and some good 13th cent. work.

To the W. of Ludlow is (8½ m.) Leintwardine (Lion, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.), with the tomb of Gen. Tarleton (1754–1833), who served in the American War of Independence. The return thence should be made by (12½ m.) Wigmore, with the huge ruin of the castle of the Mortimers (12–14th cent.), and over Bringewood Chase (High Vinnals, 1235 ft.), 3 m. S.W. of Ludlow.

561 m. Bromfield preserves remains of a 12th cent. priory in its parish church and elsewhere. — 631 m. \*Stokesav Castle is the oldest and probably the finest example in England of a moated and fortified manor house (9-6 or dusk, closed Tues.: adm. 1/). It has two towers (1115 and 1284), a gatehouse (1570), and a great hall (1284), and belonged to the Lords Craven in 1627-1869. - 641 m. Craven Arms (Craven Arms, P.R., RB. 16/6, P.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  gs.) is important as the junction of the main railway to Central Wales.

B 4368 leads W. to (8½ m.) Chun (Sun, RB. 15/, P. 7 gs.; Buffalo, RB. 14/, P. 6 gs.), a remote little town with an old bridge and a poorly restored Norman church. The ruined castle, dating from the reign of Stephen, is sometimes identified with the 'Garde Doloureuse' of Scott's 'Betrothed.' Lord Clive bought the estate of Walcot Park (4 m. N.E. of Clun) in 1760. — Bishop's Castle (Castle, RB. 15/, P. 10 gs.), 11 m. N.W. of Craven Arms, is another little town with quaint houses and shops, but no longer a castle.

70 m. Church Stretton (Longmynd, RB. 21/6, P. 10 gs.; The Hotel, RB. 20/, P. 10 gs.; Sandford, RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs.; All Stretton Hall; Denehurst, unlic., RB. 15/, P. 7½ gs.), a highlying health-resort (2580 inhab.), is well situated at c. 650 ft. on the Longmynd (1696 ft.; view), which rises to the W., and has a good golf course.

Attractive walks may be taken to Cardingmill Valley, N.W. of the town; to Caer Caradoc (1506 ft.; 2 m. N.E.), with a British camp and Caractacus's Cave; to the top of the Longmynd, etc. — The line of the Roman Watling Street, between Leintwardine (Bravonium) and Wrozeter (Uriconium), lies

E. of the railway.

731 m. Leebotwood (Pound Inn, P.R.). — About 1 m. N.W. of (764 m.) Dorrington is the 13th cent. church of Stapleton. which prior to 1300 consisted of two stories (the lower one perhaps intended for a store), and 2 m. N.E. is Condover, where the church has a 17th cent, nave, formed by throwing the early nave and N. aisle into one after the fall of the central tower (1660). The N. transept is late-Norman. Condover Hall, a fine stone house of 1598, is now a home for blind children. + 83 m. Shrewsbury, see Rte. 44.

# 39. FROM HEREFORD TO MALVERN AND WORCESTER

Road, 30 m. (A 438, A 417, A 449). — 143 m. Ledbury. — 22 m Great Malvern. — 30 m. Worcester. — Worcester may be reached also (28 m.) by A 465 and A 44 vià (14 m.) Bromyard (Falcon, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.); or (26 m.) by A 4103 (poor road) vià (13 m.) Fromes Hill and Storridge. — Motoral by the first two routes.

RAILWAY, 29½ m. in ½—1½ hr. Principal Stations: 13½ m. Ledbury, junction for Gloucester viå Newent. ——17½ m. Colwall. ——19½ m. Malvern Wells. ——2½ m. dreat Malvern. —22½ m. Malvern Llnk. —29½ m. 21½ m. Great Malvern. —22½ m. Malvern Llnk. —29½ m.

Worcester (Foregate Street and Shrub Hill).

Hereford, see Rte. 38. The road traverses a rich country of orchards and hop-gardens. — 8 m. Tarrington (Foley Arms). — 141 m. Ledbury (Feathers, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; Old Talbot, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.; Royal Oak, RB. 14/6, P. 7 gs.) is a small town (3700 inhab.) on the Ledden. The Market House (1633). though much restored, still rests on its sixteen original oaken pillars. The large Church, with a massive detached tower. exhibits various stages of architecture from Romanesque to Perpendicular. The chapel of St. Catherine is said to be dedicated to a purely local saint of that name. In the churchyard lies Jacob Tonson (d. 1736), the publisher of Dryden and Pope. Ledbury was the birthplace of the poets William Langland (1330?-1400?) and John Masefield (1878), and many of the earlier narrative poems of the latter contain local allusions. The early years of Mrs. Browning were spent at Hope End, a house 12 m. N. Ledbury House is a good timbered structure (16th cent.).

About 2 m. S.E. is Eastnor Castle (open 2-6 on summer BH., or by appointment; 1/6), a 'Gothick' edifice of 1810-17 by Smirke, with additions by Pugin, where the treasures, with the exception of the armour of Charles V's body-guard, are swamped by the hideous decoration. The Tewkesbury road goes on thence to (7 m.) \*Birtsmoreton Court (adm. Sun. & BH., Easter-Sept., 2/6), a delightfully unapoint 12-16th cent. mosted manor. Here Wolsey was chaplain c. 1503-7, and Wm. Huskisson was born in 1770. — Bosbury, 3 m. N. of Ledbury, has many interesting old houses with ornamented bargeboards. The church contains the oldest signed monument in England (by Gohn Guldo, 1573). Castle Frome, 1½ m. farther N., has a magnificent \*Font, (c. 1150) with a vivid Baptism of Christ of the Hereford school of sculpture.

The railway tunnels through the Malvern Hills, but the road climbs to (18 m.) Wynd's Point (830 ft.; British Camp Hotel, RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.), the pass between the Herefordshire Beacon (1114 ft.) and the main ridge.

The Beacon was once crowned by a huge and strong British camp, where, according to tradition, Caractacus was captured in A.D. 75. At Wynd's Point is the country-house long occupied by Jenny Lind (Mme Goldachmidt). Malvern may be reached thence by the Jubilee Drive.

20 m. Malvern Wells; 22 m. Great Malvern; 23 m. Malvern Link.

MALVERN (21,681 inhab.), a place of note in ecclesiastical history, attracts by the beauty of its situation and environs.

the purity of its air, and medicinal quality of its springs. The name is shared by seven contiguous places at the base or on the slope of the MALVERN HILLS, a short and narrow range of igneous rocks (8½ m. long, ½-1 m. wide) with about twenty summits (1000-1400 ft.), rising with unexpected charm out of the Severn plain. The town of Great Malvern, at the N. end of the chain, is the chief of the group, but pleasant (and quieter) quarters may be obtained in any of the villages. The whole region was once a royal chase.

Hotels. At Great Malvern: Foley Arms, RB. 24/6, P. 12\frac{1}{2} gs.; Abbey, RB. 25/9, P. 12 gs.; Beauchamp, RB. 17/6, P. 71\frac{1}{2} gs.; Tudor, high up, RB. 21/, P. 11\frac{1}{2} gs.; Unlic.: Montrose, RB. 17/6, P. 71\frac{1}{2} gs.; Gloth Hill, RB. 21/, P. 8 gs.; Granta, Broomhill, and many others. — At Malvern Wells: May Place; Hornyold Arms, RB. 17/6, P. 31. S. — At West Malvern: Westminster Arms, RB. 21/, P. 9-12 gs.—At Colwall, on the W. side of the hills: Park, RB. 18/9, P. 7-11 gs.; Horse & Jockey, RB. 17/6, P. 9\frac{1}{2} gs.

Motor-Buses to Malvern Link, Malvern Wells, West Malvern, British Camp, Colwall, etc.; also two Worcester, Droitwich, and Birmingham; Tewkesbury; Evesham and Stratford; Ledbury and Hereford; Gloucester; Ross and Whitchurch; etc.

Amusements. Theatre, with annual dramatic festival in Aug., and Winter Garden, in Grange Rd.—GOLF COURSE at Malvern Wells.—RACECOURSE (steeplechases) at Colwall.—SWIMMING POOL, Grange Rd.

Great Malvern possesses one of the chief springs, St. Ann's Well, situated on the slope of the Worcestershire Beacon, 750 ft. above the sea. The fine \*Priory Church appears when viewed from without to be wholly a Perp. edifice of the 15th cent., but the interior reveals the Norman nave of the original 11th cent. building. The fine tower (ascent 6d.) resembles that of Gloucester Cathedral.

The church is notable for its 15-16th cent. glass, the finest windows being those in the S.B. chapel (St. Anne's), the E. window, the six high windows in the choir, and the N. transept window (with a portrait of Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII). The tiles (1453-58), set in the choir-screen, are of local manufacture, and the misericords and monuments deserve attention.—William Langland, author of 'The Vision of Piers Plowman,' a famous poem in the Midland dialect, was probably educated in Malvern Priory, of which a restored Perp, gateway remains above the church.

Malvern College (520 boys; 1863), on the S. side of the town, ranks high among English public schools; in 1941-42 it was the training establishment for Free French cadets. In the Cemetery, near the station, lies Jenny Lind (1820-87). — At Malvern Wells, S. of Great Malvern, is the Holy Well (680 ft.). At Little Malvern, still farther S., are the remains of a Benedictine Priory (Perp.), founded in the 12th century. Sir Edward Elgar (1857-1934) is buried in the R.C. cemetery. West Malvern is the only one of the group which commands views towards the W. (Herefordshire hills). The Royal Well (1150 ft.) is near it. North Malvern still has its old stocks and whipping-post.

The chief Malvera Hilla, from N. to S., are West Hill, North Hill, Sugarloof Hill, Worcester Beacon, Herefordshire Beacon or Camp Hill, Swinyard Hill, Midsammer Hill, Hollybush Hill, Ragged Stone, and Gloucester Beacon or Chase (or Reys) End. Most of their summits are accessible by easy path, with banches. — North Hill (1307 ft.) is ascended via the Iry Scar Rock (\frac{1}{2} hr.;

good view of Great Malvern and its church). Worcestershire Beacon (1395 ft.), the highest (the "lonely height" of Macaulsy), is ascended from Great Malvern in \( \frac{1}{2}\) hr. The "View includes 15 "fair counties," the cathedrais of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester, the abbeys of Malvern, Tewkesbury, Deerhurst, Evesham, and Pershore, the Wrekin (N.), and the Brecknock Hills (W.).—To the S. of this is the Wyche Pass (900 ft.), beyond which we may follow the ridge to Wynd's Point and (3 m.) the Herefordshire Beacon (see above).

The Worcester road descends to the Teme valley, which it crosses at (27 m.) *Powick Bridge*. — 30 m. Worcester, see Rte. 37s.

#### 40. FROM ROSS TO CHEPSTOW. THE WYE VALLEY

ROAD, 27 m. A 40. 5 m. Goodrich. — 6\frac{1}{2} m. Whitchurch (for Symond's Yat, 1\frac{1}{2} m.). — 11 m. Monmouth. — A 466. 21\frac{1}{2} m. Tintern. — 27 m. Chepstow. The road keeps to the right bank of the river, except between Monmouth and St. Briavels. MOTOR-BUSES from Ross via Monmouth to Raglan, and from Monmouth to Chepstow.

RAILWAY, 27½ m. Weekdays only, in 1½-2½ hrs., a slow journey, but the railway line hugs the river a great part of the way and offers good, though fleeting, glimpses of its charms. Carriages are changed at Monmouth (Troy). Principal Stations: 4 m. Kerne Bridge (for Goodrich).—5½ m. Lydbrook Junction.—7½ m. Symond's Yat.—12½ m. Monmouth (May Hill, for the town).—13 m. Monmouth (Troy; junction for Raglan and Pontypool Rd.).—18½ m. St. Briavels.—22 m. Tintern.—27½ m. Chepstow. Trains go on thence to Severn Tunnel Junction, where connections may be made for Bristol, South Wyles and London.

South Wales, and London.

The Wye (Weish Gwy, water) rises on the slopes of Plynlimon in Wales, 15 m. E. of Aberystwyth and only 2 m. from the headwaters of the Severn. It flows to the S.E. vià Rhayader, Builth Wells, and Hay to Hereford, and then to the S., joining the Severn near Chepstow after a course of 130 m. The most beautiful scenery is on the section between Gloucestershire and Monmouthshire. The Wye, like the Severn, is a good salmon stream, and its flasheries are valuable. The 'coracle,' still seen up to 1914 on the Wye, a portable boat shaped like half a walnut and made of tarred canvas on a light frame, perpetuates an ancient British type.

Walkers may spend a very pleasant week in following the whole course of

Walkers may spend a very pleasant week in following the whole course of the river from source to mouth, but the majority of tourists will content themselves with a visit to the "Lower Wys, which affords some of the loveliest river-scenery in Britain ("a succession of nameless beauties"). Ross is the usual starting-point for a visit to the Lower Wye, but the trip is some begun at Hereford (see Rte. 38). Parts of the river should be explored by boat especially in the neighbourhood of Ross and Symond's Yat; but the tidal reach (extending below Tintern) is less attractive at low water. Various good combinations of road, rail, and river are possible.

From Ross (see Rte. 38) we cross the river and turn left on A 40.—5 m. Goodrich (Ye Hostelrie, T.H., RB. 16/, P. 7 gs.). \*Goodrich Castle (adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2) is an imposing ruin finely situated above the Wye; the keep dates from 1160-70, the rest from the 13-14th centuries. Here Wordsworth met the little girl who inspired 'We are Seven' (1793). Below Kerne Bridge, ½ m. E., the river makes a long loop and the scenery becomes more diversified.

The right bank now belongs to Herefordshire, the left bank to Gloucestershire (Forest of Dean). A road follows the latter past *Drybrook* (1½ m. from Goodrich; Euroctydon) as far as *Lydbrook* (3½ m.; Courtfield Arms, RB. 21/, P. £7) and *Lydbrook Junction* (4 m.).

At (6½ m.) Whitchurch (Doward, RB. 15/6, P. 7 gs.), on the main road, P. Wilson Steer (1860-1942) lived in 1863-80. A

road (B 4164), followed by the motor-bus, diverges on the left for the popular village of Symond's Yat (11 m.; pron. 'Sim-'). The hotels (Royal, Mar.-Oct., RB. 25, P. 12 gs.; Paddocks, RB. 19/6, P. 10 gs.; Wye Rapids, Apr.-Oct., RB. 21, P. 101 gs.; Olde Ferrie Inn, Mar.-Oct., small, RB. 15/6) lie near the water's edge, mostly on the W. bank, at the foot of the precipitous rocks which here wall the Wye. A ferry crosses the river and motor-launches and rowing boats are available, but the excursion downstream is normally checked by the rapids below the village. The famous hill of Symond's Yat (473 ft.) rises between two reaches of the river which at their nearest points are only c. 500 vds. apart: the summit (4 hr. on foot) commands a wonderful \*View in which the serpentine loops of the river are framed in the rich pastoral and woodland landscape with charming effect. Below, to the E., are the steep Coldwell Rocks. where the Wve makes a wide bend to the N.; while to the S.W. the river sweeps round the Great Doward (661 ft.), crowned with an old encampment. Farther S.W. are the beautiful woods of Ladv Park.

Beyond (8<sup>2</sup> m.) the fine woods of Wyaston Leys our road

enters Monmouthshire and the valley expands.

The interesting border-county of Monmouthshire, though strongly Welsh in character, as its place-names testify, and largely peopled by Celts, was included among English counties by Henry VIII in 1535, but is still reckoned with Weles for most administrative purposes. The portion E. of the Usk is undulating and rural, while that to the W. (by far the most populous) is mountainous, with valleys disfigured by ironworks and collieries. In this county are the Roman stations at Caerleon and Caerwent, and the medieval ruins of Tintern, Raglan, and Llanthony.

11 m. Monmouth (Beaufort Arms, T.H., RB. 19/6, P. 91 gs., King's Head, T.H., RB. 18/, P. 8½ gs.; White Swan, RB. 15/6, P. 7½ gs.; Angel, T.H., RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.), until 1939 the county town (5450 inhab.), stands finely between the Wye and the Monnow. Henry V (1387-1422; 'Harry of Monmouth') was born in the castle, and his statue adorns the Shire Hall (1724) in Agincourt Square. In front of the hall is a bronze statue (by Goscombe John) of the Hon. C. S. Rolls, the aviator, accidentally killed in 1910. The Museum (adm. 1/), behind the hall, contains an exceptionally fine collection of Nelson relics and portraits. To the N.W. of the square are the remains of the Castle. The 12th cent. Great Tower survives, and within the castle ward is Great Castle House, a mansion of 1673 now an officers' mess (adm. on application exc. Sat. aft. & Sun.), which has richly decorated plaster ceilings. St. Mary's was originally the church of a Benedictine priory where Geoffrey of Monmouth (d. 1154), who was born in the town, may have been a monk; largely rebuilt in 1881, it retains a graceful Dec. spire. The 13th cent. Gateway on the old Monnow bridge is a unique example in England of a fortified gateway actually standing on a bridge. Just beyond is the part-Norman Church of St. Thomas Becket. 'Monmouth caps' (Henry V. iv. 7) were worn by soldiers.

A fine road (A 4136) crosses the Wye and climbs round the N. side of Kymin Hill (850 ft.; N.T.), with a 'temple' in honour of Nelson's admirals, which commands a \*View over the Wye and Monnow. Another fine \*View is

which commands a "View over the Wye and Monnow. Another fine "View is obtained from the Buckstone (915 ft.), a rocking stone, 1½ m. farther on; the road goes on to (3½ m.) Staunton, with a church dating in part from 1400. — MOTOR-BUSES to Tintern and Chepstow: Coleford and Lydney; Ross and Cloucester; Hereford; Ragian and Usk; etc.

FROM MONMOUTH TO USK, 13 m. (more fully described in the Blue Guide to Wales). 8 m. Ragian (Beaufort Arms, T.H., RB, 171, P. 7½ gs.). \*Ragian Castle (adm. 1/; closed Sun. morning), one of the most superb ruins in England, dating from c. 1435, was defended for 10 weeks in 1646 against Fairfax by the octogenarian Marquess of Worcester. Here his son, later second Marquess, invested and set us. a 'wester commanding agains' described in his 'Centiures of invented and set up a 'water commanding engine,' described in his 'Century of Inventions' (1663). Field Marshal Lord Raglan (d. 1855), of Crimean War fame, took his title from this town. — 13 m. Usk (Three Salmons, RB. 17), P. 8 gs.) is a small town on the Usk, frequented by anglers, with a 13th cent.

castle (adm. 6d. daily) and church.

We cross the Wye and turn right on A 466 beyond May Hill station. The valley contracts and road, rail, and river run side by side with the remains of Offa's Dyke on the E. ridge high above. At (174 m.) Bigsweir Bridge, with St. Briavels station, 2 m. from its village, we regain the W. bank. — 321 m. Llandogo (Old Farmhouse, unlic.) is beautifully situated in a fold of the steep wooded hills. Just below (201 m.) Brockweir are Tintern station and Tintern Parva (Wye Valley, RB. 15/6, P. 7 gs.), then, beyond a loop, we reach (212 m.) Tintern (Beaufort, facing abbey, RB. 21/, P. 11 gs.; Royal George, T.H., RB. 17/, P. 71 gs.).

\*TINTERN ABBEY (adm. 1/ daily; Sun. from 2), on a strip of level river-margin, encircled by wooded hills, is the most romantic Cistercian ruin in England. It was founded in 1131, but most of the present ruins including the church are due to a rebuilding of c. 1220-87. Though roofless, the church retains its clerestory and much of its tracery, notably the great W. window, and is notable for its beauty of composition and

delicacy of execution.

The road climbs into wooded country, through which occasional delightful views are obtained of the Wye. At 242 m. a lane on the right gives access to a path leading in c. 15 min. to the top of the \*Wyndcliff (650 ft.; the 'y' is pron. long), which displays one of the most remarkable and beautiful views in England ("the grouping of the landscape is perfect"), over a wide bend of the Wye. To the S. the Severn is prominent, and beyond it are the Mendips, with the Cotswolds to the E. — 39 m. St. Arvan's (Piercefield, RB. 14/6, P. 7 gs.). On the left is Piercefield Park, with the Chepstow racecourse.

27 m. Chepstow (George, T.H., RB. 18/, P. 81 gs.; Beaufort RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.) an old market town (5300 inhab.) and formerly an important port, stands on the W. bank of the Wye, 2 m. above its junction with the Severa. \*Chepstow Castle (open daily, 8-dusk; 1/) is of great extent and in tolerable preservation. highly picturesque in form, and strikingly situated on a steep platform of rock, washed by the Wve. It is mainly of Edwardian date (14th cent.), but between the second and the third of its four courts is, though much altered, the original Norman keep (late 11th cent.). Henry Marten (1602-80), the regicide. was confined for 20 years in the fine S.E. drum-tower, and Jeremy Taylor also was imprisoned here in 1655. The church of St. Mary, near the bridge, is largely Norman (nave, W. door, etc.). The 13th cent. Town Walls may be traced for most of their course, and the 16th cent. W. gate still spans the main street.

Chepstow is a good centre for excursions, of which the most popular is that to (3 m.) the Wyndcliff and (5½ m.) Tintern Abbey (bus; boat practicable if tide suits).— Raglan may be reached either via Monmouth or by direct road (12 m.).— Caldicot Castle, 5½ m. S.W., is a good specimen of military architecture (round keep of 13th cent., etc.), remarkable for the perfection of its masonry. About 2 m. N.W. is Caerwent, the Venta Silurum of the Romans. an advanced post of considerable importance, parts of the walls, bastions, and other works of which have been brought to light (more fully described in the Blue Guide to Wales). - From Chepstow to Gloucester, see p. 216.

### 41. FROM LONDON TO CHESTER (LIVERPOOL. MANCHESTER)

The ROADS from London to Chester, Liverpool, and Manchester are given

The ROADS from London to Chester, Liverpool, and Manchester are given in the reverse direction on pp. 395, 404.

RARLWAY from Euston to Chester, 179½ m. in 3½ 4½ hrs.; to Liverpool, 193½ m. in 4-4½ hrs.; to Manchester, 188¾ m. in 4-4½ hrs. Some of the Manchester expresses diverge at Colwich or Stafford and run viā (146 m.) Stokeon-Trent and (165½ m.) Macclesfield. — Principal Stations: To (82½ m.) Rugby, see Rts. 343.—97 m. Nuneaton.—102½ m. Atherstone.—110 m. Tamworth.—116½ m. Lichfield.—124½ m. Rugsley.—127½ m. Colwich.—133½ m. Stafford, junction for Uttoxeter (15½ m.), Steke-on-Trent (16 m.), etc.—158 m. Crewe is the point of divergence of the lines to Chester, to Liverpool; to Manchester and to the North.

etc. — 13s m. trews is the point of divergence of the lines to Chester, to Liverpool, to Manchester, and to the North.

To CHESTER: 1684 m. Beeston Castle & Tarporley. — 1794 m. Chester. To Liverpool: 1604 m. Ruscorn. — 1934 m. Liverpool (Lime St.).

To MANCHESTER: 1624 m. Sandbach. — 175 m. Alderley Edge. — 183 m. Stockpert. — 1884 m. Manchester (London Rd.).

For other railway routes to Chester and Liverpool, see p. 395; to Man-

chester, see p. 404.

From London by A 5 to (53 m.) Stony Stratford, see Rte. 45; thence to (69 m.) Weedon, see Rte. 34B. The Chester road follows the line of the Roman WatLING STREET, except for a few miles on either side of (75½ m.) Kilsby. About 2½ m. S. is Ashby St. Ledgers, with the 16-17th cent. manor house of Robert Catesby (a meeting-place of the Gunpowder Plot conspirators) and a church containing 14th cent. wall-paintings.

A detour of 4 m. to the left, via Hillmorton, with the Post Office wireless station and a church containing 14th cent. effigies, leads to Rugby (Grand, RB. 25/-35/; Three Horseshoes, RB. 25/; Crescent, RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.), a town of 45,400 inhab., is 1 m. S. of the L.M.R. station (the 'Mugby Junction' of Charles Dickens), 1 m. W. of the E.R. station, and 82 m. from

London. It has important engineering works and is noted hunting centre.

Rugby School, one of the leading public schools of England, was founded in 1567 by the bequest of Lawrence Sheriff, a member of the Grocers' Company, 1367 by the bequest of Lawrence Sheriff, a member of the Grocers' Company, though the present school-buildings date only from the 19th centurry. Matchew Arnold's poem 'Rugby Chapel' (1857) refers to the predecessor of the present chapel (by Butterfield; 1872), which has stained glass from Aetschot. Another chapel has been built as a war memorial (1920-23). A statue, by Brock, commemorates Thomas Hughes (1822-96), author of 'Tom Brown's School Days.' On the 'Doctor's Wall' is a tablet commemorating "the exploit of William Webb Ellis, who, with a fine disregard for the Rules of Football as played in his time, first took the ball in his arms and ran with it, thus originating the disrigating for the Rules of the Buthus Genera, 1823."

rootball as played in his time, first took the ball in his arms and ran with it, thus originating the distinctive feature of the Rugby Game, A.D. 1823."

The school first attained eminence under the headmasterahip (1828-42) of Dr. Thomas Arnold, who revolutionised the whole system of public school teaching. Famous "Rugbeians' include Sir Richard Temple, Landor, Dean Stanley, Matthew Arnold, Thomas Hughes, C. L. Dodgson ("Lewis Carroll"), Arthur Hugh Clough, and Rupert Brooke (1887-1915; born at Rugby), Sir Norman Lockyer (1836-1920), the astronomer and scientific journalist, was also a regime of Puwer.

also a native of Rugby.

Bilton Hall, 2 m. S.W., was the residence of Joseph Addison from 1711 till his death in 1719 at Holland House in London.

FROM RUGBY TO PETERBOROUGH, 51 m. (A 427). Railway (L.M.R.) in  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. — The road at first follows the course of the infant Avon, which here 1\frac{1}{2} hrs. — The road at first follows the course of the infant Avon, which here divides Northamptonshire from Leicestershire. — 5 m. Swinford. Stanford church (early 14th cent.), 1\frac{1}{2} m. S.E., contains fine old glass and good 16-17th cent. monuments. The organ, brought from Magdalen College, Oxford, came originally from Whitehall Palace. — Beyond (11\frac{1}{2} m.) Hubbands Bosworth we follow the course of the Welland. — 18 m. Market Harborough, see Rte. 45. — 24 m. Cottingham is 1\frac{1}{2} m. S.W. of Rockingham (p. 352). To the S. and E. extends Rockingham Forest, once a royal deer-forest. — 27 m. Corby (Corby Hotel, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.) has developed since 1932 from a village to a town of 16,700 inhab., thanks to the exploitation of the front stone quarries here and the erection of large steelworks. The devestation of the land by surface-mining is a blot on the landscape. which may be amended. stone quarries nere and the erection of large stourous. The adversariance handed by surface-mining is a blot on the landscape, which may be amended by afforestation. —31 m. Weldon. \*Kirby Hall, 2 m. N., is a magnificent Renaissance mansion built by John Thorpe in 1570-75 and altered by Inigo Jones in 1638 (adm. 1/daily; Sun. from 2). Formerly the home of the Hatton family, it was already neglected in 1809 and derelict by 1828, but it is now restored and the garden replanted. A little to the E. is Deene Park, a beautiful

restored and the garden replaned. A fittle to the E. is Deeper Park, a Deathtimu Tudor mansion; the church contains the memorial of the Earl of Cardigan (d. 1868), leader of the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava. — 38½ m. Oundle and thence to (51 m.) Peterborough, see p. 339.

FROM RUGBY TO LEICESTER, 21 m. (A 426). Railway (E.R.) in 25 min. The only place of interest on the way is (7½ m.) Lutterworth (3200 inhab.; Hind, RB. 12/6, P. 45 gs.; Denbigh Arms, RB. 14/6, P. 7 gs.), where John Wycliff was rector from about 1374 until his death in 1384. In 1414 his works were condemned by the Council of Constance, and his remains were dis-interred, burned, and thrown into the little river Swift. St. Mary's contains

a number of alleged Wyclif relics, and also two fine wall-paintings.

Rugby is 3 m. N. of Dunchurch, on the main London-Birmingham road (Rte. 34B). — From Rugby to Althorp and Northampton, see p. 338.

The main road (A 5) crosses the Avon and follows Watling Street, here the boundary between Warwickshire (l.) and Leicestershire for 18½ m. — 82½ m. Shawell (r.), at the rectory of which much of Tennyson's 'In Memoriam' was written. -At (89½ m.) High Cross we cross the Fosse Way, and at 95 m. we reach the Coventry-Leicester road between Nuneaton and Hinckley. - Numeaton (Newdegate Arms, T.H., RB. 18/6), a thriving town (54,400 inhab.) 3 m. W., manufactures woollen goods, ribbons, and hats. St. Mary's, once an important nunnery-church, retains Norman piers and carving and interesting encaustic tiles. St. Nicholas's is a handsome E.E. and Perp. church. A memorial garden was opened in 1953 to George Eliot (1819-80) who lived just outside the town until 1841 (see below).

Nuneaton, which now includes Stockingford ('Paddiford'), is itself the

Nuneaton, which now includes Stockingford ('Paddiford'), is itself the 'Milby' of 'Janet's Repentance'; and Lawyer Dempster's house was in Church St. (the 'Orchard St.' of the story).

FROM NUNEATON TO COVENTRY, 10 m. (A 444; railway in \(\frac{1}{2}\) hr.), we cross the 'George Eliot Country.' — I m. Chilvers Coton, now a suburb of Nuneaton, is the 'Shepperton' of 'Mr. Gilfil's Love Story.' George Eliot (Evans) in the church, which was destroyed in an air-raid in 1941 and voluntarily rebuilt by German prisoners in 1946. She was taken as an infant to (2\frac{1}{2}\) m.) Griff House, her home until 1841 (comp. p. 267). Both were on the Newdigates' estate of Arbury Hall ('Chevreft Manor'), of which her father was agent. The Hall (16th cent. with 18th cent. 'Gothick' alterations) is open Apr.—Sept., Thurs. & Sat. 2.30–5.30; Sun., & BH. Mon. & Tues. following 2.30–6.30; 2/6. — 3\frac{1}{2}\) m. Bedworth, a coal-mining centre. Corley Hall, a Jacobean farmhouse 4 m. W., has been suggested as the original of the 'Hall Farm' in 'Adam Bede.' — 10 m. Coventry (p. 264).

FROM NUNBATON TO ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, 18 m. (motor-bus). — 4\frac{1}{2}\) m. Stoke Golding has an early Dec. \*Church, remarkable for the beauty of its detail. — 8 m. Market Bosworth. Dr. Johnson was usher at the grammar school of this tiny old town. At Bosworth Field, 2 m. S., Richard III was defeated and slain by the Earl of Richmond (Henry VII) in 1485. — 18 m. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, see p. 343.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch, see p. 343.
From Nuneaton to Leicester, see p. 274.

Beyond the Nuneaton turn A 5 passes (97 m.; r.) Lindley Hall, the birthplace of Robert Burton (1577-1640), author of the 'Anatomy of Melancholy.' The former airfield here is now the testing-ground of the Motor Industry Research Association. — 98 m. Fenny Drayton (r.) was the birthplace of George Fox (see below). — 100 m. Mancetter, the Roman Manduessedum. At Hartshill, 2 m. S., Michael Drayton (1563-1631), the poet, was born. - 101 m. Atherstone (Red Lion, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.) is an old market town (5825 inhab.). The remains of the Cistercian Merevale Abbey, 1 m. W., include the interesting 13-14th cent. 'Capella extra portam,' now the parish church.

— Beyond (106½ m.) Wilnecote we turn r. on A 51.

A 5 goes on nearly due W. to (37½ m.) Wellington (Rte. 44) vil (20½ m.)

Gailey.

110 m. Tamworth (Castle, RB, 18/6-21/, P. 10 gs.; Peel Arms, RB. 18/6), an ancient town (12,900 inhab.) on the Tame, the boundary between Warwickshire and Staffordshire, was, in Saxon times, one of the most important places in the Midlands. The castle-mound was perhaps raised in 913 by Ethelfieda, daughter of Alfred the Great, and in 1913 a monument with statues of Ethelfieda and her nephew Athelstan was unveiled here. The fine old Castle (10-sunset, closed Sun. till 2; adm. 1/; grounds only, 1d.), now largely Jacobean, passed at the Conquest into the hands of the ancestor of the Marmion family. It is now used as a museum. In the meadows below the tle is a fine swimming pool. The light and spacious 14th cent Church. dedicated to St. Editha, daughter of King Edgar, ha a tower with a double spiral staircase and contains interesting monuments and stained glass by Burne-Jones, Ford Mado: Brown, and Henry Holiday. In the market-place is a statul of Sir Robert Peel (1788-1850), who lived at Drayton Manor (21 m. S.W.) and is buried at Drayton Bassett. The Town Hall (1701) and Almshouses (1678-93) were built by Thomas Guy, of Guy's Hospital (London), who sat in Parliament for Tamworth (his mother's birthplace) from 1695 to 1707.

A pleasant road (A 513) descends the Tame valley to (152 m.) Burton, via

A pleasant road (A 513) descends the Tame valley to (13‡ m.) Burton, via (4‡ m.) Elford, with a church famous for its monuments (14-16th cent.), and (7½ m.) the Elizabethan Croxall Hall (adm. on application), frequently visited by Dryden when it belonged to his patron, the Earl of Dorset. Damaged by fire in 1942, it has since been partly rebuilt.

Staffordshire, or Staffa, rich in coal and other minerals, is pre-eminently an industrial county, with the Black Country in the S. and The Potteries in the N. But it contains also some picturesque scenery. Between Lichfield and Stafford stretches Cannock Chase; and in the N.W. is the attractive, 'Moorlands' region addiging and reaembling the Derlywhire Paak district Stafford lands' region, adjoining and resembling the Derbyshire Peak district. Staf-fordshire is the county of Dr. Johnson and Izaak Walton; one side of Dovedale belongs to it.

116 m. LICHFIELD, notable for its cathedral and its associations with Dr. Johnson, is a peaceful old place (10,600 inhab.), whose inhabitants Johnson said were "the most sober. decent people in England—the genteelest in proportion to their wealth, and spoke the purest English." Its industries are brewing, wood and stone carving, and market-gardening.

Railway Stations. Trent Valley, on the main line, 1 m. E. of the city; City, St. John St., for Derby, Birmingham, etc. Hotels. Angel Croft, Beacon St., RB. 20/-25/, P. 8 gs.; George, scene of Farquhar's 'Beaux Stratagem,'

RB. 20/; Swan, where Johnson

and the Thrales put up in 1774, RB. 18/, both in Bird St.; Goat's Head, Bore St., simple. Post Office, Bird St.

Motor-Buses to Stafford; Tamworth, Nuneaton, and Coventry; Burton-on-Trent: Birmingham:

Shrewsbury; Leicester; etc. In the market place are statues of Johnson, by R. C. Lucas, and Boswell, by Percy Fitzgerald. Edward Wightman, the last person burned for heresy in England, suffered here in 1612; and here in 1651 George Fox (1624-91), founder of the 'Society of Friends,' walked barefoot crying "Woe to the bloody city of Lichfield." Dr. Johnson's Birshplace, at the corner of Market St., is now a Johnson Museum (adm. 1/; weekdays 10-4 or 6, exc. Mon. aft.), with many interesting personal relics and a valuable library of Johnsonian literature. Samuel Johnson (1709-84) was born in the room over his father's bookshop. and his baptism is recorded in the register of St. Mary's Church (rebuilt). At the Three Crowns Inn, next door to the birthplace, Johnson and Boswell stayed in 1776. The next house was the birthplace of Elias Ashmole (1617-92; tablet).

In Dam St., the shortest route from the market place to the cathedral, ablets mark the sites of the dame school attended by Johnson and the house

where Lord Brooke was killed during the siege of the close (see below), by where Lord Brooke was killed during the siege of the close (see below), by a bullet fired from the cathedral tower by the deaf-and-dumb son of Sir Richard Dyott. — Bore St., with the Gulldhall, the David Garrick Theatre, and a timbered Elizabethan house, leads to St. John St., in which, opposite St. John's Hospital, built in 1495 by Bp. Wm. Smyth, founder of Brasenose College, Oxford, is the old Grammar School where Ashmole, Addison, Johnson, and Garrick were pupils. The present school is at Borrowcep Hill, 1 m. S.E., where the quarry for the cathedral stone may be seen.

The best way from the market place to the cathedral is by Market St. and Bird St., which we follow to the right. In Bird St., besides the two historic inns mentioned above, is the King's Head Inn, where the South Staffordshire Regiment was raised. Farther on, beyond a public garden with a statue of Capt. Smith, of the 'Titanic' (sunk in 1912), is the Library & Museum. The office next door occupies the site of the early home of David Garrick (1717-79; tablet). Farther on, to the right, is the house where Erasmus Darwin lived from 1756 to 1781 (tablet). We approach the cathedral from Beacon St. by the W. entrance of the quiet close, which commands a splendid view of the W. front.

The \*Cathedral, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Chad, one of the smaller English cathedrals but one of the most beautiful, is built of red sandstone from Borrowcop Hill, to which it

owes much of its charm. Plan, see p. 283.

It is mainly an E.E. and Dec. edifice of the 13th and 14th cent., and it is the only church in England with three \*Spires (the 'Ladies of the Vale'). The central spire is a restoration (very uncertainly ascribed to Sir Christopher Wren) in the style of the older W. spires. The \*West Front, a richly decorated screen of carving with a single large window, is almost entirely a modern, though careful, reproduction of the original, begun c. 1275 but not finished until c. 1320; of its 113 statues all but 5 (in the top row of the N.W. tower) are modern, like most of the rest of the exterior. The W. doors have fine metal-work. Services on weekdays at 8, 10, & 5,30 (3,30 on Sat.); on Sun. at 8, 10.30, & 3.30.

History. The bishopric of Mercia was transferred from Repton to Lichfield by St. Chad (d. 672), who, however, built his church at Stowe, 1 m. N.W. The first church on the site of the present cathedral was erected by Bp. N.W. The first church on the site of the present cathedral was erected by Bp. Hedds (700), but there are no visible remains of this and only two doubtful remains of the 12th cent. Norman church that succeeded it. The earliest parts of the present cathedral are the three W. bays of the choir and the sacristy (1195-1208). These, like the transepts and chapter house (1240-50), are E.E., while the nave (1280) is early Dec. and the Lady Chapel (1320) and presbytery (1335) are in the full Dec. style. In 1643 the fortified close, garrisoned by the Royalists, was captured by the Parliamentarians under Lord Brooke (see above), after a three days siege. It was again betieged in 1646, when the central spire was demolished and much damage was wrought in the interior. After the Restoration the work of reparation was completed by Bp. John Hacket (1662-69), who introduced many Perp. features. Lichied did not escape the disastrous hand of Wystt, and a thorough restoration, begun in 1842 by Sidney Smirke, was continued after 1856 under Sir Gilbert Scott. The summit cross was placed on the central spire in 1950.

The Literales is long in proportion to its width but the centeral

The Interior is long in proportion to its width, but the general

effect throughout is one of grace and unity, and the eye is carried along the unbroken vista of arches up to the famous stained glass in the Lady Chapel. The NAVE, built in the transitional period between E.E. and Dec., is richly ornamented. The finely carved capitals and all the stone bosses in the roof are unrestored work, though Wyatt substituted a wood-andplaster groining for most of the original roof. The beautiful triforium, with dog-tooth moulding, is unusually large, and the clerestory windows are of a somewhat rare design. In the N.W. chapel are tablets to Anna Seward (d. 1809), the 'Swan of Lichfield, with lines by Sir Walter Scott, and to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu (d. 1762). In the S. aisle are the monument of Dean Addison (d. 1703; W. end), father of the essayist, and two strange semi-effigies, said to represent canons. — The Transerts are earlier than the nave (c. 1220-40), but the stonevaulted roofs date from the late 15th cent, and are lower than the original roofs (the fine rose-window in the S. gable is thus invisible from the interior). The windows are either; Perp. (Restoration period) or E.E. (modern). In the N. transept is the skeleton-monument of Dean Heywood (d. 1492). In the S. transept are busts, by Westmacott, of Johnson and Garrick (both buried in Westminster Abbey), a War Memorial chapel (1926), and the monument of Admiral Sir Wm. Parker (d. 1866), the last survivor of Nelson's captains. The window above contains some of the Herkenrode glass (see below). — The first three bays of the CHOIR (which has a deflection of 10° to the N. of the line of the nave) are the oldest part of the cathedral (E.E.). The place of the triforium is here taken by high arcaded window-sills, with a passage through the piers. The tracery is of the Restoration period, with the exception of the fine Dec. window on the S. side. The canopied statues and angels on the piers date from the 19th cent., as do the stalls by Samuel Evans (a cousin of George Eliot and the original of 'Seth Bede'). In the S. aisle is the charming 'minstrel gallery' (early 15th cent.), probably intended for the exhibition of St. Chad's head. This aisle contains a medallion to Erasmus Darwin (1731-1802), the grandfather of Charles Darwin and author of 'The Loves of the Plants'; the effigies of Bp. Hugh de Patteshull (d. 1242) and Bp. Walter de Langton (d. 1321); the curious effigy, naked to the waist, of a Sir John Stanley (d, 1515), who submitted to a public scourging as a penance; the tomb of Bp. Hacket (d. 1670); and, at the E. end, the \*'Sleeping Children,' by Chantrey (1817), the finest of his earlier works. The window above contains old Flemish glass representing the Trinity. In the adjoining piscina is a 14th cent. fresco of the Crucifixion. The minstrel gallery forms the entrance to the Sacristy, built at the same time as the E.E. choir, and now used as the consistory court, with Restoration stalls and Perp. tracery. The upper story is the chapel of St. Chad (1225). — The \*LADY CHAPEL, a beautiful example of the Dec. style, has nine lofty windows resting on an arcade and a polygonal apse. In the seven eastmost windows is the famous \*Herkenrode Glass (c. 1530-40; purchased in 1802 for £200), from the Cistercian abbey of Herkenrode, near Liège. The other two windows have old glass of the same period, acquired in 1895. On the S. are three small mortuary chapels, in one of which is the effigy of Bp. Selwyn (d. 1878) of New Zealand and afterwards of Lichfield. — At the E. end of the N. choir aisle is the monument of Bp. Ryder (d. 1836), one of Chantrey's last works, beneath a window with old Flemish glass (St. Christopher). Farther W. is the effigy of Bp. Lonsdale (d. 1867), by G. F. Watts. — The decagonal \*Chapter House (for adm. apply to a verger) and its vestibule, with beautiful arcading and wonderfully undercut capitals, corbels, and bosses, were completed in 1249. The thirteen canopied stalls in the vestibule were most likely for the convenience of visitors attending the Chapter on business. In the upper story of the chapter house is the LIBRARY, in a simpler style; among its treasures, some of which are exhibited in the choir aisles, are the Gospels of St. Chad (Irish; end of 7th cent.), a fine MS. of the Canterbury Tales, many rare, Bibles, and a copy of South's Sermons (1694) used by Johnson in the compilation of his dictionary.

In the cathedral close the Bishop's Palace (1687), now a Theological College, was for over fifty years the home of Anna Seward (see above). She was visited here by the beautiful Honora Sneyd, who was wooed by Major John André and by Thomas Day but became the wife of Dr. Edgeworth. The cathedral is well seen from the other side of the Minster Pool.

A pleasant walk may be taken from Dam St. to (1°m.) Stowe. On the way A pleasant walk may be taken from Dam St. to (1 m.) Slowe. On the way we skirt Stowe Pool (enlarged as a reservoir), by the side of which grows the successor of Johnson's Willow, while at the end is St. Chad's Church, on the site of the church built by St. Chad (see above). The S. doorway (E.E.), the E. window (Dec.), the font (1475), and the screen at the W. end (1949), should be noticed. Within are buried Lucy Porter, Johnson's step-daughter, and Catharine Chambers, the servant of Johnson's parents. Adjoining is St. Chad's Well.

At Edial Hall, \(\frac{1}{2}\) m. S. of the city, Johnson made an unsuccessful attempt to establish a school; one of his three pupils was David Garrick.

From Lichfield to Burton and Derby, and to Birmingham, see Rtc. 35.

The bracken-covered heights of Cannock Chase now appear on the left, and we reach the pleasant valley of the Trent. — 123 m. Rugeley (Shrewsbury Arms, RB. 15/6, P. 8 gs.), a pleasant little town (8525 inhab.), with an interesting old church, was the scene of the wholesale poisonings of William Palmer (executed 1856).

Cannock Chase, stretching between Lichfield and Stafford, was once the hunting-forest of the Mercian kings, and is now noted for its coal and iron mines. There are still, however, about 25 sq. m. of delightful moorland including a permanent camping ground of 123 acres for Boy Scouts and Girl Guides in Beaudesert Park, the former estate of the Marquess of Anglesey. The road from Rugeley to (17½ m.) Burton intersects Needwood Forest, an extensive tract of oaks and hollies, beyond (6½ m.) Abbot's Bromley (Crown, RB. 12/6, P. 5½ gs.), which is noted for its curious 'Horn Dance,' held.

on the first Mon. after Sept. 4th. Blithfield Hall, the Elizabethan and Georgian seat of Lord Bagot, 3‡ m. N. of Rugeley, is open on Wed., Sun., and B.H., mid-May-mid-Sept., 2-6 (adm. 2/6).

125½ m. Wolseley Hall has been the seat of the Wolseley family for at least 800 years. Field-Marshal Lord Wolseley (1833-1913) was descended from a junior branch of this family. Here A 51 diverges to the right along the Trent. — 1273 m.

Great Haywood, with the picturesque Essex Bridge.

At Tixall Hall, 1 m. W., Mary, Queen of Scots, was housed for a fortnight while Walsingham examined her papers at Charley (see below) for evidence of treason. Only the gatehouse of the old hall remains.

At (133\frac{1}{2} m.) Sandon is Sandon Hall, the Jacobean seat of the Earl of Harrowby, with a charming park (open occasionally on Sun.). In the church is the extraordinary monument of Sampson Erdeswicke (d. 1603). — 137½ m. Stone, see below.

An interesting alternative from Wolseley Hall (see above) follows A 513 to the left, past Shugborough Hall (Earl of Lichfield), birthplace of Adm. Lord Anson (1697-1762).

1321 m. Stafford (Swan, RB. 18/6; Station, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.; Royal Oak, RB. 17/6; Vine, RB. 15/, P. 7 gs.) the ancient and agreeable county town (40,275 inhab.) of Staffordshire, was the birthplace of Izaak Walton (1593-1683) and contains some interesting old houses. Its staple industry is bootmaking, whence Sheridan's famous toast: "May the trade of Stafford be trod under foot by all the world." Electrical and structural engineering are likewise carried on here. St. Mary's, the large and handsome parish church, with a central tower, E.E. nave, and Dec. transepts, contains a bust of Izaak Walton, who was baptized in the remarkable Norman font. Outside the W. end lie the foundations of St. Bertelin's chapel (c. 1000), excavated in 1954, and a replica of the wooden Saxon cross which lies buried beneath. St. Chad's, in the main Greengate St. (largely rebuilt by Scott), has another curious font. The Norman chancel-arch is decorated with five orders of moulding. In Greengate St. are a number of fine old buildings, including the half-timbered High House (1555), where Charles I and Prince Rupert were lodged in 1642; the Swan Hotel, at which George Borrow was ostler in 1825; and the Post Office (formerly Chetwynd House, occupied by the Duke of Cumberland in 1745 and by R. B. Sheridan, M.P. for Stafford in 1780-1806). The William Salt Library, 19 Eastgate St., in a beautiful 18th cent. house, is a valuable collection of books and MSS. relating to Staffordshire (weekdays 10-5, exc. Mon.).

Stafford Castle, 1½ m. S.W., is a pseudo-antique and now dilapidated structure erected on the foundations of a castle built in 1349 and destroyed by the Parliamentarians in 1643 (adm. at visitors' own risk).

FROM STAFFORD TO UTTOUSTER, 144 m. (A 518; motor-bus). We cross (4 m.) Hapton Heath, where the Parliamentarians in 1643 fought an indecisive empagement with the Earl of Northampton, who fell on the battlefield, and make (6 m.; r.) Ingestre, the Jacobsan seat of the Harl of Shrewsbury, largely

rebuilt after a fire in 1882 (adm. on Wed., Sat., Sun., and BH., Apr.-Sept., 2-7; 3/, gardens only 2/).—8\frac{1}{2} m. On the left are the ruined Chartley Castle (13th cent.) and Chartley Hall (adm. to castle on application at the Hall), the successor of the moated mansion in which Mary, Queen of Scots, was confined for eight months in 1586, immediately before the final scenes at Fotheringhay.—14\frac{1}{2} m. Uttoxeter and thence to Derby, see p. 347.

The road and railway from Stafford to Shrewsbury (31\frac{3}{2} m.) run vi\(\text{8}(12\frac{3}{2} m.)\)

Newport and (201 m.) Wellington (see Rte. 44).

A 34 runs due N. from Stafford and joins A 51 at (1393 m.) Stone (Crown, RB. 19/, P. 10 gs.; Unicorn, RB. 15/, P. 8 gs.), a pottery-making town of 8300 inhab., in the churchyard of which is buried Lord St. Vincent (d. 1823). Peter de Wint (1784-1849), the painter, was born here.

About 3½ m. S.W., close to Norton Bridge station, at Shallowford, is the farm of Halfhead, bequeathed by Izaak Walton to Stafford for charitable purposes, but since sold. The half-timbered cottage (restored after a fire in 1938) is preserved as a Walton memorial. About 3 m. farther W. is Eccleshall (Royal Oak), with the remains of a castle of the bishops of Lichfield and a

fine E.E. church.

139 m. Darlaston is important as the junction of the main roads from London to Manchester and to Liverpool. For the Manchester road (A 34) see below. The Chester road runs N.W. and, beyond (151 m.) Woore, enters Cheshire.

Cheshire, half agricultural, half industrial, is generally low and flat, though in Macclesfield Forest in the E., and in Longdendale in the N.E., the scenery is picturesque and even wild. The county contains many old timber and plaster mansions with checker-board fronts, to contrast with the modern houses in the Cheshire suburbs of Manchester and Liverpool. Cheshire has been noted for centuries for its cheese and for its sait (produced near Northwich). Silk is an old manufacture of Macclessield and Congiston, while Stockport and its neighbourhood are in the cotton region. The Wirral is the W. peninsular portion of the county, between the Marsey and the Dec.

154 m. Doddington Hall was built by Samuel Wyatt in 1777-98. Of the original 14th cent. castle, to the N., a single tower survives. — 160 m. Nantwich (Lamb, RB. 16/6; 8850 inhab.), once the second town of Cheshire and noted for its salt works. has a handsome 14th cent. church with contemporary \*Stalls and pulpit. \*Churche's Mansion (1577; adm. 1/; good restaurant), in Hospital St., escaped the fire of 1583 and is a fine example of a 16th cent. merchant's town house. Of many halftimbered houses dating from the Elizabethan rebuilding, the Crown Hotel and Welsh Row ('Cheshire Cat' restaurant) are notable. John Gerard (1545-1612), the herbalist, was born in Nantwich.

FROM NANTWICH TO CONGLETON, 17½ m. (A 534), for the Peak District. —
4 m. Crewe (Royal, Nantwich Rd., RB. 22/, P. 9 gs.; Crewe Arms, opposite
the station, RB. 21-28/5; Kettell's, RB. 17/6), a town of 52,400 inhab. and
important railway junction (600 trains daily), owes its existence to the great
locomotive works of the old L.N.W.R. Crewe Hall, now the property of the
Duchy of Lancaster, was rebuilt in the Jacobean style by Edward Barry after
a fire in 1866. — 9½ m. Sandback, see p. 315. — 17½ m. Congleton, p. 315.
From Nantwich important roads run S. to Wolverhampton viā Audiem and
Market Drayton, S.W. to Shrewebury and S.E. to the Potteries.

1651 m. Calveley. Bunbury (Crewe Arms), 21 m. W., has a

fine 14-15th cent. church (St. Boniface) with a remarkable stone screen (1527) and the recumbent effigy of Sir Hugh Calveley (d. 1393). About 21 m. farther on is *Beeston Castle* (adm. free Mon., Wed., Fri., & Sat.), built by the Earl of Chester in 1220 and dismantled in 1646. It is situated on a precipitous rock of red sandstone, and commands a magnificent view. — At (169½ m.) Tarporley (Swan, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.), where the church has good 17th cent, monuments to two sisters, we cross A 49, the Manchester-Shrewsbury road, and at (175 m.) Tarvin we join the road from Manchester to Chester. — 180 m. Chester, and thence to (198 m.) Liverpool, see Rte. 42.

FROM STONE TO MANCHESTER, 45 m. A 34 ascends the industrial valley of the upper Trent. — 5 m. Trentham, with the fine gardens of Trentham Hall (adm. 1/). The mansion, formerly a residence of the Duke of Sutherland, was pulled down in 1910. A restaurant, ballroom, swimming-pool, etc., have since been erected. — 8 m. Newcastle-under-Lyme (Castle, T.H., High St., RB. 20/; Borough Arms, at the station, RB. 18/6) is an old industrial town (70,000 inhab.), with a wide High St., from which the Duke of Newcastle takes his title. Keele Hall. 24 m. W. (bus from High St.), is the seat of the new University College of North Staffordshire, incorporated in 1949, which accommodates c. 400 students.

From Newcastle to Whitchurch, see Rte. 43.

From Newcastle to Wintenuren, see Rtc. 43.

To the E. of our route lies the smoky industrial district, c. 10 m. long and 2-3 m. broad, called The Potteries, devoted to the manufacture of pottery of every description, from the most artistic to the most utilitarian, together with a vast number of ancillary trades. The Potteries, known familiarly as The Five Towns, now consist of stx large towns (from S. to N., Longton, Fenton, Stoke, Hanley, Burslem, Tunstall), besides several smaller ones, all united in 1910 into the borough of Stoke-on-Trent, now a city with 275,100 ishab, Bough brown potters, was made at Burslem before the and of the united in 1910 into the borough of Stoke-on-Trent, now a city with 275,100 inhab. Rough brown pottery was made at Burslem before the end of the 16th cent., but the industry received its first great impetus from the introduction of purer clays from Devon and Cornwall in 1715. Joslah Wedgwood (1730-95) established a factory at Etruria, and, in the words of his epitaph at Stoke, "converted a rude and inconsiderable manufactory into an elegant art and an important part of national commerce." Other famous names of the late 18th cent. are those of John Davenport of Longport (Burslem) and Thomas Minton and the Spodes and Copelands at Stoke. With the exception of coal, and marl for the saggars, practically all the requirements of the trade are brought from elsewhere: china clay from Cornwall and Devon, ball clay from Dorest, flints from Norfolk, felspaf from Derbyshire. Visitors are usually admitted on application to see the various processes of manufacture at any of the '90-t-banks' of the district. The sturdy and intelligent character of the music-loving inhabitants of the 'Five Towns' is vividly described in the novels and stories of Arnold Bennett.

Stoke-upon-Trent (North Stafford, RB. 281-32/6; Copeland Arms, RB. 20),

novels and stories of Arnold Bennett.

Stoke-upon-Trent (North Stafford, RB. 28/-32/6; Copeland Arms, RB. 20/, P. 8 gs.), Arnold Bennett's 'Knype,' and the birthplace of Mrs. Craik (1826-87), is the railway centre of the Potteries. St. Peter's (1839), with a dado of glazed cenotaph-slabs, contains memorials to Josiah Wedgwood (d. 1795), with a medallion by Flaxman, and three Josiah Spodes (d. 1797, 1827, 1829). In the graveyard are some arches of the medieval church. Between Stoke and Newcastle is Etruria, founded in 1769 by Josiah Wedgwood, and named by him under the erroneous impression that the classical vases which he copied came from Etruria His residence Etruria Hall is now used as the offices of an iron from Etruria. His residence, Etruria Hall, is now used as the offices of an Iron company, but his pottery works are still carried on by his descendants. Most of

the manufacturing processes have been transferred to a new factory a \*Barlaston\*, 4 m. S. of Stoke (visit by previous appointment weekdays 10, 11.30, 2 & 3.30, Sat. 10.15 only). The 17th cent. Barlaston Hall is now an Adult College. Stoke is connected by bus and rail with Hanley, Burslem, and Tunstall (Snegdarms), on the N., and with \*Fenton\* and \*Longton\* (Crown & Anchor) on the S. and with Newcastle on the N.W.

Hanley (Grand, T.H., RB. 22/6), in the centre of the Potteries, is the most populous of all the 'Five Towns.' Amold Bennett (1867-1931) was born here (tablet at the corner of Hope St. and Hanover St.); his sakes are buried in Burslem cemetery. The city's famous collection of Staffordshire figures, the largest in existence, and other ceramics is housed in a new \*Museum and Art Gallery\* (1956) in Broad St. Good concerts are given at the central Victoria Hall. At Burslem (George, RB. 21), the 'Mother of the Potteries' and the birthplace of Josiah Wedgwood, is the Wedgwood Institute (1869), a school of science and art (where Sir Oliver Lodge and Arnold Bennett were students). To the N.E. on the Leek road is (44 m.) Milton, near which are the scanty remains of the stanty remains of the

on the Leek road is (41 m.) Milton, near which are the scanty remains of

Hulton Abbey.

FROM STOKE TO LIVERFOOL, 49 m. A 50 leads N. through Burslem and Tunstall and crosses A 34 near Talke (see below). — At (5 m.) Rode Heath we bear left on A 533. — 12 m. Sandbach (Wheatsheaf) is a quaint old place (9250 inhab.). In the market place are two Saxon \*Crosses (pieced together in 1816), supposed to represent the conversion and marriage of Peada, son of King Penda. — 17 m. Middlewich and (24 m.) Northwich, see Rte. 42. — 36 m. Runcorn is a port and busy chemical manufacturing town (23)50 inhab.) at the head of the Mersey estuary. A viaduct carries the railway over the Manchester Ship Canal and the Mersey, which are crossed also by a Transporter Bridge (1000 ft. in span; car 8d., motor-cycle 4d.), which is to be replaced by a suspension bridge. — 37 m. Widnes, and thence to Liverpool, see Rte. 52A.

From Stoke to Derby, see p. 347.

Going N. from Newcastle we traverse the N. Staffordshire coalfield. Beyond (12 m.) Talke-o'-th'-Hill we enter Cheshire.

On the right is the hill of Mow Cop (1091 ft.; N.T.), crowned with an artificial ruin (1760); here, in 1807, under the leadership of Hugh Bourne, was held the first camp-meeting of the Primitive Methodists.

16 m. Little Moreton Hall (N.T.; adm. 1/, Mar.-Oct., Tues.-Sun. & BH.), on the right, is a magnificent specimen of an Elizabethan black-and-white timbered manor house (1559-89). — 18 m. Astbury has a noble 14–15th cent, church with Jacobean pews and remarkable efficies in the churchyard. - 20 m. Congleton (Lion & Swan, RB. 25/; Springfield, RB. 18/6, P. 28/6) is a silk-manufacturing town of 15,500 inhab., with three old inns. At the adjoining village of Havanna cigars were made for many years, but this industry has been transferred to Congleton. At Biddulph, 4 m. S.E., are the ruins of Biddulph Hall, a Tudor mansion destroyed during the Civil War. — 291 m. Alderley Old Mill (15th cent.; N.T.; open Wed., Sat., Sun. 1-7). — 31 m. Alderley Edge (Queen's, RB. 22/6; De Trafford Arms, RB. 20/), a pleasant residential district. 'Edge' is a wooded sandstone cliff about 650 ft. high and 2 m. long, commanding fine views (219 acres N.T.). Dean Stanley (1815-81) was born at the rectory. — 321 m. Wilmslow.

To the N.E. (14 m.) is Styal, a late 18th cent. village with contemporary cotton-mill, in the pretty Bollin valley (250 acres N.T.). At Mobberley (Roebuck Inn rest.), 4 m. N.W., the 15th cent. church has a contemporary nave roof, a rood screen of 1500, and memorials of the Leigh-Mallory family.

34 m. Handforth, with the old hall of the Breretons (1562). —

At (38 m.) Cheadle we reach the suburbs of Manchester, and thence proceed through Didsbury and Withington - 45 m. Manchester, see Rte. 51.

#### 42. CHESTER

CHESTER (48,250 inhab.), the county town of Cheshire, with its well-preserved walls, famous 'rows,' quaint timber houses, and fine cathedral, is the most medieval-looking town in England, and should be omitted by no traveller. It is situated on the right bank of the Dee, 7 m. above its estuary.

On the right bank of the Dee, Railway Stations. General (B 8; Rfmts.), ½ m. N.E. of the centre (frequent buses), for all services except trains to Hawarden, and to Northwich and Manchester, which start from Northgate (A 5; Rfmts.). Hotels. Blossoms (D 5), Foregate St., RB. 27/6, P. 16 gs.; Grosvenor (D 5), Eastgate St., RB. 33/; Queen (B 7, 8), T.H., RB. 22/, P. 10 gs., opposite the General Station; Old King's Head, Lower Bridge St., RB. 18/6, P. 30/; Royal Oak, Foregate St. 18/6, P. 30/; Royal Oak, Foregate St., 18/6, P. 30/; Royal Oak, Foregate St., RB. 18/6, two fine 17th cent. houses; Talbot, Newgate St., RB. 18/6; Westminster, unlic., RB. 19/-25/, P. 9-12 ga.; Albion, RB. 18/6; Stafford, RB. 15/6, these three in City Rd., near the station; Old Nag's Head, Foregate St., Pied Bull, Northgate St., two interesting old inns.—Rowton Hall, 2½ m. S.E. on Whit-

church road, RB, 20/, P. 10 gs.

Restaurants. Bolland's, Eastgate Row; many good tea and luncheon rooms in Eastgate St., Northgate

St., Bridge St., etc.
Post Office (D 5), St. John St.
Motor-Buses from Market Sq.
to Birkenhead; from Lower Bridge St. to Wrexham (direct); to Hawarden and other points in N. Wales; from Delamere St. to Hoylake; to Nant-wich, Crewe, and Newcastle-under-Lyme; to Farndon and Wrexham;

and to Frodsham, Runcorn, and Warrington. Steamers from the Groves (E 5) in

summer to (3½ m.) Eccleston Ferry (return 2/). — MOTOR-BOATS and ROWING-BOATS for hire.

Theatre. Royalty (C 7), City Rd.—GOLF COURSE, Curzon Park, W of Grosvenor Bridge (F 1).

History. Chester, the Roman Deva or Castra Devana (the 'camp on the Dee'), was for centuries after A.D. 60 the headquarters of the famous 20th legion ('valeria victrix'). It was known also as Castra Legionum, from which its Welsh name Caerleon and its Anglo-Saxon name Legaceaster, shortened to Caster, were derived. After the departure of the Romans (c. 380) the town was successively in the hands of the British, the Saxons, and the Danes, and in 908 was rebuilt by Ethelred of Mercia. In 973 Edgar here received the homes of eight British chiefting who according to the legaced council his homage of eight British chieftains, who, according to the legend, rowed his barge on the Dee. Chester held out longer than any other English city against William the Conqueror, who in 1070 granted it, with as much land as he could win from his Welsh neighbours, as a county palatine to his nephew, Hugh Lupus. It was the most important port in the North-West until the silting-up of the Dee in the 15th century. The earldom of Chester was united with the Crown by Henry III in 1237, and since 1301 has provided one of the titles of the eldest son of the sovereign. During the Civil War the town held out stoutly for Charles I, but after the battle of Rowton Moor (Sept. 1645), fought about 34 m. S.E., it was starved into submission on Feb. 3, 1646. William Lawes, the composer, was accidentally killed during the siege. From the 13th to the 17th cent. Chester was famous for its mystery-plays and pageants; the former have recently been revived. Chester has the only original Assay Office in England, outside London, for the hallmarking of gold and silver (in Goss St., C, D 4); those in Manchester and Sheffield date only from 1773. Wm. Priese-Greene gave the earliest recorded public showing of a moving picture film in Chester Town Hall in 1890.

The first duty of the visitor to Chester is to make the circuit (c. 2 m.) of the old city by the paved path on the top of the ancient \*City Walls, which enclose it in an irregular rectangle. The existing walls (12-40 ft. high), of red sandstone, are for the most part medieval with later alterations, though they follow the line of the Roman walls on the N. and E. sides from Mor-

gan's Mount to the Newgate.

"The tortuous wall—girdle, long since snapped, of the little swollen city, half held in place by carreful civic hands—wanders, in narrow file, between parapets smoothed by peaceful generations, pausing here and there for a dismantled gate or a bridged gap, with rises and drops, steps up and steps down, queer twists, queer contacts, peeps into homely streets, and under the brows of gables, views of cathedral tower and waterside fields, of huddled English town and ordered English country" (Henry James).

The main approach to the city is *Foregate Street* (D 5, 6), the ancient Watling Street, which is joined by City Rd. (B, C 7) from the General Station, and leads to the *East Gate* (D 5;

1769). Here we ascend the steps on the right.

At the top of the steps we turn to the right (N.), and on the left have a fine view of the cathedral. We cross the Kaleyard Gate, a postern at the end of Abbey St. (C 5) leading to the former kitchen-gardens of the abbot. From the Phanix Tower (B 5; restored 1658) or King Charles's Tower, at the N.E. angle of the walls, Charles I witnessed the defeat of his troops at Rowton Moor (see above). The name refers to the crest of the Painters' and Stationers' Moor (see above). The name refers to the crest of the Painters' and Stationers' Guild, which formerly occupied it. The N. wall, part of which may be Norman work, is skirted by the Shropshire Union Canal, on the site of the old moat. Beyond the North Gate (B 4; 1809-10), once used as the city prison, and commanding a splehdid view of the Welsh Hills, we reach Morgan's Mount (a watch tower), and Pemberton's Parlour or Goblin Tower, a semicircular tower rebuilt in 1894, with an inscription recording the restoration of the city walls in 1701-08. On the left is the Barrow Field, where those who died of the plague were buried. The N.W. corner of the walls is intersected by the railway. had been blinded. The it we connected by the familiary at the angle is Bonwardesthorne's Tower (B 3), connected by a projecting wall with the Water Tower, an outwork built in 1322 and once washed by the Dec. From Bonwaldesthorne's Tower the wall runs S. to the Water Gate (D 3; 1789), beyond which we see, on the right, the Roodee (E 1, 2), the beautiful but somewhat circumscribed race-course (1 m. in circuit), en which the Chester Cup has been decided every May since 1540. Part of the Roman quayside wall may be seen below the City walls S. of the County Stand. Near the S.W. angle of the walls the Dee is crossed by the Grosvenor Bridge (F 2), a single stone arch 200 ft. in span, built in 1832. The S. wall, which, unlike the others, is irregular in outline, runs between the castle and the Dee. We cross the Bridge Gate (E 4; 1782) near the Dee Bridge (see below). At the S.E. angle of the walls are the Wishing Steps (E 5), where, according to local belief, he who can run up and down, and up again, without taking breath, will obtain the fulfilment of his wish. Farther on we cross the New Gate (D 5; 1938) designed by Sir Walter Tapper to replace the narrow Wolf Gate (1768), just to the N. In the Roman Gardens, outside the gate (r.), are a hypocaust and some Roman columns (not in situ); in another small garden (l.) are the remains of the S.E. angle-tower (A.D. 74-96) of the Roman fort. A flowered walk called Amphiheatre Gardens leads S.E. across the site of the Roman Amphiheatre, partly excavated in 1939. It dates from c. A.D. 80 and is the largest Roman building so far discovered in Britain (314 ft. by 286 ft.; with room for c. 9000 spectators). We go on N. to regain the East Gate.

The Dee Bridge (F 4, 5) is a picturesque structure of seven irregular arches, erected in 1280 and partly rebuilt in 1347-58 by Henry de Snelleston. The Causeway (F 5), or weir, crossing the river diagonally to the E. of the bridge, is said to have been constructed by Livia Vernard and the construction. 1789), beyond which we see, on the right, the Roodee (E 1, 2), the beautiful but

The Dee Bridge (F 4, 5) is a picturesque structure of seven irregular arches, erected in 1280 and partly rebuilt in 1347-58 by Hemry de Snelleston. The Causeway (F 5), or weir, crossing the river diagonally to the E. of the bridge, is said to have been constructed by Hugh Lupus to provide power for the famous old Mills of Dee, which stood here until 1909.—The suburb of Handbridge, on the opposite side of the river, is the seat of the Dee salmonflatery, still of some importance (season, May-August).—The Suspension Bridge (E 6) farther up crosses the river to the suburb of Queen's Park.

In the centre of the old part of the city with its fine old

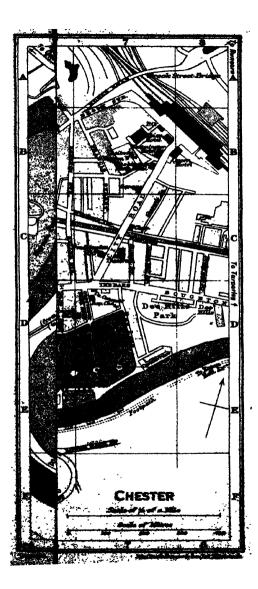
timbered houses, are the famous \*Rows, galleries arcades forming continuous passages along the first floor of houses. Their existence is perhaps due to the presence of Re ruins encumbering the site at street-level. A somewhat simil arrangement exists at Thun, in Switzerland, Eastgate Row, the S. side of Eastgate Street (D 4, 5), contains some of hest shops in Chester. Beneath Brown's of Chester is a 13th cent. vaulted crypt (adm. free). At the Cross is St. Peter's Church, the square plan of which is said to be due to its foundation on the site of the Roman Prætorium. Thence we follow BRIDGE STREET (D 4) to the S., with rows on both sides. At No. 12 is another vaulted crypt (c. 1230; adm. free). At No. 39, on the left, are the scanty remains of a Roman bath, consisting of a hypocaust and a tank (adm. 6d.). No. 1 Whitefriars (r.) has a stuccoed gable of 1658. In Lower Bridge St. are the Falcon (now a café), at the corner of Little Cuppin St., dating mainly from 1626 and restored in 1865; the Old King's Head, at the corner of Castle St., a good specimen of the early 17th cent. style: and the Bear & Billet, near the Bridge Gate, dating from 1664 and down to 1867 the town-house of the Earls of Shrewsbury.

Castle St. leads W. from Lower Bridge St. to the 14-16th cent. church of St. Mary-on-the-Hill (E 4), which has 17th cent. monuments and a fine timber roof, and to the Castle (F 3-E 4), a group of classical buildings (1829), comprising the assize courts, the county gaol, the County Record Office, barracks, etc. The bronze equestrian statue of Field-Marshal Viscount Combermere (d. 1865), in front of the Grosvenor St. entrance, is by Marochetti. The Castle was founded c. 1070 by Hugh Lupus, but the only ancient part is the 13th cent. Agricola Tower, containing the vaulted chapel of St. Mary de Castro and the good Museum of the Cheshire Regiment (adm. Apr.—Oct., 10-12.30, 2-6, Sun. 2-6; Nov.—Mar., daily 2-4; 6d.).

In Grosvenor St., on the right, is the \*Grosvenor Museum (E 4; adm. free, weekdays 10-5, Sun. in summer 2.30-5.30) which has a valuable hoard of locally-minted Saxon and Norman coins and a fine collection of Roman incised stones. The Newstead Gallery, excellently arranged to illustrate the life and work of a Roman military station, has models of Roman Chester and of the station at Holt. Castle St. leads W. from Lower Bridge St. to the 14-16th cent. church of

and of the station at Holt.

From the Cross Watergate Street (D 3, 4), with rows on either side, and three of the finest timbered houses in England. runs to the W. in continuation of Eastgate St. God's Providence House on the left, dating from 1652 but rebuilt to a more ornate design in 1862, derives its name from the pious motto under the gable: "God's Providence is mine inheritance." No. 11 has the finest medieval crypt in the city, dating from c. 1180, and gives access to another under (but unconnected with) No. 17, the unspoilt 16th cent. Leche House, with a notable hall. No. 29, on the same side, is Bishop Lloyd's House (adm. on application exc. Sat. aft. & Sun., 4d.), built in 1615 and richly carved and pargetted with scriptural subjects. At the corner of Weaver St. is the old Custom House Inn (1637); and at the corner of Nicholas St. is the Yacht Inn. where Dean Swift once stayed. Trinity Church (D 3; rebuilt 1865), on the opposite side of the



street. contains the tombs of Matthew Henry, the commentator (d. 1714), and Thomas Parnell, the poet (d. 1718), Beyond Nicholas St. is Stanley Palace (adm. weekdays 10-12, 2-5 exc. Thurs, aft.), once the residence of the Stanleys, Earls of Derby (1591), with three ornate gables facing the courtyard. It was presented to the city by the Earl of Derby in 1928 and badly restored in 1935, and is now occupied by the English Speaking Union. In Stanley St. (r.) is the old Linen Hall (C 3), once the mart for Irish linens. Stanley Place is a charming street of late 18th cent. houses, one with a 'sedan-chair porch.

In NORTHGATE STREET (B, C4), which runs N. from the

Cross, the rows are mostly on the ground-floor. Important Roman remains are visible in the basements of the Quaintways Café (E. side) and of No. 23 (W. side; probably the Prætorium). On the left, farther on, are the Market and the Town Hall (1869; adm. weekdays; paintings, charters, civic plate, etc.). The King's School (C4) opposite, founded by Henry VIII, which partly masks the W. front of the cathedral, occupies a building by Blomfield (1876), on the site of the abbot's lodging. To the left (N.) is the old Abbey Gateway (14-15th cent.). leading into the Abbey Square, with pleasant 18th cent. terraces and a few 16th cent. cottages (E. side).

The \*Cathedral (C 4, 5) is a building of great interest and beauty. Built of New Red sandstone, it exhibits a variety of architectural styles ranging from Norman to late-Perpendicular. Services on Sun. at 8, 10.39, 11.30, 3.30, & 6.30; on weekdays

at 7.45, 10, & 4.15,

HISTORY. The site of the cathedral was formerly occupied by a college of secular canons, dedicated to St. Werburgh (d. about 700), fourth abbess of Ely, whose relics were transferred hither in 875 by Etheliada, daughter of King Alfred. In 1093 it was transformed into a Benedictine abbey by Hugh Lupus, with the assistance of St, Anselm. The chief remnants of the Norman abbey church are to be found on the N. side of the cathedral. Under the energetic Abbot Simon of Whitchurch (late 13th cent.) the rebuilding of the chapter house and Lady Chapel was completed and that of the choir begun. The nave arcades date from Abbot Seyneabury (1349-63), while the W. front and the upper parts of the central tower, nave, and S. transpet were rebuilt in the late-Perp. style by Abbot Ripley (1485-92). At the Reformation (1541) Henry VIII converted the abbey church into the cathedral of the new diocess of Chester. The title 'Bishop of Chester' frequently occurs at a previous date, the Mercian see of Lichfield having been transferred to Chester for a few years in the 11th cent. The whole cathedral was restored in 1859-99 by Sir Gilbert Scott and Sir Arthur Blomfield.

Exterior. The W. front of the cathedral, in spite of its fine Perp. window, is HISTORY. The site of the cathedral was formerly occupied by a college of

Exterior. The W. fromt of the cathedral, in spite of its fine Perp. window, is somewhat lacking in dignity. The S.W. porch, with its upper chamber, was built in the Tudor period. The doorway inserted below the window at the S.W. corner of the huge S. transept was used as the entrance to the parish church. The apsidal termination of the S. choir sisle has a tall conical roof, desired the S.S. Children Seat. designed by Sir Gilbert Scott from indications in the old masonry. The best

view of the E, end is obtained from the city wall.

Interior. From the W. end of the Nave, raised a few steps above the rest of the pavement, we have a vista of great simplicity and beauty, enhanced by the warm red colour of the stone. The W. part of the nave is late-Perp., the rest of the bays are in the Dec. style. The place of a triforium is taken by a plain frieze; the clerestory is late-Perpendicular. In the easternmost bay the arches are continued down to the ground without capitals (as are the great E. and W. arches below the central tower). At the W. end of the late-Perp. S. aisle, in the base of an unfinished tower, is the Consistory Court, with Jacobean furniture. The wall of the N. aisle, now covered with mosaics of scriptural scenes (1886), is Norman; and at its W. end is the base of an unfinished Norman tower, now the Baptistery, with an ancient Byzantine font. From the E. end of the aisle a Norman doorway (c. 1100) leads into the cloisters. — The small North Transept, over the entrance to which is the stone organ-loft. was part of the original Norman church. It is of special interest for the contrast it shows between early and late Norman masonry, the earlier work being distinguished by smaller stones with larger joints. The windows and the roof are Perpendicular. In the centre is a 19th cent, monument, by Blomfield, to Bp. Pearson (1673-86), author of the 'Exposition of the Creed.' A mural tablet commemorates Randolph Caldecott, the artist (1846-86). A Norman archway on the E. side leads into the Sacristy (late 12th cent.), which replaces a Norman apse. To the left of the arch stands an elaborately carved narwhal tusk of 17th cent. Flemish workmanship. Above is a small row of triforium-arches of the earliest period. The South Transept (14th cent. Dec., completed in 15th cent. Perp.), with both W. and E. aisles, is as large as the choir and nearly as large as the nave. From 1486 to 1881 it was used as the parish church of St. Oswald.

Among the flags of the Cheshire Regiment in this transept are two that were present at Bunker Hill (1775), and one that is said to have enwrapped the body of Wolfe after his victory at Quebec (1759). — The two flags at the crossing were flown by H.M.S. 'Chester,' the ship in which Boy Cornwell, R.N., won the Victoria Cross at the battle of Jutland (1916).

The CHOIR was built in the 13th and early 14th cent., the E. wall and the two easternmost bays being E.E., while the other three bays are early Dec. in character. Above is a beautiful triforium. The \*Stalls (c. 1390) are rivalled only by those at Lincoln and Beverley; the spired canopies, bench-ends, and misericords deserve careful examination. — The SOUTH CHOIR AISLE was lengthened to the E. about 1500, but the E.E. apsidal termination was restored by Scott. An extraordinary tradition long regarded the altar-tomb in the middle of this aisle as that of the German Emperor Henry IV (d. 1106). Near the door is a tomb thought to be that of Ranulf Higden (d. 1364), the author of 'Polychronicon.' The gates of both choir aisles are of Spanish ironwork (1558). — The NORTH CHOIR-AISLE contains some remnants of the Norman church, including the base of a pier, and an inverted capital. A band of dark marble in the payement marks the line of the Norman apse. This choir-

aisle still retains its late-Perp. prolongation (c. 1500), now fitted as St. Werburgh's chapel. — Thence we pass through a doorway occupying the place of one of the original windows into the LADY CHAPEL, which, though much restored, is a beautiful specimen of E.E. (late 13th cent.). At the W. end, behind the high altar, are the reconstructed fragments (pedestal and crown) of the Shrine of St. Werburgh (c. 1330), not in its original position.

Precincts. The conventual buildings lie to the N. of the church, instead of occupying the more usual position to the S. From the N. transept or the E. walk of the cloisters we enter the \*Chapter House, which, with its vestibule, is 13th cent. work at its best. It is rectangular in shape, like most of the early monastic chapter houses, and now contains the cathedral library and a notable 13th cent. cupboard. The graceful way in which the mouldings in the vestibule run up into the vaulting without capitals is an especially pleasant feature. — The CLOISTERS are Perpendicular. In the S. walk, which is also the wall of the N. nave-aisle of the cathedral, is Norman, and here (and throughout the cloisters) the disregard of the later builders for earlier work is noticeable. At the end of this walk a late-Norman passage leads to the Song School. On the W. side of the cloisters a doorway leads to a large early-Norman UNDERCROFT, with two vaulted aisles, formerly the abbot's cellars; above was the guest-house. To the S., above the late-Norman passage but entered from Abbey Sq., is the 12th cent. St. Anselm's Chapel, with a fine Jacobean ceiling. On the N. side of the cloisters lies the E.E. Refectory of the monks, entered by a fine doorway towards the W. end. Inside is a \*Lectory's Pulpit, with a staircase in the wall, the only other complete example of which in England is at Beaulieu. The hammer-beam roof dates from 1939. Outside, in the cloister, are the remains of the lavatory. The vaulted building of two aisles at the N.E. corner of the cloisters was probably the Common Room of slype, with an elaborate roof; it formerly led to the monks' infirmary.

From the cathedral we return via St. Werburgh's St., passing the Gothic facade of the Music Hall Cinema, originally built c. 1280 as a chapel for the parish of St. Oswald (see above). and serving later as a Wool Hall, and after 1773 as the Theatre Royal. Beyond the East Gate we follow St. John's St. to the right, then Vicars Lane to the left, to \*St. John's Church (E 5, 6), finely situated above the Dee, Built about 1075, it was for about ten years the cathedral of the diocese of Mercia. The present building is little more than part of the nave of the Norman collegiate church, which became parochial in 1547. The ruin of the choir is attributable to the stripping of the lead from its roof. The N.W. tower, which had already had to be rebuilt c.1523, fell in 1573 and destroyed the W. end of the church; and in 1881 the lofty detached belfry erected on its site fell in its turn, crushing the beautiful N. porch. The belfry has been replaced by an incongruous erection on the N.E., but the porch has been restored in its original (E.E.) form. The interior is a fine example of stately Norman architecture. The massive pillars and arches are early-Norman, dating from c. 1095, but the charming triforium of four arches to each bay and the aisles are in the transitional style of about a century later. The clerestory above is E.E., with pointed arches. On the S. side is the Warburton Chapel, with a curious skeleton monument.

The picturesque ruins of the choir and Lady Chapel, showing some beautiful transitional Norman work, should be examined (sexton at I Lumley Place, if not in the church). The 'crypt' is a fine 13th cent. vaulted chamber containing four Saxon crosses; in a former residence built above it De Quincey (as a boy) and his mother lived for some time. — By the S. wall of the churchyard is the Hermitage, to which, according to a curious legend, King Harold is said to have retired after the battle of Hastings.

Below St. John's on the river bank are The Groves (rfints.), a shady promenade, with the boat landing-stages and motor-launch piers. To the R. extends the pretty Grosvenor Park (D 6, 7). At 16 Dec Hills Park, farther E., Thomas Hughes lived during the last years of his life (1885-96). A pleasant excursion may be made by boat or motor-launch, or by riverside footpath, to Eccleston

Ferry, 3 m. S.

At Upton (2 m. N.; bus from Town Hall) are the fine Zoological Gardens (daily 10-dusk, adm. 2/6, children 1/; restaurant). Spacious enclosures, as at Whipsnade, provide natural surroundings for an important collection of animals: particularly notable are the polar-bears, sea-lions, pandas, and

beavers, and the aquarium.

Eaton Hall, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Westminster, situated on the Dee, 41 m. S., is now an Officers' Training Unit and closed to the public. During the 1939-45 war the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, was accommodated here. The present hall, the third on the site, was built in 1869-82. In front stands a colossal bronze figure, by G. F. Watts, of Hugh Lupus, an ancestor of the duke. The 'Golden Gate' leading into the courtyard dates

from the 17th century.

Hawarden (pron. 'Harden'; Glynne Arms, P.R.), 6 m. W. of Chester, is reached by motor-bus from Lr. Bridge St. Hawarden Castle (no adm.) was the residence for 60 years of W. E. Gladstone (1809-98). In the charming park are the ruins of the Old Castle (adm. on Fri., Sat. & Sun., Easter-Oct., 2-6; 6d.), which dates from the reign of Henry III and was from 1454 to 1653 20, de.), which dates from the feight of Fehry II and was from 145.5 to 1655 the seat of the Stanley family (Earls of Derby). These consist of a massive circular keep and part of the banqueting hall, and command a good view. The village Church contains a W. window, by Burne-Jones, commemorating W. E. Gladstone, and a memorial, by Sir Giles Scott, to Lieut. W. G. C. Gladstone (killed in action in 1915). St. Deiniol's Library, founded in 1896, by W. E. Gladstone, with residential accommodation for 28 male students, is open free, 3-4, Mon. to Fri.

FROM CHESTER TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, 18 m. (A 5116, A 41), motor-bus in 55 min. Railway to Birkenhead (Woodside) in 2-14 hr. For the route will Hoylake, see p. 395. Both these routes traverse the Wirral, 'the dormitory of Liverpool,' the peninsular portion of Cheshire between the Dee and Mersey estuaries. — A 5116 runs due N. from Chester and joins A 41 (by-pass from Christieton on the London road) after 3 m. About 13 m. farther on A 5032 (followed by some of the buses) diverges r. for (7½ m.) Ellesmere Port (32,600 inhab.), with large dyeworks, where the Ellesmere Canal joins the Ship Canal and the Mersey. At Stanlow, adjoining, is the Shell Chemical Plant (1949), the first in Britain for producing chemicals from petroleum. — 9 m. Eastham. The Manchester Ship Canal enters the Mersey at Eastham Docks, I m. left. — 122 m. Port Sunlight (Bridge Inn) consists of the extensive soap-works of Lever Brothers, Port Sunlight, Ltd., founded by Lord Leverhulme (1851—1925), and a model village occupied by the employees, which is laid out with abundant open spaces for gardens and contains many public buildings. The total area occupied is over 500 acres, and there are nearly 6000 inhabitants. total area occupied is over 500 acres, and there are nearly 6000 inhabitants. The \*!Lady Lever Art Gallery (10-5 or 6; Sun. 2-5 or 6) contains collections of porcelain and furniture and paintings by Reynolds, Turner, Gainsborough, Raeburn, Leighton, and other British masters, including Millais's portrait of Tennyson. — 14\$ m. Rock Ferry (Royal Rock, RB. 18/6, P. 7g.), — 18 m. Birkenhead, and thence through the Mersey Tunnel to Liverpool, see Rte. 50. FROM CHESTER TO MANCHESTER VIA NORTHWICH, 40\$ m. (A 556). Railway from Northgate Station to Manchester (Central) in 13—1\$ hr. — We follow A 51 to (5 m.) Tarvin, then A 54 past (7\$ m.) Kelsall (Royal Oak Ims). — 18 m. Delegeers in in the middle of Delegeers Forest, with its quiet medial of Delegeers Forest, with its quiet medial of Delegeers.

10 m. Delamere is in the middle of Delamere Porest, with its quiet meres among pine-woods. On the left is Eddisbury Hill, with a well-preserved strong-hold attributed to Ethelfieda. — 132 m. Sandtway (Blue Cap. RB. 20/-35/, P. 8\prescript{1-10\frac{1}{2}} gs.). — 17\frac{1}{2} m. Northwich (Crown & Anchor), a busy town of 17,500 inhab. (by-pass on the S.), is the centre of the rich Cheshire salt-district. The brown rock-salt is dug out of several mines, of which a typical example is the Marston mine (no adm.), 1½ m. N.E., 330 ft. deep and 40 acres in area. The roof is supported by huge pillars of crystal. White household salt is obtained roof is supported by huge pillars of crystal. White nousehold sair is obtained from brine-prings by pumping the water into shallow iron evaporating pans. The constant pumping out of the brine has caused considerable subsideaces in the town and its vicinity and much structural damage. Great Budworth, with a good 14-15th cent. church, lies 3 m. N., and Vale Royal (now County Police H.Q.), on the site of a Cistercian abbey founded by Edward I, is 3½ m. S.W. From Northwich A 533 runs S. to (15 m.) Crew, viä (7 m.) Middlewich, a salt-town with 6750 inhab. — 22½ m. Tabley Hall, an 18th cent, mansion; on an island in the lake is the old hall, a fine timbered house with oak panelling and furniture.

A detour of 1½ m. to the r. leads to Knutsford (Royal George, RB. 21/-33/; Angel, RB. 20/; Ross & Crown, RB. 17/, P. 8½ gs.), a quiet town (6600 inhab.), with several old houses, the 'Cranford' of Mrs. Gaskell (1810-65), who is buried in the old Unitarian graveyard, near the station. To the N. is Tation Park, the seat of Lord Egerton of Tatton, with a large deer-park of 2000 acres; the church of Rostherne, a little to the N., on the bank of a lovely mere, contains the family monuments. About 31 m. S. is Peover Hall (no adm.), contains the family monuments. About 34 m. S. 18 Peover Hall (no adm.), dating from the 16-18th cent., with a church containing fine Mainwaring tombs. The Hall was American 3rd Army H.Q. under Gen. Patton in 1944. The \*Church of Lower Peover (Bells of Peover, RB. 20/), 2 m. W., built in the 13th cent., is an almost unique example of a black-and-white timbered church, constructed entirely of oak and plaster with the exception of the stone tower (c. 1500).— Beyond (25 m.) Mere we join A 56 and cross the pretty valley of the Bollin.— 32 m. Altrincham, and thence to Manchester, see Rte. 52A (iii).

FROM CHESTER TO WARRINGTON, 201 m. (A 56). Railway in 40 min.; through trains to Manchester (Exchange) in 11 hr.—8 m. Helsby is well situated on a hill.—10 m. Frodsham (3250 inhab.), in a similar situation overlooking the Weaver marshes, has a Norman church. We leave the road to Runcorn on the left. — 174 m. Daresbury was the birthplace of Lewis Carroll' (Rev. C. L. Dodgson; 1832–98), author of 'Alice in Wonderland.' — 204 m. Warrington, see Rte. 52A(i).

From Chester to Birmingham, see Rte. 43; to Shrewsbury, see Rte. 44; to

London, see Rte. 41.

FROM CHESTER TO WREXHAM there are two roads (railway, see Rtc. 44). The main road (A 483; 12 m.) enters Wales beyond (5½ m.) Pulford (Grosvenor Arms) and passes (9 m.) Gresford with its fine church tower. — A pleasanter road (B 5130; 15 m.) runs due S. viâ (5½ m.) Aldford (Grosvenor Arms). — At (9 m.) Farndon (Raven), noted for its strawberries and as the birthplace of the topographer John Speed (1552-1629), Edward the Elder died in 924. Here the road crosses the Dee by a bridge of 9 arches (c. 1345) to enter Wales at (94 m.) Holt, with another good church. For Wrexham (Wynnstay Arms, RB. 17/6), see the Blue Gulde to Wales.

## 43. FROM CHESTER TO BIRMINGHAM

Road, 74½ m. A 41. 20 m. Whitchurch.—35 m. Hinstock.—41 m. Newport.—51½ m. Albrighton.—59 m. Wolverhampton.—74½ m. Birmingham.—Mottor Coach via Newport and Cannock in 3½ hrs.
Rahway, 73½ m. via Crewe in 2½-2½ hrs. Principal Stations: 21½ m. Crewe. Thence to (45½ m.) Stafford, see Rte. 41.—51½ m. Penkridge.—61 m. Wolverhampton (High Level).—66½ m. Dudley Port (for Dudley, 1½ m.).—73½ m. Birmingham (New St.). For the route via Shrewsbury, see Rte. 44.

Chester, see Rte. 42. A 41 runs S.E. across the Cheshire plain. — Near (11 m.) Broxton (Egerton Arms) is Carden Hall, a beautiful Elizabethan timbered mansion. — 141 m. Hampton Heath. Malpas, 14 m. S.W., has a fine Perp. church and was the birthplace of Bp. Heber (1783-1826). - 20 m. Whitchurch (6850 inhab.: Swan. RB. 16/6, P. 10 gs.; Victoria, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.) was known in the 12th cent. as Blancminster. In the church of St. Alkmund (rebuilt in a Grecian style in 1713) are the monuments of the first Earl of Shrewsbury (1388-1453). Shakespeare's 'Old John Talbot' ('Henry VI', Part 1), "who was so renowned in France that no man in that kingdom dared to encounter him in single combat"; and of John Talbot (d. 1550), founder of the grammar school. Edward German (1862-1936), the composer, was born at Whitchurch.

FROM WHITCHURCH TO NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYMB, 22 m. (A 525). Just to the N. of (44 m.) Burleydam is Combernere Abbey, a beautiful mansion on the site of a Cistercian abbey, surrounded by fine woods and overlooking a large mere. — 8½ m. Audiem (Crown, RB. 14/6; Lamb). — 22 m. Newcastle, see Rte. 41. — From Whitchurch to Shrewsbury, see Rte. 44.

23 m. Prees Heath (Raven). — At (30 m.) Ternhill we cross the Shrewsbury-Stoke road.

About 3 m. N.E. lies the ancient town of Market Drayton (Corbet Arms, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; 5650 inhab.). Here Lord Clive (1725-74; born at Styche, 2 m. N.W.), when a boy, achieved the daring feat of lowering himself from the church tower to one of the gargoyles, on which he sat astride. His alleged desk, with the carved initials 'R. C.,' is preserved in the old grammar-school.

—At Blore Heath, C. 3 m. E., the Yorkists under the Earl of Surrey defeated the I acceptance I and Audley in 1450 the Lancastrians under Lord Audley in 1459.

41 m. Newport (Yew Tree Manor, unlic., RB. 13/6, P. 6 gs.), with 3750 inhab., is 1 m. W. of Aqualate Hall (no adm.), with Aqualate Mere, the largest lake in Staffordshire. In the grounds of Lilleshall Hall, now a physical recreation centre, 3 m. S.W., are the beautiful remains of Lilleshall Abbey, founded in 1145 for Austin canons (adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2). The parish church has a Norman font. — 46½ m. We cross A 5. — At (49 m.) Tong the \*Church, a fine example of early Perp. work (c. 1410), has been described as a miniature Westminster Abbey on account of the number and beauty of its tombs (of the Pembruges, Vernons, and Stanleys). The epitaphs on the ends of the tomb (c. 1612) of Sir Thomas Stanley (d. 1576) are attributed to Shakespeare by Dugdale, the antiquarian (1664). The Golden Chapel (1515), on the S. side of the church, has fan-vaulting of beautiful design, with some remains of the gilding to which the name is due. 'Little Nell's Cottage' is pointed out at Tong, but in reality the ancient little dwelling in which Dickens's child-heroine is represented as living and dying was pulled down long ago.

About 3 m. E. of Tong is Boscobel House (no adm. at present), where Charles II, fleeing after the battle of Worcester, spent a day in an oak-tree and a night in a hiding-hole beneath the floor. The existing royal oak' grew from an acorn of the original tree. Close by are the Norman remains of the Cistercian nunnery of Whiteladles (adm. 3d. daily; Sun. from 2), an ancient wooden statue from which is preserved in the church of Brewood, 2 m. farther E.

Beyond (51½ m.) Albrighton we approach the 'Black Country,' the busy iron and steel manufacturing district of S. Staffordshire, at night illumined by the glare of furnaces and foundries. - 57 m. Tettenhall, with a large green and a Nonconformist

college. 59 m. WOLVERHAMPTON (162,650 inhab.), on the verge of the Black Country, of which it is the 'capital,' is a progressive industrial town, noted for its ironworks and its production of hardware of every description. Its locks and keys have been famous ever since the days of Elizabeth I. The name of the town is derived from Wulfruna, sister of King Edgar II. who endowed a collegiate church here in 994.

Railway Stations (Rfmts. at both). High Level and Low Level, at the N.E. end of Queen St.

N.B. end of Queen St.
Hotels. Star & Garter Royal,
Victoria St. RB. 26/6; Victoria,
Lichfield St., RB. 26/6; Molineux,
North St., with large garden, RB.
16/6; Criterion, Lichfield St., commercial, RB. 15/.—In the suburbs:
Mount, Tettenhall, RB. 27/6; Castle-

croft, Compton, RB. 22/; Berwil, Tettenhall Rd.; Park Hall, Gold-thorn Park, Sedgley, RB. 21/6.
Restauranta. Rendezvous, Berry St.;

Regent, Victoria St. Post Office, Lichfield St.

Motor-Buses from Cleveland Rd.

or from the Station. Theatres. Grand (repertory), Lichfield St. - CONCERTS in the Civic Hall.

The large \*Church of St. Peter, with its stately tower, occupies a conspicuous position adjoining Queen Square.

The church is mainly an edifice of the close of the 15th cent., with remains The church is mainly an edifice of the close of the 15th cent., with remains of earlier work; the N. transept and tower are slightly later, while the present chancel and W. front date from c. 1865. In the interior are a finely carved stone pulpit, an octagonal font, and screens (all 15th cent.); the W. gallery erected in 1610 for the boys of the grammar school; and a few stalls brought from Lilleshall Abbey (see above) in 1544. The tombs include those of Col. John Lane (d. 1667; by Jasper Latham), who aided the escape of Charles II after the battle of Worcester (N. transept), and a fine bronze statue of Adm. Sir Richard Leveson of Lilleshall (d. 1605), by Le Sueur (S. transept).

In the churchyard is the so-caffed Dane's Cross, an elaborately carved shaft c. 12 ft. high, once associated with the defeat of the Danes near Tettenhall in 910, but now regarded as a Norman work of the late-12th century.

In Lichfield St., next the church, is the Art Gallery & Museum. with good landscapes of the early 19th cent. British School. Behind the church are the Wolverhampton & Staffordshire Technical College, and, in Stafford St., the modern National Foundry College. In North St. are the Town Hall and the new Civic Hall (1938). A 16th cent. cottage, wrongly dated, survives at 19 Victoria St., to the S. The Grammar School (1875), founded in 1515, is in Compton Rd., to the W., where there remain, as also in Tettenhall Rd., many attractive early 19th cent. houses.

Cent. houses.

Excursions may be made to Wightwick Manor (N.T.; adm. 2/6, Thurs., Sat., & BH. 10.30-12.30, 2,30-5.30), 3 m. W., a remarkable example of work done under Pre-Raphaelite influence; Moseley Old Hall, 3 m. N., a refuge of Charles II after the battle of Worcester (adm. on Thurs. in winter, 2.30-4); Penkridge (9½ m. N.), an old town, on the W. edge of Cannock Chase, where the large 13-15th cent. church contains the tomb (1574) of Sir Ed. Littleton with quaint figures of his 7 daughters; Bridgnorth (12½ m.); Lichfield (17 m.); etc.

About 6 m. E. of Wolverhampton and 10 m. N.W. of Birmingham lies Walsall (New George, R.B. 24/), a town (114,500 inhab.) engaged in making leather goods. A statue and a stained-glass window (St. Matthew's Church) commemorate the devoted labours of 'Sister Dora' (1832-78), youngest sister of Mark Pattison. Rushall Hall, 1½ m. N. on the Lichfield road, has a fine 15th cent. gateway.

15th cent. gateway.

From Wolverhampton to Shrewsbury, see Rte. 44; to ister. soo Rte. 37B.

The main road leads through a busy region of iron and steel works. the principal towns in which are (612 m.) Bilston with 33.450 inhab., the birthplace of Sir Henry Newbolt (1862-1938). (64 m.) Wednesbury, with 34.750 inhab., and (67 m.) West Bromwich, with 88,000 inhab., and skirts the independent borough of Smethwick (76,400 inhab.), before reaching (711 m.) Birmingham (Rte. 35).

The 15th cent. Oak House, in West Bromwich, has 'period' furniture (open

weekdays 11-4 or 5, Sun. in summer 2.30-5; closed Thurs, aft.).

An alternative road from Wolverhampton (A 4123, farther S., runs viâ (65½ m.) Dudley (Station, RB. 23/-30/; Ward Arms, RB. 21/), a centre of the iron industry (62,550 inhab.), with a fine new Town Hall (1928), Council House (1935), and Arts Centre (1947). Above it rises Dudley Castle (adm. 10-dusk or 7, 2/6; 1/6 on Wed.; rfmts.), a ruin dating partly from the 14th, but mainly from the 16th cent. The grounds are occupied by a well-arranged open-air Zoo with a fine collection of animals. To the S. (2½ m.) is Old Hill, with the public Haden Hill Park, a 'jewel of the Black Country,' surrounding an old mansion (rfmts.). — 741 m. Birmingham, see Rte. 35.

## 44. FROM CHESTER TO SHREWSBURY AND WORCESTER

ROAD, \$8 m. A 41. 20 m. Whitchurch.— A 49. 29 m. Wem.— 40 m. Shrewsbury.— A 458. 53 m. Much Wenlock.— 61 m. Bridgnorth.— A 442. 74 m. Kidderminster.— A 449. 88 m. Worcester.

RAILWAY, 94½ m. in 4 hrs. Carriages are changed at Shrewsbury. Principal Stations: 12½ m. Wrexham.— 17 m. Ruabon.— 24½ m. Gobowen, junction for Oswestry (2½ m.).— 42½ m. Shrewsbury.— 54½ m. Buildwas, junction for Much Wenlock (3 m.).— 56 m. Ironbridge & Broseley.— 65 m. Bridgmorth.— 77½ m. Bewdley.— 80½ m. Stourport.— 89 m. Droitwich.— 941 m. Worcester.

As far as Shrewsbury this is part of the express route from Birkenhead to Birmingham and London. Through trains from Chester to Birmingham via Shrewsbury, Wellington, and Wolverhampton, 84½ m. in 2½-2½ hrs. — There is an alternative, but slower, route from Chester to Shrewsbury (39 m.) via

Whitchurch where a change is made.

From Chester to (20 m.) Whitchurch, see Rte. 43. — A 49

runs thence nearly due S., through attractive country.

An equally attractive route, parallel to the main road on the E., diverges from the Wolverhampton road at (23 m.) Prees Heath and runs via (254 m.) Frees, (32 m.) Preston Brockhurst, and (35 m.) Prest Health and tuns via May Press, (32 m.) Preston Brockhurst, and (35 m.) Hadhall. Hawkstone Park (now a hotel), in fine grounds beneath Hawkstone Hill (320 ft.), 3 m. S.W. of Press, wasformerly the seat of Lord Hill (see p. 328), who is buried in Hadhall church. William Wycherley (16407-1716) was born at Clive Hall, which is 13 m. W. of Preston Brockhurst and 1 m. N. of Grinskill (Elephant & Castle, P.R.). — 364 m. Battlefield and (40 m.) Shrewsbury, see below.

27 m. Edstaston has a fine Norman church door. — 29 m. Wem (Castle, RB. 14/6, P. 7 gs.), a small market town, gave the title of baron to Judge Jeffreys, and was long the home of William Hazlitt. — 34 m. Harmerhill (Bridgewater Arms).

40 m. SHREWSBURY (44,950 inhab.), pronounced 'Shrowsbury' by its natives (Salopians) and by pupils of its famous school, is the county town of Shropshire, and is strikingly situated on a peninsula of rising ground, encircled by the Severn on all sides but the N. Its medieval remains—churches and timbered houses—its quaintly named streets, its fine situation, and the beauty of its environs invest it with great interest. Plan, p. 384.

Interest. Fian, p. 364.

Hotels. Raven (C 5), Castle St.,
RB. 24/6, P. 14 gs.; Lion (D 5), Wyle
Cop., T.H., RB. 19/6, P. 9 gs.;
George (D 3), Shoplatch, RB. 19/6,
P. 11 gs.; Crown (C 4), St. Mary's St.,
RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; Radbrook Hall,
near the School (F 1), RB. 19/6-25/,
P. 10 gs.; Pengwern, Longden Rd.,
RB. 18/, P. 84 gs.; Britannia, Mardol
(C 3), RB. 15/6; Beauchamp, The

Mount (A 1), unlic., RB. 17/, P. 7½ gs.; Golden Cross, High St., RB. 13/6; Unicorn, Wyle Cop, RB. 14/6.

Restaurants. Morris's, Pride Hill; Galleon, Mardol.

Post Office (C 4), Pride Hill. Motor-Buses. Local buses from the Square; long-distance buses from Bridge St. (C 3).

History. Pengwern, the British, and Scrobesbyrig, the Saxon name of Shrewsbury, may indicate its position in the centre of a wooded plain. 'Salop' is a corruption of the alternative Sloppesbury. After its foundation in the 5th cent. it became the seat of the Princes of Powis, but it was conquered at the end of the 8th cent. by Offa, King of Mercia. As a Saxon and a Norman town, Shrewsbury suffered many sieges and plunderings by the Welsh, but under Roger de Montgomery (d. 1095) it was a cultural centre of some importance. Ordericus Vitalis (1075-1142), the chronicler, was born and educated here. In 1215 and 1232 it was captured by Llewelyn the Great and educated here. In 1215 and 1232 it was captured by Llewelyn the Great and in 1234 taken by the rebellious barons. Edward I made it the seat of his government during his subjugation of North Wales (1277-83); and in 1283 Dafydd, the last Welsh royal prince, was here tried and executed. At the battle of Shrewsbury, Hotspur was defeated and slain in 1403. Charles I made his headquarters here in 1642, but the town fell to Parliament in 1645. Farquhar's 'Recruiting Officer' gives a picture of Shrewsbury under the Restoration. Shrewsbury is noted for its cakes, ale, and brawn. Comp: "A Shrewsbury cake of Pailin's own make" ('Ingoldsby Legends': celebrated also by Congreve and Shenstone). Thomas Churchyard (1520?-1604), the Elizabethan poet, and Charles Darwin (see below) were natives of Shrewsbury.

Close to the General Station (B 5, 6; Rfmts.), on the neck of the peninsula (only 300 yds, across) rises the Castle (B 5; adm. weekdays 9-12, 2-5, 6d.; free Thurs. & Sat. aft.), "builte in such a brave plott that it could have espyed a byrd flying in every strete." Founded in 1070 by Roger de Montgomery and rebuilt in the time of Edward I, it was modernised by Telford and is now the borough council-chamber. Opposite the castle entrance is the Museum & Library (weekdays 10-12.30 & 2-5.30), occupying the old buildings (17th cent.) of Shrewsbury School. It contains the cloak worn by Charles I at his execution. In front is a good bronze statue of Darwin. Farther on, on the left, is the fine half-timbered gateway (1620) of the Council House (C 5), the meeting-place of the Council of the Marches, occupied by Charles I in 1642 and by James II in 1687, now the residence of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Shrewsbury. On the right is the Raven Hotel, where Farquhar wrote "The Recruiting Officer' (1705), dedicated to "all friends round the Wrekin." This was the first play ever acted in Australia (at Sydney, in 1789). — Opposite the *Post Office* (C 4) and on the site of an earlier cross, where the body of Hotspur was hanged, drawn, and quartered, stands the modern High Cross (1952) by Laurence Gotch.

In St. Mary's St., to the left, is \*St. Mary's (C 5), a noble church with an octagonal spire (200 ft.). The nave has Norman arches on E.E. columns and a beautifully carved oak roof. The N. aisle was rebuilt or restored during the Commonwealth. The \*Stained Glass includes a large 14th cent. Jesse window at the E. end (from Old St. Chad's) and 17 scenes from the Life of St. Bernard (early 16th cent.; brought from the Abbey of Altenburg), in the N. wall of the chancel and the S. nave aisle. In the 15th cent. Trinity Chapel is an effigy of a 14th cent, knight; in the N. chapel is a tablet to Adm. Benbow (1653-1702), born at Coton Hill, N. of the town; and below the tower are a monument to Bp. Samuel Butler (d. 1839), by Chantrey, and the tomb of Gen. Cureton (d. 1848), by Westmacott. — In St. Mary's Place, S. of the church, stands the half-timbered Drapers' Hall (D 5), and opposite, in Church St., is Jones's Mansion (now a restaurant), where Prince Rupert once put up.

St. Mary's St. is continued down hill by Dogpole, and that again by Wyle Cop, with its old houses, to the English Bridge (D, E 6; by Gwynn, 1769, altered 1927), crossing the river to Abbey Foregate. On the left in Dogpole we pass the Guildhall (1696) and the Olde House (D 5), occupied by Mary Tudor, and in Wyle Cop, below the Lion Hotel, is a half-timbered house in which Harry Richmond (afterwards Henry VII) lodged on his

way to Bosworth Field (1485).

In Abbey Foregate once stood the Monastery of SS. Peter and Paul (founded by Roger de Montgomery in 1083), now represented by the \*Abbey Church (D 7), built of a deep red stone, with an imposing Dec. W. tower, the basement of which, however, with the doorway, is Norman. The statue above the magnificent W. window is said to represent Edward III. The two W. bays of the nave were rebuilt at the same time as the tower; the E. bays are plain Norman work. The transepts and chancel were built by J. L. Fearson in 1886-8. The monument of Speaker Onslow (d. 1571), in the N. aisle, was brought from Old St. Chad's. Opposite the N. door are the remains of a chantry (? St. Winefride's), with figures of SS. Winefride, John the Baptist, and Beuno, recovered in 1933 from a garden in the town. In the S. aisle is a tomb assigned to the founder.

Almost the only relic of the monastic buildings is the elegant little Reader's Pulpit (14th cent.) of the refectory, in an enclosure opposite the S. door.—The main (London) road goes on from the church to (4 m.) Lord Hill's Column (1334 ft.), erected in 1816 in honour of Viscount Hill (1772–1842), the Peninsular veteran. Monkmoor Rd. diverges N., a little beyond the Abba

Church, to Whitehall, a fine stone mansion of 1582 with a notable dovecote. once belonging to Dr. Butler.

Returning to Wyle Cop, we keep left, skirting the only surviving fragment of the 13th cent. Town Walls, and passing the Roman Catholic Cathedral (E 4; built by A. W. Pugin in 1856, but still incomplete) and the only remaining ramparttower (15th cent.). We then ascend Murivance to New St. Chad's (D 2, 3), a strangely planned circular church built by Telford (1792), with a Doric façade and tower. Below is the Quarry (D 1; 25 acres), a beautiful park alongside the Severn.

On the brow of the hill, on the opposite side of the river, in Kingsland, reached via Kingsland Bridge (toll 1d., car 6d.), is Shrewsbury School (F 1, 2), founded in 1551 by Edward VI and now one of the leading public schools in tounded in 1331 by Edward VI and now one of the leading public schools in Bngland. The present buildings, by Sir Arthur Blomfield, were opened in 1882; the Speech Hall was added in 1911. The statue of Sir Philip Sidney (1554-86) was erected as a war memorial in 1923. Among pupils of the school were Sir Philip Sidney, Fulke Greville, Judge Jeffreys, Charles Darwin, and Samuel Butler (of 'Erewhon'). Dr. Butler, later Bp. of Lichfield, was headmaster for nearly forty years (1798-1836).

From the Quarry we may follow the path along the river bank to the Welsh Bridge (B, C 3; 1795), the "reddie waye" to Wales, from the end of which Frankwell ascends to The Mount (A 1), birthplace of Charles Darwin (1809-82). From the nearer end of the bridge, Mardol (C 3) leads S. to the centre of the town. In Bridge St., to the W., is Rowley's Mansion (1618) now containing the Uriconium Museum (adm. free, weekdays 9.30-1, 2-6), with Roman relics from Wroxeter. notably the fine Samian pottery and a 'time-expired' soldier's certificate. Behind the New Market House (1869), at the top of Mardol, is Bellstone House (c. 1582), now a bank. In High St. are Ireland's Mansion (c. 1580) and Owen's Mansion (c. 1592). Off High St. opens The Square (D 4), with the Old Market Hall. an Elizabethan building of 1596, and a statue (by Marochetti; 1860) of Lord Clive, M.P. for Shrewsbury and mayor in 1762.

From behind the Old Market Hall, Princess St. leads S.E. to Old St. From beams the Use Market Hall, Princess St. leads S.E. to Use St. Chad's, now a cemetery chapel. Thence we turn to the N. viā Milk St. and Fish St., passing St. Julian's and St. Allemand's (D 4, 5), two churches rebuilt in the 18th cent., with the exception of the towers. The line of Fish St. is continued by Butcher Row (C, D 4), which contains some of the most noteworthy 15th cent. houses in Shrewsbury and ends at Pride Hill.

wormy ING cent. Houses in Shrewsbury and ends at Pride Hill.

The Environs offer many attractive excursions. To the N. is (3 m.) Battle-field Church, erected in 1408 to commemorate the Battle of Shrewsbury, in which the rebel Earl of Northumberland, his son Hotspur, and the Earl of Worcester were defeated by Henry IV in 1403. Falstaff claimed to have slain Hotspur after a single combat lasting "a long hour by Shrewsbury clock." About † m. W. of the church is the moated mansion of Albright Hussey. — To the N.E. (3 m.) is Haughmond Abbey (adm. 1; 9-6 or 8, winter 9.30-4, Sun. from 2), founded by William Fitz-Alan for Augustinian canons in 1135. Little is left of the church (12th cent.), but the remains of the monastic buildings include the chapter house, the refectory (both 12th the monastic buildings include the chapter house, the refectory (both 12th cent.), and the large infirmary (14th cent.). The ribbed caken roof of the chapter house was added after the Dissolution. Behind the chapter house is the curious little Monks' Well (14th or 15th cent.). — To the S. are (24 m.)

the Sharpstones (view), beyond which the walk may be continued past Bomere the Sharpstones (view), beyond which the walk may be continued past Bomere Pool, the 'Sarn Mere' of Mary Webb's 'Precious Bane,' to (44 m.) Condover.

— To the S.E., beyond (4 m.) Atcham (Mytton & Mermaid, RB. 21), the ancient church of which contains some 16th cent. glass, is (5½ m.) Wroxeter, near which are the interesting remains of the Roman city of Vriconium or Viroconium (adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2), the capital of Britanhia Secunda, founded here before A.D. 70 and probably abandoned c. 400. The chief remains are the S. wall of the basilica, the public baths, and the forum. Wroxeter church, with a Saxon nave and a late 12th cent. chancel, contains many Roman stones. The excursion may be continued to (5½ m. more) Buildwas. Just N. of Atcham is Attingham Park (N.T.), with a mansion of 1785 (adm. to state rooms and picture gallery, Tues. & Thurs. 2.30–6.30, 1). To the S. is (5 m.) Pitchford Hall, the finest half-timbered house in the county (1473): in the church is a remarkable wooden effigy of a knight (c. 1250). (1473); in the church is a remarkable wooden effigy of a knight (c. 1250). The beautiful E.E. church of Acton Burnell, 1 m. farther, possesses the finest 14th cent. Brass in England (that of Sir Nicholas Burnell; 1382). In the ruined manor house (adm. 3d.), built by Bp. Burnell, Edward I's chancellor, was held the first Parliament to which the Commons were directly summoned (1283). Langley Chapel (adm. 3d.), 1½ m. S., built by Bp. Burnell, was restored in 1601. About 10 m. S.W. (by motor-bus or railway) is Minsterley (Bridge, P.R.), with a picturesque brick 17th cent. church, containing some 'virgin crants' ('Hamlet' v. 1). A fine excursion leads thence over the Stiperstones (c. 1700 ft.) to (13 m. S.W.) Bishop's Castle.

FROM SHERWASURY TO OSWESTRY, 17½ m. A 5 leads N.W., crossing the Severn at (4½ m.) Montford Bridge (Wingfield Arms, P.R.), once a frequent parleying-place of Welsh and English. — 3½ m. Nesscliff (Old Three Pigeons, P.R.) lies at the foot of a wooded hill crowned by an earthwork. On the N. side of the hill is Ruyton-XI-Towns (Admiral Benbow Inn), formerly a borough, named from the eleven townships included in the manor. — At (134 m.) (1473); in the church is a remarkable wooden effigy of a knight (c. 1250).

side of the hill is Ruyton-XI-Towns (Admiral Benbow Inn), formerly a borough, named from the eleven townships included in the manor.—At (134 m.) West Felton (Queen's Head, P.R., RB. 151, P. 211) the Oswestry road diverges I. from the main Holyhead road.—174 m. Oswestry (Wynnstay, T.H., RB. 1816, P. 9 gs.; Queen's, RB. 16/6), an ancient border market-town (10,700 inhab.), is named after St. Oswald, slain here by Penda in 642. The church dedicated to him contains a Yale monument (1746). In the town were born Sir Walford Davies (1869–1941), the musician, and Wilfred Owen (1893–1918), the poet. Old Oswestry, I m. N., preserves a triple earth rampart.—Ellesmere Gllack Lion, RB. 166, P. 7 gs., 8 m. N.E. of Oswestry and 17 m. N.W. of Shrewsbury, lies among several of the small meres that characterise the Shropshire plain.

Shropshire plain.

FROM SHREWSBURY TO MARKET DRAYTON, 182 m. (A 53). - 3 m. Battlefield (see above).— Beyond the Norman church and Air Navigation School of (3½ m.) Shawbury is Moreton Corbet, with a large ruined mansion begun in 1606 in the Italian style (adm. 6d.; daily, Sun. from 2).—13 m. Hodnet

IN 1040 IN THE LIBHER SUPE (BORN. 04.; GAILY, SUR. 170M 2).—13 m. Hodnet (Bear, P.R.), where Bp. Heber was rector for 15 years, has some good half-timbered houses.—18½ m. Market Drayton, see p. 324.

FROM SHREWSBURY TO WOLVERHAMPTON, 30 m. We follow A 5, the Roman Watling Street, past Atcham and Wroxeter (see above).—11½ m. Wellington (Charlton Arms, RB. 20/, P. 10 gs.; Red Lion, P.R., RB. 16/, P. 7½ gs.) is a manufacturing and market town (11,400 inhab.), with old houses. The Wrekin (1335 ft.; extensive view), an isolated extinct volcano 2 m. S.W., irreverently described by Arnold Bennett as 'a swollen bump,' is usually ascended from Wellington. At its foot is the Forest Pavillon and on the top (rfints.) are the remains of a carm. All friends round the Weekin' is a famous Shronchire remains of a camp. 'All friends round the Wrekin' is a famous Shropshire toast. — 17½ m. Shifnal (Jerningham Arms, RB. 17/6), a little town with many half-timbered old houses, is described by Dickens in The Old Curiosity Shop.' St. Andrew's (Norman to Perp.) contains the Moreton Chapel, with numerous monuments. Bishop Percy is said to have found the MS. used for his 'Reliques of Ancient Poetry' (1765) in an old house in the market place. Tong is 3 m. E. About 6 m. farther on we join the road from Chester (see Rte. 43).

From Shrewsbury to Hereford, see Rtc. 38.

The Worcester road (A 458) runs S.E. and turns S. away from the Severn at (481 m.) Cressage (Cound Lodge, RB. 15/), ascending over the N.E. end of Wenlock Edge. — 53 m. Much Wenlock (Raven, RB. 15/6, P. 6 gs.; Gaskell Arms, RB. 16/) is a small town with a good Church (Norman to Perp.) and a halftimbered Guildhall resting on wooden pillars. Two of these bear wrist-fetters to fit them as whipping-posts, and the old stocks are preserved within. \*Wenlock Abbey, founded as a nunnery in the 7th cent. by St. Milburga, was refounded in 1080 by Roger de Montgomery as a Cluniac priory. The interesting remains (Apr.-Sept., 10-6, adm. 1/) include the ruins of the church (E.E.) and the Norman chapter house. The late Gothic

cnurch (E.E.) and the Norman chapter house. The late Gothic and Norman priors' lodge is now a private residence.
On the Severn, 3 m. N., are the ruins of Buildwas Abbey (adm. 6d.; closed Sun. morn.), a Cistercian house founded in 1135, with a later vaulted chapter house. About 2 m. downstream is Ironbridge (Tontine, RB. 12/6, P. 5 gs.), the centre of the Shropshire coalfield, with the first iron bridge made in England, cast at Coalbrookdale (Valley, RB. 18/6), \(\frac{1}{2}\) m. N., 'the cradle of the iron trade.' Coalbrookdale (Valley, RB. 18/6), \(\frac{1}{2}\) m. N., 'the cradle of the 18th cent. for its china, and 'Broseley, to the S., had a name for clay pipes. Capt. Webb (1848-83), the first man to swim the Channel, was born at Dawley, 3 m. N.

Wilderhous Mapor (N.T.) as Elivabethan house on Wesland Educ. 7

Wilderhope Manor (N.T.), an Elizabethan house on Wenlock Edge, 7 m. S.W. of Much Wenlock, is now a Youth Hostel (adm. Fri., Sat., Sun., & BH. 10-5, 5d.).

61 m. Bridgnorth (Crown, RB. 21/, P. 9 gs.; Falcon, RB. 12/6; Parlors Hall, unlic.), an agricultural and carpet-making town (6250 inhab.), is picturesquely situated on the Severn, which divides it into a 'High Town' (right bank) and 'Low Town' (left bank), connected by steps and a steep inclined railway. In a public park at the S. end of the High Town is a leaning tower, the only fragment of the old Castle, built in 1101 on the site of a Saxon fastness ascribed to Ethelfleda (c. 912). The church of St. Mary Magdalene (1796) is by Thomas Telford, the engineer; St. Leonard (N. end of the town), once served by Richard Baxter (1640; born at Rowton, 6 m. N. of Wellington), contains old cast-iron memorial tablets. Among the many half-timbered buildings are the Town Hall (1652; supported on stone arches), the house (1580) in which Bp. Percy of the 'Reliques' was born in 1729 (near the bridge), and the gabled Cann Hall (rfmts.; occupied by Prince Rupert in 1642). The Grammar School is Elizabethan (1503).

From Bridgnorth to Ludlow over the Clee Hills, see Rts. 38.

We cross the Severn. - 67 m. Birdsgreen. Coton Hall, 1 m. E., is the ancient home of the Lees of Virginia, ancestors of Gen. Robert E. Lee. — 74 m. Kidderminster, and thence to (88 m.) Worcester, see Rte. 37B.

## 45. FROM LONDON TO DERBY AND NOTTINGHAM VIÂ NORTHAMPTON AND LEICESTER

Road to Derby, 128 m., to Nottingham, 126 m. — 20 m. St. Albans, — A 5, 38 m. Hockliffs. — 53 m. Story Stratford. — A 508. 69 m. Northampten. — 86 m. Market Harborough. — A 6. 100 m. Leicestex. — 111 m. Lough.

berengh. — 128 m. Derby. From Loughborough A 60 leads to (126 m.) Nottingham. To Nottingham via Bedford and Kettering, see Rte. 45.

RAILWAY from St. Pancras via Bedford to Leicester, 99 m. in 2-24 hrs.; to Nottingham, 1234 m. in 24-3 hrs.; to Derby, 1284 m. in 24 hrs. From Buston to Northampton, 654 m. in 14-2 hrs. From Marylebone via Rugby to Leicester in 24-24 hrs.; to Nottingham in 22-34 hrs. Principal Stations: from Buston to Northampton, see Rte. 34s; from St. Pancras to Leicester and Nottingham, see Rte. 46. From Marylebone to Nottingham: 372 m. Aylezbury. — 594 m. Brackley. — 69 m. Woodford Halez. — 834 m. Rugby. — 90 m. Lutterworth. — 103 m. Leicester (Central). — 113 m. Loughborough. — 1264 m. Nottingham (Victoria). 1261 m. Nottingham (Victoria).

From London to (20 m.) St. Albans, short of which we enter

Hertfordshire, see the Blue Guide to London.

20 m. ST. ALBANS (White Hart, Holywell Hill, RB. 20/, P. £14; Red Lion, Market Place, RB. 17/6, P. 7 gs.; Peahen, High St., RB. 21/; The Noke, Watford Rd., 2 m. S.W., RB. 25/. with garden) is an ancient city (44,100 inhab.) on a hill above the little river Ver.

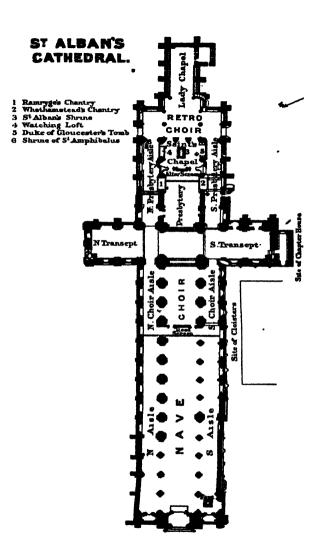
History. St. Albans is the successor of the important Roman-British town of Verulamium (see below). It owes its name to St. Alban, a Roman soldier and the first Christian martyr in England, who was beheaded here in a.b. 303 for harbouring St. Amphibalus, the priest who had converted him. Offa, King of Mercia, founded a Benedictine abbey c. 793 in honour of St. Alban, and this eventually rose to great wealth and power, so that from 1154 to 1396 its mitred abbot was the premier abbot in England. Matthew Paris (d. 1259) was a monk here and Robert Fayrfax was organist from c. 1498 (d. 1259) was a monk here and Robert Fayrfax was organist from c. 1498 until his death in 1521. Dame Juliana Berners, author of the 'Boke of St. Albans' (printed at St. Albans in 1486) was prioress c. 1400 of Sopwell Nunnery (p. 335). During the Wars of the Roses two important battles took place at St. Albans: at the first (1455), fought near Holywell Hill, Henry VI was defeated and captured by the Duke of York and the Earl of Warwick; at the second (1461), on Barnard's Heath, N. of St. Peter's Church, Warwick was defeated by Queen Margaret and Henry VI was released.— Sarah Jennings (1660-1744), Duchess of Marlborough, was born at St. Albans, and, until the erection of Blenheim Palace, frequently lived in Holywell House (now demolished), at the foot of Holywell Hill.— Cowper, the poet, spent eighteen months in St. Albans in 1764-65, partly in an institution for the mentally afflicted in College St. the mentally afflicted in College St.

The Clock Tower (adm. 2d.) in the High St., in the centre of the town, dates from the early 15th cent.; in front stood an 'Eleanor Cross,' destroyed in 1702. Thence the quaint French Row leads to the Town Hall (1830), from which the broad St. Peter's St. (bus station) goes on to St. Peter's, a late-Perp. church with some old glass and a tablet to Edward Strong

(d. 1723). Wren's master-mason.

Nearly opposite the W. end of St. Feter's are *Pemberton's Abnahouses* (1624); and in Hatfield Rd. to the E. is another fine group of almahouses, founded by Sarah, Duchess of Mariborough, and facing the *Herts County Museum* (10-4, not Sun. or Mon.). A house at the end of Catherine St., now renamed *Bleak House*, has some claims to be the original house Dickens had in view in writing his novel.

Passages from High St. (or from Holywell Hill) lead to the \*Cathedral, built on higher ground (320 ft.) than any other in England. In origin it is an early Norman building and the nave is the longest medieval nave in existence (2751 ft.). The massive Norman tower, with its striking arcade, is (like the other Norman portions) largely constructed of Roman bricks



and tiles. The W. façade and the transeptal façades are for the most part 19th century. Services on weekdays at 7, 7,30 and

5 (4 on Sat.); on Sun. at 7, 8, 9,30, 11, & 6,30.

HISTORY. The central part of the cathedral is substantially the church built on the site of Offa's church in 1077-88 by Paul of Caen, the first Norman abbot, and dedicated in 1116. This seems to have ended, just E. of thely present transepts, in seven appes, and the present E. end of the cathedral dates he 13th (presbytery, etc.) and 14th cent. (Lady Chapel). The W. havy of the

abbot, and dedicated in 1116. This seems to have ended, just E. of the present transepts, in seven apses, and the present E. end of the cathedral dates from the 13th (presbytery, etc.) and 14th cent. (Lady Chapel). The W. bay'd fthe nave were rebuilt in the early 13th century. After the Dissolution the thurch became parochial. A restoration was begun under Sir Gilbert Scott in 1856, and subsequently Sir Edmund Beckett (afterwards Lord Grimthorpe) completed the work at his own expense and according to his own designs, often with questionable taste. In 1877 the church became the cathedral of a new diocese.

**Interior.** The plain but graceful W. end of the NAVE is E.E., abruptly joining the severe early Norman work on the N. side and continued on the S. side by five Dec. bays erected in 1323. On the second pillar on the N. side is an inscription to 'Sir John Mandeville,' the imaginary traveller, supposed to have been born at St. Albans. The stone pulpit is by Lord Grimthorpe. On the W. and S. sides of the Norman piers are considerable remains of \*Wall Paintings. The dark Crucifixion, the westernmost of these, is probably by Walter of Colchester (c. 1220), called by Matthew Paris an incomparable painter. — A stone Rood Screen (c. 1350) separates the nave from the Norman ritual Choir, which is continued E. by the \*Presby-TERY. The fine painted ceiling over the choir dates from the late 15th century; the tower ceiling was renewed in 1952, when one original panel was preserved in the N. aisle. Most of the presbytery and of the retro-choir was rebuilt by Abbot John de Hertford (1235-60); the unique wooden vault was painted c. 1450. The unfinished altarpiece (The Resurrection) is by Sir Alfred Gilbert. The stone \*Altar Screen (restored) was erected by Abbot Wm. de Wallingford (1476-84). On the N. side of the presbytery is the chantry of Abbot Thomas Ramryge (d. 1520), on the S. side the chantry of Abbot John Wheathampstead (d. 1464), now containing the large \*Brass of Abbot Thomas de la Mare (d. 1375; best seen from the S. choir aisle). In the aisle a beautiful 14th cent, arched recess marks the tomb of two hermits. — The Transerts are the best preserved portions of the Norman church. The arches on their E. side led into apsidal chapels. In the N. transept is a 15th cent fresco (Incredulity of St. Thomas). In the S. transept the blind \*Triforium on the E. wall has arches separated by small circular shafts, fitted with Norman capitals and Norman bases, but usually accepted as relics of Offa's Saxon church. The S. wall was rebuilt by Lord Grimthorpe, who incorporated in it some late-Norman arcading and the doorway of the former slype. The Elizabethan dole-cupboards in the recess (W. wall) are still in

Immediately E. of the presbytery is St. Alban's Chapel, in

the middle of which is the elaborately carved marble base of St. Alban's Shrine, pieced together from more than 2000 fragments in 1872. The so-called \*Watching Loft, on the N. side, in oak (c. 1400), with carvings of the Months on the back, consists of a relic cupboard (below) and (probably) an ordinary chantry (above). On the S. side is the \*Monument of Humfrey. Duke of Gloucester (d. 1447), with a lofty canopy and statuettes of English kings and a grille of Sussex ironwork (c. 1290). — Beyond the retro-choir is the LADY CHAPEL, built by Abbot Hugh de Eversden (1308-26), freely restored; from the Reformation until 1870 it was used by the school. — In the N. presbytery aisle are fragments of the Shrine of St. Amphibalus.

A few vards W. of the cathedral is the Abbev Gatehouse (1361), a relic of the monastic buildings, now occupied by the Grammar School, which is perhaps 1000 years old. Thence a lane descends to a bridge over the Ver, beside which is the little Fighting Cocks Inn, probably built on the site of a boat-house of Offa's Saxon monastery. Beyond the river and ornamental lake lies the site of Verulamium, the capital of Roman

Britain.

SITURIN.

Succeeding a British (Belgic) town of the late 1st cent. B.C., in Prae Wood on the hill to the S.W., Verulamium was founded soon after the Roman conquest of A.D. 43, and became a 'municipium' (the only one in Britain) two years later. In 61 it was sacked by Boadicae, but was rebuilt on a larger scale and flourished until c. 410. The city wall, portions of which remain, enclosed an area of over 200 acres, and much of the site has been excavated. A hypocaust with mosaic floor (A.D. 150 and 300) has been roofed over in situ, and other floors and a splendid collection of finds from the site are housed in a "Museum, near St. Michael's church (open 10-4 or 5.30, Sun. from 2; Sat. & Sun. May-Aug. 2-8.30; adm. to both buildings 6d.).

St. Michael's Church is the burial-place of Francis Bacon.

St. Michael's Church is the burial-place of Francis Bacon. Baron Verulam and Viscount St. Albans (1561-1626), with a statue representing the lord chancellor in a characteristic attitude ("sic sedebat"; 'thus he used to sit'). The church, founded c. 950, retains considerable traces of Saxon work and contains a beautiful Jacobean pulpit and a fragment of a

painted Doom, from the rood-loft.

The church adjoins the site of the Roman forum and just beyond it a drive gate admits to the \*Roman Theatre (A.D. 140-206; daily 10-dusk, adm. 64). The drive goes on to Gorhambury (Barl of Verulam; adm. 2/6; May-Sept., Thurs. 2-6; weekdays in Aug. 2-7.30), near which are the ruins of the Elizabethan house in which Bacon died.

Fishpool St., with several 15-16th cent. inns and some fine 18th cent. houses, leads back to Romeland, the old burial-ground of the cathedral. — Holywell Hill, also with attractive houses, descends S. from High St. to (1½ m.) St. Stephen's Church, which contains a lectern said to have been looted at Holyrood in Hertford's raid of 1544. It bears the name of George Crichton, Bishop of Dunkeld. Prospect Rd., on the way to St. Stephen's leads to the ill-kept ruins of a 16th cent. mansion built on the site of Sopwell

GREEN LINE COACHES (712, 713, 714) daily from London, going on to Luton and to Dunstable; motor-buses from St. Peter's St. also to Watford, Rickmansworth, and Uxbridge; Harpenden; Hemel Hempstead; Hatfield;

Hertford; Welwyn Garden City; etc.

32½ m. Dunstable (Old Sugar Loaf, RB. 18/6; Red Lion,

RB. 17/6; Saracen's Head), with 17,100 inhab., has lost most of its importance as a straw-plait manufacturing town. Remains of an Augustinian priory founded by Henry I are incorporated in the \*Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, a grand example of Norman (nave and great portal) and E.E. (W. front), restored in 1850. Here, in 1533, Abp. Cranmer pronounced sentence of divorce against Catherine of Aragon.

At Whipmade (700 ft.), on the Chilterns, 3 m. S.W. of Dunstable, the Zoological Society of London has a \*Zoological Park of 500 acres (adm. daily 10-dusk, 3, children 1/6; restaurants and car-park), where many species of wild animals may be seen living in uncaged freedom within enclosures and paddocks. GREEN LINE COACH No. 726 from Baker St. Station in c. 1½ hr.

(summer only).

38 m. Hockliffe is important as the junction of roads leading W. to Leighton Buzzard (31 m.) and N.E. to Northampton viâ Woburn.

Leighton Buzzard (Swan, RB. 17/6; Hunt, RB. 15/), an old town of 9000 inhab, has an E.E. church with a beautiful spire and good 13th cent. ironwork on the W. door. The church of Wing, 2½ m. S.W., has a Saxon apse, crypt, and nave-arches, and fine monuments. Ascott House (N.T.; open Thurs. Apr.—Sept., 2-6; adm. 2/6) contains the Rothschild collection of paintings and Chinese porcelain. Stewkley, 3 m. N.W. of Wing, has a richly decorated late-Norman \*Church (c. 1150).

FROM HOCKLIFFE TO NORTHAMPTON VIA WOBURN, 28 m. (A 50). - 41 m. Woburn (Bedford Arms, T.H., RB. 18/, P. 8½ gs.) is a quiet well-built market town. Woburn Abbey (adm. 2/6; Easter-Sept., daily, exc. Mon. unless BH., 12.30-5.30; rfmts.), the seat of the Duke of Bedford, rebuilt by Henry Flitcroft 12.30-5.30; rfmts.), the seat of the Duke of Bedford, rebuilt by Henry Flitcroft in 1747 on the site of a Cistercian Abbey, contains a famous collection of paintings and sculptures. The park, 12 m. in circuit (road and several footpaths open to the public) contains c. 2000 head of deer (incluring the unique Père David herd), European and American bison, and the Chartley herd of wild white cattle. — 7 m. Woburn Sands Station amid fine pine-woods. — 13 m. Newport Pagnell (Swan, RB. 17/6) is a town of 4350 inhab. connected by bus with Bedford, Olney, and Stony Stratford. — 154 m. The Elizabethan mansion of Gayhurst was the home of Sir Everard Digby (d. 1606) and birthplace of Sir Kenelm Digby (1603-65). — To the left near (174 m.) Stoke Galdinston is seen the fine steeple of Hanslope church. — 28 m. Northampton. Goldington is seen the fine steeple of Hanslope church. - 28 m. Northampton,

451 m. Fenny Stratford (Bull) is 1 m. E. of Bletchley, an important railway centre (10,900 inhab.), where the Oxford and Cambridge branches diverge from the main line. The curious little cannon ('Fenny Poppers') outside Fenny Stratford church are discharged every year at Martinmas. — At (53 m.) Stony Stratford (Bull, RB. 15/6; Cock, RB. 17/6) Edward V and the Woodvilles were intercepted by Richard of Gloucester ('Richard III.' II. iv). The jests interchanged by the coaching travellers at the two inns are said to have given rise to the phrase 'a cock and bull story.'

A 422 leads r. to (2 m.) Wolverton (13,400 inhab.; Craufurd Arms, RB. 12/6, P. 5 gs.), an industrial town with railway carriage works. From Stony Stratford to Towcester, etc., see Rte. 34B.

We cross the Great Ouse and enter Northants, turning r. on A 508. At (57 m.) Grafton Regis, on the edge of Whittlewood Forest, Edward IV in 1464 married Elizabeth Woodville, whom he had first met under the 'Oueen's Oak' close by. On the way into Northampton we pass the famous Eleanor's

Cross (see below).

69 m. NORTHAMPTON (104,450 inhab.), the capital of its county, situated on the N. bank of the Nene, is a manufacturing town, which (in Fuller's words) "may be said to stand chiefly on other men's legs," as by far its chief industry is shoemaking. In spite of its antiquity, it is a modern-looking place, most of its old buildings having been destroyed in the fire of 1675. A few 17-18th cent. houses survive in Abington St. and Sheep Street.

Railway Stations. Castle (D 1; Rfmts.), Marefair, for all trains; also Bridge St. (F 2), on the Peterborough line.

borough line.

Hotels. Angel (b; D 2), Bridge St.,

RB. 21/, P. 9½ gs.; Grand (a; D 2),

Gold St.; Plough (c; E 2), Bridge St.,

RB. 21/ at both; Ram (d; C 2), Sheep

St., RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.; Peacock

(c; D 3), Market Sq.; Black Boy

(D 3), Wood Hill, these three

commercial commercial.

Restaurant. Galleons, Gold St. Post Office (D 3), St. Giles's St.

Motor-Buses run from Derngate (D 3) to Daventry; Althorp Park; Brixworth, Market Harborough and Leicester; Kettering and Stamford; Earls Barton and Wellingboro'; Olney; Stony Stratford; Wolverton; Blisworth and Towcester: Buckingham; from Victoria Promenade to Bedford; from The Mayorhold (C 2) to Rugby; Leicester; etc.
Canal Cruises in summer to

Banbury and Nuneaton.

Theatres. Repertory, Guildhall Rd.; New (variety), Abington St.

History. The castle built at this ancient Saxon town soon after the Norman Conquest by Simon de Seniis became a favourite resort of the Norman and Angevin kings, and many great councils and parliaments were held here. It was the scene of the trial and condemnation of Thomas Becket in 1164, and was the scene or the trial and condemnation of 1 homas seeker in 105, and Shakespeare laid the first scene of his 'King John' in the great hall. In 1460 one of the decisive battles of the Wars of the Roses was fought outside the town-walls, the Lancastrians being defeated and Henry VI taken prisoner. Northampton sided with Parliament during the Civil Wars, and one of the first acts of Charles II was to order its castle and walls to be razed.

From the Castle Station, which occupies the site of the vanished castle. Marefair leads towards the centre of the town. On the right is \*ST. PETER'S (D 1), dating from c. 1160, one of the finest late-Norman parish churches in England. The chief features are the richly carved arch on the W. front and (in the interior) the massive W. tower-arch and the quaintly carved capitals of the piers. Within is a fine Saxon cross-shaft.

John Smith (d. 1742), the mezzotint engraver, is buried in the church, and Wm. Smith (d. 1839), the geologist, in the churchyard. — In Doddridge St., on the left, is the Independent Chapel (1642) where Dr. Doddridge ministered

from 1729 to 1751.

Farther on in Marefair is the Hazelrigge Mansion ('H.M.'; D 1), a picture sque survival of the fire of 1675. Gold St. continues Marefair to the church of All Saints, rebuilt after the fire of 1675, with an Ionic portico, in the centre of which is a statue of Charles II in a toga and a flowing wig. On the opposite side of George Row is the County Hall (D 3), a good specimen of late Renaissance, completed in 1682. The two courts have beautiful plaster ceilings. The Town Hall or Guildhall (1864; enlarged in 1892), in St. Giles's Sq., is a florid building, adorned with sculptures and statues of English kings.

The borough records contain the names of 600 mayors (a roll unrivalled by any other municipality) including that of Laurence Washington (1532 and 1545). In Guildhall Rd, is the Museum & Art Gallery (D 3; adm. free, weekdays 10-6, Thurs. & Sat. 10-9), with a fine archæological collection including early Iron Age antiquities from Hunsbury Hill (2 m. S.W.), a good geological collection, a unique section illustrating the history of foot-gear, and a display of English pottery and china

St. Giles's St. leads from the Town Hall to St. Giles's Church (D 4), a cruciform Perp. building with Norman portions, restored and enlarged in 1857. Robert Browne (1553–1633), founder of the 'Brownists,' the precursors of Congregationalism, died in Northampton Gaol and is buried here. — In Bridge St., leading S. from All Saints, is St. John's Hospital, a somewhat decayed Dec. building; the chapel (now Rom. Cath.) has a fine Perp. W. window.

To the N. of All Saints is the spacious Market Square (markets on Wed, and Sat.), whence Sheep St. leads N. to \*St. Sepul-CHRE'S (C 2), one of the four round churches in England. The round part, with its eight Norman pillars supporting late 14th cent. arches, dates from c. 1100-15, and was most probably built by the first Earl, Simon de Senlis, who was a fervent Crusader: it resembles its prototype, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, more closely than the other English round churches. The present nave is an enlargement (13-14th cent.) of the original Norman choir; the choir dates from 1860-64. The tower and spire are late 14th century. On the N. wall is the quaint Coles brass (1640).

brass (1640).

Farther N., in Barrack Rd., is the Roman Catholic Cathedral (A 2), designed by A. W. Pugin and opened in 1864, but still unfinished. — Abington St., leading N.E. from the Market Square, past the Public Library (relies of John Clare, the poet) and a statue (by Tinworth) of Charles Bradlaugh (1833-91; M.P. for Northampton from 1880), is continued by Wellingborough Rd. to the County Cricket Ground (1.) and Abington Park (r.). In the park is Abington Museum (adm. free weekdays 10.30-12.30, 2.30-4, 5, or 6; Sun. aft. only; closed Fri. aft. Oct.-March). It was the former residence of Lady Bernard, Shakespeare's grand-daughter (d. 1670), who was buried in the S. chapel of the old village church. St. Mathew's Church (19th cent. Gotthic), in the Kettering Rd., contains a Madonna and Child (1944), in stone, by Henry Moore, and a painting (1947), 'Crucifixion,' by Graham Sutherland. — On three survivors (town bus 19 from Drapery).

On the Towcester road, 4 m. S. of Northampton, is a Queen Eleanor's Cross, one of three survivors (town bus 19 from Drapery).

A favourite excursion is by the Rugby road or railway to (6 m.) Althorp Park, the 17th cent. seat of Earl Spencer, which contains a large and famous "Collection of pictures, furniture, and china (adm. Apr.-Sept., Tues.-Thurs. 2.30-6; 2/6).

The collection is especially notable for portraits by Van Dyck (Earls of

The collection is especially notable for portraits by Van Dyck (Earls of Bristol and Bedford, Lady Spencer, Duc d'Arenberg and others); Lely (Beauties of the Court of Charles II); Kneller (Duchess of Mariborough and others); Reynolds (eighteen portraits, notably Georgians Countess Spencer and daughter, Lavinia Countess Spencer, Lady Anne Bingham, Viscount Althorp as a child, Countess of Bessborough); Gainsborough (four portraits); and most other great British portrait painters. Also: Murilio, The Artist; F. Pourbus, Duc de Chevreuse; Mor, Philip II; Mass, Tromp; Raphael, Fragment of a Cartoon; Rubens, Thankoffering of David; Walker, Cromwell. On the W. side of the park (12 m. from the station) is the church of Great

Brington, which contains the \*Tombs of the Spencers (from 1522 onwards). but is perhaps even more interesting as the burial-place of the Washington but is pernaps even more interesting as the curral-paice of the watern brothers who removed from Sulgrave (p. 262) to this district. A stone slab in the chancel floor covers the grave of Laurence Washington, "some and heire of Robert Washington of Soulgrave" and ancestor of George Washington, who lived at Wicken (3\frac{1}{2}\text{ m. W. of Stony Stratford) from 1610 till his death at Althorp Park in 1616; and breases in the central passage of the nave commemorate Robert Washington (d. 1622) and his wife who had occupied two houses at Great Brington since 1599. About 1½ m. N.W. of Althorp is *East Haddon*, where Anne, widow of Robert Washington of Sulgrave (d. 1620). lived from 1626 till her death in 1652; and 11 m. N.E. is Holdenby, birthplace of Sir Christopher Hatton (1540-91), who in 1583 built Holdenby House (adm. 2/; May-Sept., Wed., Thurs., Sat., & BH. weekends, 2.30-6; Oct.—Apr., weekdays by appt.), where Charles I was kept in the custody of Parliament for four months in 1647.

The following route traverses the whole length of Northamptonshire, or Northants, which, as Fuller, a son of the soil (see below), points out, "bordereth upon more counties than any other in England, being nine in number." It is especially noted for the manufacture of boots and shoes (at Northampton, Kettering, Wellingborough, etc.), and, in reference to its large farms and to the interesting and beautiful architecture of its churches, it has been called a land of 'squires and spires.' This is the county of the Spencers of Althorp, the Cecils of Burghley, and the Comptons of Castle Ashby, and it is the native country of John Dryden. The Soke of Peterborough, in the N.E., is a separate administrative unit.

a separate administrative unit.

FROM NORTHAMPTON TO PETERBOROUGH, 40½ m. (A 45, A 510, A 605); railway in c. 1½ hr. The road keeps parallel to the Nene and affords access to an extraordinary number of interesting churches, culminating in Peterborough Cathedral.—3½ m. Great Billing. The church of Little Billing, 1 m. S.W., has a remarkable Saxon font.—4½ m. Ecton was the home of the Franklin family for many generations, whence Benjamin Franklin's father emigrated to New England in 1685. His uncle, Thomas Franklin, is buried in the churchyard.—To the right, at 6½ m., is the church of Earls Barton, with its famous "West Tower," by far the most noteworthy architectural monument of the Saxon period" (Prof. Baldwin Brown), dating from the late 10th century. About 3 m. S., beyond Castle Ashby station, is "Castle Ashby House (Marquess of Northampton), an Elizabethan mansion with additions by nigo Jones and a lettered' balustrade (open Apr.—Sept., Thura, Sat., & BH., 2-6; adm. 2/6, gardens 1/), with a noted collection of Italian paintings, 17th cent. furniture, etc. The church of St. Mary Magdalen contains interesting monuments. To the S. extends Yardley Chass. Whiston church, ½ m. S.W. monuments. To the S. extends Yardley Chase. Whiston church, 1½ m. S.W. of the station, is an admirable specimen of late-Perp. work (1534). — 10 m. Wellinghorough, see Rte. 46. — At (14 m.) Finedon we cross A 6 (Rte. 46). 20½ m. Islip, a quaint village on the Nene, has a beautiful Perp. church, containing a tablet to the wife of Sir John Washington (d. 1624) and a chancel-screen presented by descendants of Mathias Nicoll (Mayor of New York in 1671). About 11 m. farther N. is Lowick, the 15th cent, church of which has a remarkable octagonal lantern on the tower, fine contemporary monuments, and good stained glass of the Dec. period. About 1 m. S.W. of Lowick is \*Drayton House, the beautiful seat of Mr. N. Stopford Sackville, built in the reigns of Edward III, Elizabeth, and William III, and famous for its old reigns or Edward III, Elizabeth, and William III, and famous for its old chins and furniture, much of which was collected by Lady Betty Germain ("not a rag in it under forty, fifty, or a thousand years old," says Horace Walpole).— We cross the Nene into (21 m.) Thrapston (White Hart), a small grain market.—234 m. Thorpe Waterville. At Aldwinkle, 14 m. W., were born Thos. Fuller, historian (1608-61; in the rectory of St. Peter's), and John Dryden (1631-1700; in the rectory of All Saints).—254 m. Barnwell has the ruins of a 13th cent. castle.—28 m. Oundle (Talbot, RB. 21) is a charming little town (2200 inhab.), with a well-known public school, a lofty church steepile (210 B.) and some of the treet (7-18th cert houses in England worthby steeple (210 innab.), with a well-known public school, a losty cautem steeple (210 ft.), and some of the best 17-18th cent. houses in England, notably the White Lion Inn (1641). The front of the Talbot Inn was built with metarials from Fotheringhay Castle (see below), whence came also the oak staircase, within, About 5 m. S.W. are the uninhabited 'Old Building' and the shell of the unfinished 'New Building' at Lyreden, begun by Sir Thos. Tresham c. 1603,

the latter (N.T.) adorned with 'Popish' sculptures and inscriptions. Brigstock, 2 m. farther W., in the centre of Rockingham Forest, has an interesting church, mainly of pre-Norman date, and the kennels of the Woodland Pytchuchy hounds. — The remarkable E.E. church of (31 m.) Warmington retains its original roof, groined in wood. Beyond the Nene, 2 m. N.W. by footpath, is Fotheringhay, the scene of the trial and execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1887. Of the royal castle, where Richard III was born in 1452, almost the only trace is the mound of the great keep (no adm.). The collegiate church, with a noble lantern-tower, lacks the choir of the original building [1415]; it contains two monuments erected by Queen Elizabeth in memory of Yorkist princes buried here, — 32½ m. Elton. Before the village (1.) is Elton Hall (adm. 2/6, Apr.—Sept., Wed. & Thurs., 2-6; rfmts.), a 15-19th cent. massion with charming gardens. At (35½ m.) Kate's Cabin we cross the Great North Road. — 40½ m. Peterborough, see Rte. 49. — From Northampton to Olney and Bedford, see Rte. 46.

A 508 leads due N. to (75½ m.) Brixworth, with the kennels of the Pytchley hunt. The \*Church, built c. 680 with the bricks from adjacent Roman buildings, is a highly interesting example of Romanesque in which three distinct periods of pre-Norman architecture can be traced. Spratton, 2½ m. W., has a Trans. Norman church containing the effigy of Sir John Swinford (d. 1371), with the earliest known example of the SS collar.

Brixworth is c. 8 m. S.E. of the battlefield of Naseby, where Charles I and Prince Rupert were decisively defeated by Fairfax in 1645. A column erected

in 1936 marks the correct site.

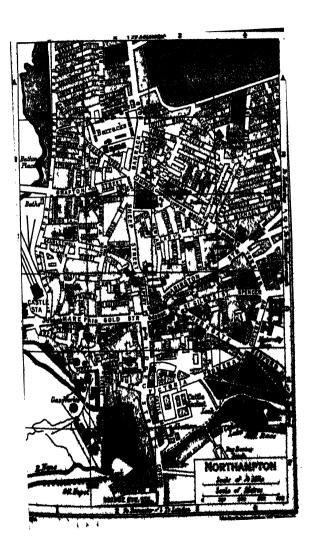
We now enter Leicestershire. Though this county includes several industrial centres (Leicesters, Loughborough, Hinckley) as well as a small coalfield in the N.W., adjoining the wild heathlands of Charnwood Forest, it is best known for its famous grasslands (mainly in the E.), a classic region for fox-hunters. Leicestershire, Rutland, and Northamptonshire are sometimes spoken of as the Shires', but, more strictly, that term is reserved for the country hunted by the celebrated packs of foxhounds known as the Quorn, the Cottesmore, the Pytchley, the Woodland Pytchley, and the Belvoir, and thus excludes a considerable part of Northeats while it includes a portion of Lincolnshire. Outside these limits are 'the Provinces.'

86 m. Market Harborough (Three Swans, RB. 22/6-30/, P. 11-14 gs.; Angel, RB, 16/6-25/, P. 7 gs.; Peacock, RB. 15/), a town of 10,400 inhab., is a famous fox-hunting centre. In the market-place are the quaint grammar school (1614) and the Perp. church of St. Dionysius, with its beautiful Dec. broach spire. Close by is the old house in which Charles I is said to have slept the night before the battle of Naseby (7 m. S.W.).

— From Market Harborough to Rugby and Oundle, see p. 306; Rothwell (p. 352) is 6 m. S.E.

The country between Market Harborough and Leicester is hunted by the Pytchley, Quorn, and Fernie foxhounds.—92 m. Kibworth was the birthplace of Mrs. Barbauld (1743—1825). Dr. Philip Doddridge was a dissenting minister here in 1723—25.

100 m. LEICESTER (285,050 inhab.), on the Soar, the ancient county town of Leicestershire, is a busy and cheerful industrial city, with important remains of its past history. It has long been noted as the centre of the hosiery trade; more recently it has added light engineering to important manufac-





tures of boots and shoes, elastic fabrics, etc. In 1919 its former city status was restored and it is now the seat of a bishop.

City status was restored and it Railway Stations. London Road (B 4; Rfmts.), for the L.M.R.; Central (C 1; Rfmts.) and Belgrave Road (A 4), for the E.R. Hotels. Grand (a; E 3), Granby T.H., Humberstone Gate, RB. 21/; Royal (c; D 3), Horsefair St., RB. 1701, 17/6; George (c; C 3), Haymarket, RB. 18/6; Sag & Phessant (d; D 3), Humberstone Gate, RB. 18/, White Hart (D 3), Haymarket, RB. 18/6; Sag & Phessant (d; D 3), Granby St., commercial, RB. 18/6, Granby St., commercial, RB. 16/6; Granby St., commercial, R.B. 16/6; Heathfield, unlic., 236 London Rd., RB. 18/.

Post Office (D 3), Bishop St. -

INFORMATION BUREAU, 29 Horsefair

Motor-Buses from Northampton Sq. (E 4) to Market Harborough; from St. Margaret's (Abboy St.; C 2, B 3) to Loughborough; Ashby and Burton; Oakham; Uppingham; Melion Mowbray; from Newarke (B 1) to Lutterworth; from Western Boulevard (F 1) to Nuneaton and Coventry; from Southgate St. (D 2) to Grantham; Coventry and Birmingham; etc.

Theatres. Theatre Royal (D 2; repertory), Horsefair St.; Little (E 3), Dover St., Palace (C 3; variety), Belgrave Gate. - CONCERTS at De Montfort Hall and the City Art Gallery,

History. Leicester was the traditional residence of King Lear and his daughters. Under the Romans it was the fortified town of Rate Coritanorum. From 680 to 869 it was the seat of the East Mercian bishopric, but soon after it became one of the Five Boroughs of the Danelagh. It was recovered by Ethelfieda, the Lady of Mercia, in 918. After the Norman Conquest it fell to Hugh of Grantmennil, who built the castle, and in 1239 to Simon de Montfort Earl of Liester. Montfort, Earl of Leicester, who was a great benefactor of the town. Under Monitori, Earl of Leicester, who was a great benefactor of the town. Under the Lancastrian kings the castle was an occasional royal residence, and several parliaments were held here in the 15th century. Richard III, however, on his way to Bosworth Field in 1485, was obliged to sleep at an inn. In the City War Leicester was captured by Prince Rupert in 1645 after a three days' siege at which John Bunyan was present, but it was recovered by Parliament after the battle of Naseby. The modern prosperity of the city may perhaps be dated from the introduction of the stocking-frame about 1686. Leicester was the birthplace of Thomas Cooper, the Chartist (1805–92). Thomas Cook arranged the first railway excursion in 1841, from Leicester' to Loughborough

The modern centre of Leicester and the converging point of the main thoroughfares, about ½ m. from each of the three railway stations, is marked by a Clock Tower (D 3; 1866), adorned with statues of Simon de Montfort and three later benefactors of the city. To the W. runs the High St., which with its continuation, St. Nicholas St., formed the main thoroughfare from E. to W. of the Roman and medieval town. At the point where it intersects the old thoroughfare from N. to S. (Highcross St. and its continuation, Southgate St.) formerly stood the High Cross.

To the right in Highcross St. is All Saints (C 1), a well-proportioned early Dec. church with a Norman W. doorway, an E.E. font, and a curious clock. The picturesque Great Meeting, in East Bond St. (C 2), is one of the oldest surviving Nonconformist chapels (1708).—St. Margaret's (B 2), at the end of Churchgate, is an E.E. and Perp. church, with a noble Perp. tower.

In St. Nicholas Street is the church of St. Nicholas, the oldest in Leicester, built partly of Roman materials, with a charming early-Norman tower, a primitive Romanesque nave of the Saxon period, and an E.E. chancel. On the W. side of the churchyard stands the Jewry Wall (D 1), a mass of Roman masonry about 70 ft. long and 18 ft. high, with bonding-courses

of brick. This relic, with its four arched recesses, was the W. wall of the basilica in the Roman Forum, the whole of which has been excavated to reveal the remains of later Roman baths (adm. free 10-5 or 6).

A Roman pavement, one of many that have been found in the cityl may be seen beneath the railway, at the end of Blackfriars St., on application to the Forum caretaker. Another may be seen at No. 50 St. Nicholas St., opposite the

Forum caretaker. Another may be seen at No. 30 St. Nicholas St., opposite the church (adm. 3d.); yet others at the museum (see below).

The ministrations of William Carey (1789-94) and Robert Hall (1807-25), the Baptists, are commemorated in William Carey's Cottage (open weekkays 2-4.30) in Harvey Lane, leading off Thornton Lane. — St. Nicholas St. ends at the West Bridge over the Grand Junction Canal, beyond which King Richard's Rd. leads to Bow Bridge over the Soar. An inscription on a house adjoining Bow Bridge records the last resting-place of Richard III; according to tradition, his body, brought back from Bosworth for interment in the monastery of the Grey Friars, was thrown into the river on the suppression of the monasteries. but was afterwards reburied here. the monasteries, but was afterwards reburied here.

Castle St. leads from the S. end of St. Nicholas St. to the remains of the once famous Castle (E1). Adjoining the Tudor entrance gateway, with the porter's lodge, is the Castle House, incorporating the domestic buildings. On the left is \*St. Mary de Castro, an interesting church with an unusual ground-plan; to the original Norman collegiate church were added a chancel in the richest late-Norman style (after 1150) and, in the E.E. period, a wide parochial nave, on the S. side, and a massive tower. The Norman N. doorway, windows, and sedilia. the Dec. roof in the original chancel, the E.E. sedilia and Perp, roof in the S, nave, and the 13th cent, font should be noted. In Castle Yard an 18th cent. façade masks the late-Norman hall of the castle, still used for assize courts (open first Mon. in month 10-3). On the right of the lane leading to the ruined Turret Gateway is the Castle Mound, perhaps dating from Ethelfleda's time. Beyond the gateway (r.) the so-called Deacon Workshop (1771; recreated here in 1953) illustrates the art of an 18th cent, clockmaker.

The gateway leads into the Newarke, added to the castle precincts in 1332, which includes the rebuilt Trinity Hospital, founded in 1331 and enlarged in 1355, with its partly original chapel (adm. on application), to the right. To the left, the Wyggeston Chantry House (c. 1512, damaged in 1940 and later rebuilt) and Skeffington House form the Newarke Houses Museum (weekdays 10-5, 6, or 7, Sun. 2-5). The rooms illustrate the social and industrial history of the city, with fine displays of shoes and clocks. Opposite is the College of Art and Technology. On leaving the Newarke by the splendid Newarke Gateway (1322) we turn to the left. Peacock Lane leads to the right from Southgate St. to the old civic church of St. Martin (D 2), the cathedral since 1926, mainly E.E. in style with a Perp. chancel. Adjacent (W.) is the \*Guildhall (adm. free; weekdays 10-5, 6, or 7), a 15-16th cent. timber and plaster building, originally the hall of the Guild of Corpus Christi. The mayor's parlour contains a fine chimney-piece (1637), woodwork, and stained glass and the great hall is imposing. The Town Library, one of the earliest municipal free libraries, founded before 1587, has been here since 1632. A little to the E. lies the Market Place (D 3; markets Wed. and Sat.), the Corn Exchange in which has a fine outside staircase. To the S. are the Town Hall (1875) and the Central Reference Library. Belvoir St., S. of the library, leads to the New Walk, a tree-lined walk in which is the City Museum & Art Gallery (F 4; 10-5, 6, or 7, Sun. 2-5.)

This possesses interesting Roman antiquities, including several tessellated pavements (notably 'Diana and Actæon') and a milestone from the Fosse Way, The emphasis in painting and sculpture is on modern works. Among the paintings may be noted Hogarth's Wollaston Family, John Ople's Boy with a Hoop, and G. F. Watts's Fata Morgana. The muniment room contains the archives of both city and county, and the most valuable MSS., including the Codex Leicestrensis of the New Testament, from the Town Library.

From the end of the New Walk, University Rd. leads to the right (passing Victoria Park, with De Montfort Hall and a War Memorial Arch, by Lutyens) to the University College (1921). Beside the college is Wyggeston Boys' School, which can trace

its origins to a charitable foundation in 1513.

Belgrave Gate leads N.E. from the clock-tower to Belgrave Rd. station, whence Abbey Park Rd. runs to the left to the Abbey Park (A 2, 3), with its lake, and to the remains of Leicester Abbey, whither Cardinal Woisey, "an old man, broken with the storms of state." came to die, in 1530. His tomb has disappeared, and little remains of the rich Augustinian monastery except the foundations and the boundary-walls, the existing ruins being part of an Elizabethan house. Farther on in Belgrave Rd. is Belgrave Hall (10-5, 6, ort. 7; Sun. 2-3), built in 1709-13, and now a period museum of 17-19th cent. furniture, etc. — Quenby Hall, in pastoral upland country, 8 m. E. of Leicester, is claimed to be the finest Jacobean mansion in the country.

furniture, etc. — Quenby Hall, in pastoral uplains to the first Jacobean mansion in the county, is claimed to be the finest Jacobean mansion in the county, Charming walks or drives may be taken from Leicester through the rugged 0, we diverge

f the Greys of ard IV) lived

with her first husband, Sir John Grey. Passing the attractive Groby Pool we reach (6½ m.) Newtown Linford, which is adjoined by \*Bradeate Park (open daily to walkers; on Thurs. in Apr.—Oct., 10.30—3.0, for driving through), with the chapel (summer Thurs. 2.30—5.30) and the ruins of the hall where Lady Jane Grey, the 'nine days' queen' (born here in 1537), was found by Roger Ascham reading Plato's 'Phedo' while the rest of the family were gone hunting. — About 2 m. N.W. of Newtown are the 14th cent. remains of Unwircroft Priory. The excursion may be extended to Bardon Hill, Mount St. Bernard, Grace Dieu (see below), etc., or we may return via Cropster. Reservoir, Thurcrotten hirthplace of Rn. Latimer (1485.1555), and Rothley.

Ulwriteroft Priory. The excursion may be extended to Bardon Hill, Mount St. Bernard, Grace Dieu (see below), etc., or we may return vià Cropston Reservoir, Thurcaston, birthplace of Bp. Latimer (1485-1555), and Rothley. FROM Letcester to Burton, 25\frac{1}{2} m. (A 50), railway in c. 1\frac{1}{2} hr.; this line, as far as Swannington, the station before Ashby. was Robert Stephenson's first railway (1832). — 4\frac{1}{2} m. Groby (see above). Kirby Muxloe (Forest Lodge, unlic., RB, 15/), 2\frac{1}{2} m. S., is a good centre for visiting Charmwood Forest. It has a ruined and moated Castle (9-6 or 8, winter 9.30-4, Sun. from 2; 6d.) built in 1480-84. — Beyond (10 m.) Bardon Hill (912 h.), on the right, a famous view-point, we enter the Leicestershire coalfield. — 12 m. Coalville (23,750 inhab.) is a mining and brickmaking town. About 2\frac{1}{2} m. N.E. is the abbey of Mount St. Bernard, a Trappist monastery founded in 1835 and now the only 'mitred abbey' in England, and 3\frac{1}{2} m. N., beyond Whitwick, is Grace Dies, with the scanty ruins of a 13th cent. Augustinian numbery and a manor house in which Francis Beaumont (1584-1616) was born.

17 m. Ashby-de-la-Zouch (Royal, RB. 21/; Queen's, RB. 15/, P 6 gs.;

Midland, P.R.) is a thriving town (6400 inhab.) in pretty surroundings. The Castle (daily, Sun. from 2; adm. 6d.) is the extensive ruin of a fortress, built in 1476 on the site of a Norman castle and slighted by the Parliamentarians in 1648. Mary, Queen of Scots, spend a night in it in 1569 and again in 1586, but it is more famous as the locale of several scenes in 'Ivanhoe.' The Fournament Field' lies about 1 m. N. of the town. In the late-Perp. church of St. Helen are the tombs of the second Earl of Huntingdon (d. 1561) and off Selins, Counters of Huntingdon (d. 1791). Wesley's french an element thinks of

Helen are the tombs of the second Earl of Huntingdon (d. 1561) and of Selina, Countess of Huntingdon (d. 1791), Wesley's friend; an almost unique recumbent effigy of a pilgrim (15th cent.); and a finger-pillory for delinquents in church. — From Ashby to Derby, see p. 346; to Nottingham, p. 356; to Nuneaton, p. 307. — A 50 goes on past (20 m.) Swadlincote, in a colliery and fireclay-making district (20,305 inhab.). — 25½ m. Burton-on-Trent, see p. 274. From Leicester to Grantham, 30½ m. (A 607); railway in 1½—1½ hr. — At (4½ m.) Syston we diverge from the Fosse Way to Newark and ascend the valley of the Wreak, in which are many villages with names ending in 'by,' an evidence of Danish occupation. — 5½ m. (r.) Queniborough was the head-quarters of Prince Rupert during the siege of Leicester. — 7 m. Rearsby. Gaddesby, 2½ m. E., has a fine early 14th cent. church. — 8½ m. Brooksby, with a beautiful little Perp. church and an Elizabethan manor house, the birthplace in 1592 of George Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham. — 15 m. Melton Mowbray, see Rte. 46. — We cross the Leicestershire Wolds, for which (20 m.) Waltham-on-the-Wolds is a good centre. — 304 m. Grantham, see (20 m.) Waltham-on-the-Wolds is a good centre. — 301 m. Grantham, see Rte. 49.

Leaving Leicester by Belgrave Rd., we bear left and cross the Soar. — 104 m. Wanlip. The church (1/2 m. r.) contains the brass of Sir Thomas Walsh (d. 1393), one of the finest in England. — At (1051 m.) Rothley, to the left, is Rothley Temple (no adm.), an Elizabethan mansion with the chapel of a preceptory of the Templars. Lord Macaulay (1800-59) was born here. — We traverse the long street of Mountsorrel, and reach (108½ m.) Quorn, formerly Quorndon (Bull's Head, RB. 17/6: Manor House, RB, 15/6), with 16th cent, tombs in the church and the kennels of the famous Quorn hunt (pron. 'Corn').

About 2 m. E. is Woodhouse, the little Perp, church of which contains some fine stained glass. Close by are Beau Manor (no adm.), the beautiful home, until 1946, of the Curzon-Herrick family, of which Robert Herrick and Dean Swift were connections, and Woodhouse Eaves, a popular starting-point for

excursions in Charnwood Forest.

111 m. Loughberough (King's Head, RB. 22/6; Great Central, RB. 17/6, P. 6½ gs.), a thriving hosiery and engineering town (34,750 inhab.), has a large Dec. and Perp. church (All Saints) notable for its bold arches and for the uniformity of its mouldings. 'Great Paul' of London was cast in Messrs. Taylor's bellfoundry here. The War Memorial Tower (1923), in Queen's Park, has a carillon of 45 bells, said to be the largest in the world. Loughborough Institute of Technology is an important centre of engineering education.

The NOTTINGHAM ROAD (A 60) turns E. and crosses the Soar. - Beyond (1141 m.) Hoton we enter Notts. - 1161 m. Costock has an old manor house. A road on the left leads to East Leake. in the church of which is preserved a 'shawm,' or long trumpet formerly used by the bass singer. About 3 m. N. is Gotham (Cuckoo Bush Inn, P.R.), famous for its 'Wise Men' who attempted to make a hedge round a cuckoo and went to sea in a bowl. Washington Irving bestowed this name on New York. — 117 m. The attractive village of *Bunny*, rebuilt by the 'wrestling baronet,' Sir Thomas Parkyns (1664-1741), has a 14th cent. church with a noble chancel. — 126 m. Nottingham, see Rte. 46.

The Derby Road (A 6) from Loughborough descends the Leicestershire bank of the Soar. — 116½ m. Kegworth is notable for its beautiful late-Dec. church, of a symmetrical and uniform design, with double aisles, good tracery, and fine glass. The church of Kingston-on-Soar, on the opposite (Notts) bank, has a richly decorated 15th cent. chantry, profusely displaying the rebus (Babe-in-Tun) of the Babington family, to which Anthony Babington, the conspirator (executed in 1586), belonged. — We cross the Nottingham-Ashby road and the Trent and enter Derbyshire. — 124 m. Elvaston Castle (Earl of Harrington), on the right, is noted for its gardens.

Derbyshire, with scenery varying from the bleak moors of the Peak to the pastoral meadows in the south, and from the crowded industrial area on the Notts border to the romantic loveliness of Dovedale, provides as many striking contrasts as any county in England. The chief rivers are the Derwent and the Dove, both tributaries of the Trent. The main industry is mining (coal and iron, with some lead and zino), though Derby and some other

towns are manufacturing centres of importance.

128 m. DERBY (pron. 'Darby'; 141,250 inhab.), the capital of Derbyshire, an episcopal see since 1927, the seat of extensive railway works, and an important manufacturing town with a great diversity of industries, is situated on the W. bank of the Derwent. Plan. p. 355.

Railway Stations. Midland (E 5; Rfmts.), Midland Rd. — Friargate (B 1: Rfmts.) for the FR.

Rimis.), Midland Rd. — Friargate
(B 1; Rimis.), for the E.R.
Hotels. Midland (c; E 5), adjoining
the L.M.R. Station, RB. 32/-50/;
Friary (a; B 1), Friar Gate, RB. 21/,
P. 9 gs.; Yerk (d; E 5), RB. 22/6,
P. 9 gs.; Clarendon (e; E 5), T.H.,
RB. 20/, commercial.

Restaurants. St. James's, St.

James St.; (C 2); Gainsborough, Babington Lane (D 2). Post Office (C 2), Victoria St. Motor-Buses and Coaches from

Motor-Buses and Coaches from the Bus Station (C 3, 4; rfmts.) to all parts. — Town Buses from Market Place.

Theatres. Playhouse, Sacheverel St.; Hippodrome (variety), Green Lane.

History. The Roman station of Dervento was at Little Chester, on the opposite bank of the Derwent. Derby was one of the 'Five Boroughs' held by the Danes, and in the Anglo-Sazon period was a town of great importance. During the Civil War the town was held by Parliament. In 1745 Prince Charles Edward with his Highland army penetrated as far S. as Derby, but after two days he was forced to begin his retreat to Scotland, where the disaster of Culloden awaited him. — The first successful English silk-mill was erected at Derby in 1717 by John Lombe, who stole the secret of the machinery from Piedmont, and in 1755 the Derby ceramic industry (comp. below) was established by Wm. Duesbury of Longton. — Joseph Wright, the painter ('Wright of Derby'; 1734-97), was born in Iron Gate, Herbert Spencer (1820-1903) in Exeter St., and John Flamsteed (1646-1719), astronomer-royal, at Derby, 64 m. N. — Derby is the 'Stoniton' of 'Adam Bede.'

London Rd. runs direct to the centre of the town. On the right Midland Rd., passing the Midland Railway War Memorial, leads to the L.M.R. Station; on the left is the Royal Infirmary (E 4; 1891). In St. Peter's St. is the church of St. Peter's (C 3;

14-15th cent.). Cornmarket leads straight on to the Market Place (B 2, 3), with the Town Hall; while Victoria St. leads to the left to the Wardwick, with the Library, Museum & Art Gallery (C2; also entered from the Strand, behind).

The Museum, largely devoted to local industries, includes old Derby ware and a good working model showing the development of the Midland Railway. There is a fine cross-shaft (c. 850) from St. Alkmund's, and a gold bracely of the Bronze Age found at Stanton (N. Staffs.). The committee room (adm. by request) contains relics and oak panelling from Exeter House, where the Young Pretender lodged in 1745. The Art Gallery includes paintings by Wright of Derby.

At the beginning of Friar Gate, on the right, is St. Werburgh's (largely rebuilt by Blomfield), where Dr. Johnson was married to Elizabeth Porter on July 9th, 1735. — From the market place, Iron Gate leads N. to ALL SAINTS (B 2), the cathedral of Derby, which has a splendid Perp. \*Tower (210 ft. high), built in 1509-27. The church, rebuilt by Gibbs in 1725, with a spacious and light interior, has good ironwork screens by Robert Bakewell. It contains the tombs of 'Bess of Hardwick' (1520-1608), the building Countess of Shrewsbury, and of Henry Cavendish (1731-1810), the chemist, and the unique wooden effigy of a canon (c. 1500), on the S. side; on the N. is the incised slab to sub-dean Lawe (c. 1450). The County Hall, in St. Mary's Gate, opposite, is said to be the scene of Hetty Sorrel's trial ('Adam Bede'). Queen St. continues Iron Gate to St. Alkmund's (A 2), rebuilt in 1846. To the left is Derby School, where Flamsteed was a pupil, founded in 1160 and restored by Queen Mary in 1554. On the right Bridge Gate leads to St. Mary's Bridge, with the chapel of Our Lady of the Brigg, a relic of old Derby (c. 1330).

In Osmaston Rd. (F 4) are the works of the Royal Crown Derby Porcelain In Osmaston Rd. (F 4) are the works of the Royal Crown Derby Porcelain Company (comp. above), open to visitors on written application. The present company was established in 1877 to revive the Derby porcelain industry, which had declined since the days of Duesbury. — Behind is the Arboretum (F 3), a pleasant park of 22 acres, containing a statue of F. H. Royce, the motor engineer, and the "Headless Cross," in a hollow of which, filled with vinegar, the townsfolk used to place their money during the plague of 1665, when buying provisions from the country people. The famous Rolls-Royce Works are near Osmaston Rd., farther south.

About 4 m. N.W. of Derby is Kedleston (Viscount Scaradale; adm. 2/6; May-Sept. Wed. & Sun.; also summer BH.; 2-5), a classical mansion built-from the designs of James Paine and Robert Adam in 1759-65, of which Dr. Johnson said it would do excellently for a town hall. The church contains the tombs of Marquess Curzon (1859-1925) and his first wife, with effigies b E; B. Mackennal. — Excursions may be made also to Chaddeaden, 2 m. E.

the tomos of Marquess Curzon (1839-1925) and his first wife, with effigies by Sir B. Mackennal. — Excursions may be made also to Chaddesden, 2 m. E., to Breadsall, 2½ m. N.E., and to Morley, 4½ m. N.E., each of which possesses a church of great interest, the last with 15th cent. glass and monuments; also to Dale Abbey (6 m. E.), the fragmentary relic of a Premonstratensian house; etc. — It should not be forgotten that Derby is the 'Gateway of the Peak' (Rts. 47).

The ROAD FROM DERBY TO NOTTINGHAM (A 52; 15½ m.) runs via (8 m.) Sandiacre, where the church has a fine 14th cent. chancel, and (9 m.) Stapleford, a small town manufacturing lead-pencils, with a fine Saxon cross-shaft mear the church.

FROM DERBY TO ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, 14½ m. — 5½ m. The long 14th

cent. Emerkeston Bridge over the Trent was the most southerly point reached

347

by the advance guard of the Highlanders in 1745. - 8 m. Melbourne (Melby the advance guard of the Highlanders in 1745.—8 m. Melbourne (Melbourne, RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.), a small town, has a noble Norman church, restored by Scott. Thomas Cook, the tourist agent (1808–92), was born here. Melbourne Hall (c. 1700), with its delightful gardens and garden sculpture (adm. 2/6; Easter-Sept., daily exc. Mon. & Fri. 2-7.30, BH. 11-8), was once the seat of Lord Melbourne, and here Baxter began his 'Saints' Everlasting Rest.'—At (11 m.) Staunton Harold (r.) is one of the few churches built during the

Commonwealth, with curious inscriptions. — 14½ m. Ashby, see p. 343.

FROM DERBY TO STOKE-ON-TRENT, 35 m. (A 516, A 50); railway in 1-1½ hr.

At (8½ m.) Hatton we join A 50, and thence follow the valley of the Dove.

On the Staffordshire bank, 1½ m. S., is Tutbury (Dog & Partridge, RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.), famous for its alabaster. The Castle (adm. 6d. daily) belonged to F. of gas,) is anotated in the anotates. The Castra (aum.) of unity) belonged to the Ferrers family from 1070, but the existing remains are those of a late 14th cent. mansion of John of Gaunt, with 15-16th cent. additions, which Mary, Queen of Scots, as a prisoner visited in 1569, 1570, and 1585. The Church is the nave of a Benedictine priory founded c. 1086 and shows good \*Norman work of the 12th century. — 12 m. Sudbury has a charming village street. The Hall (Lord Vernon) is red brickwork of 1615-20. The church of Hanbury, 3 m. S., claims to have the oldest alabaster effigy in England (Sir John Hanbury, 3 m. S., claims to have the oldest alabaster effigy in England (Sir John Hanbury; d. 1303). — 19 m. Uttoxeter (White Hart, RB. 24/6, P. 13 gs.; Lion, RB. 18/, P. 8 gs.), with 7450 inhab, is best remembered for the self-imposed penance of Dr. Johnson, who stood bare-headed in the rain in the marketpenance of Dr. Johnson, who stood bare-headed in the rain in the market-place to expiate his refusal, fifty years before, to attend his father's bookstall (bas-relief on the conduit). Mary Howitt was born here in 1804. Hence to Ashbourne, see p. 358; to Stafford, see p. 312. — 23\frac{1}{2}\text{m. Checkley has a fine "Church, with a Dec. chancel, some ancient glass, and three late-Saxon crosses. — From (25\frac{1}{2}\text{m.}) Upper Tean A 522 goes N. to Leek, vi\(\hat{a}\) (2\frac{1}{2}\text{m.}) Cheadle (Royal Oak, RB. 15\(\hat{b}\), P. 7 gs.), a pleasantly situated town with a Rom. Cath. church by A. W. Pugin (1846) and a "Nature Reserve" on Hawks-moor, overlooking the Churnet. — 29 m. Blythe Bridge, 14 m. N. of which is Caverswell Castle. a massive Jacobean manner house rebuilt in 1643 bw Townswell Castle, a massive Jacobean manor house rebuilt in 1643 by Matthew Cradock, first governor of the Massachusetts Company. It is now a convent of Missionary Sisters (adm. to grounds on written application). — We enter the Potteries at (324 m) Longton. — 35 m. Stoke, see p. 314.

From Derby to the Peak District and Manchester, see Rte. 47; to Burton,

Birmingham, and the S.W., see Rte. 35.

## 46. FROM LONDON TO NOTTINGHAM AND SHEFFIELD VIÂ BEDFORD

NAM. BEDFORD

ROAD, 161 m. To (20 m.) St. Albans, see Rte. 45. — A 6. 30½ m. Luton.

—49½ m. Bedford. — 74 m. Kettering. — A 6003. 87½ m. Uppingham. —

94 m. Oakham. — A 606. 104 m. Melton Mowbray. — 123 m. Nottingham. —

A 610. 136½ m. Ripley. — A 61. 149 m. Chesterfield. — 161 m. Sheffield.

For another route to Bedford (30½ m.) vil Hitchin, see Rte. 49. Between

Nottingham and Sheffield (162½ m.) there is a good alternative, vil (137 m.)

Mansfield, (140½ m.) Pleasley, and (147½ m.) Clown.

RAEWAY. From St. Pancras to Bedford, 49½ m. in 1-1½ hr.; to Nottingham,

123½ m. in 2½—2½ hrs.; to Sheffield, 158½ m. in 3½—4 hrs. From Marylebone to

Nottingham, see Rte. 45; Sheffield (164 m.) is reached in 3½—4 hrs. by this

route. Principal Stations from St. Pancras. — 20 m. St. Albans. — 242 m.

Happenden. — 30½ m. Luton. — 41½ m. Ampthill. — 49½ m. Bedford, junction

for Olney (10½ m.). — 65 m. Wellingborough. — 72 m. Kettering. — 79½ m.

Corby & Weldon. — 90½ m. Manton (for Uppingham, 3½ m.). — 94 m.

Oakham. — 105½ m. Melton Mowbray. — 123½ m. Nottingham. The through

trains for Sheffield diverge at Kettering and run viå: 78 m. Desborough and

Rothwell. — 83 m. Market Harborough. — 99 m. Laicester. — 109 m.

Barrow-on-Soar & Quorn. — 111½ m. Loughborough. — 119½ m. Trent. —

126½ m. Ilkeston. — 146 m. Chesterfield. — 158½ m. Sheffield (Midland).

From London to (20 m.) St. Albans. see Rte. 45.

From London to (20 m.) St. Albans, see Rte. 45.

At (25 m.) Harpenden (14,250 inhab.; Glen Eagle, RB. 20/, P. 81 gs.; Old Cock, T.H., RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.) is a well-known co-educational school (St. George's). Rothamsted Experimental Station, 5 min. S. of the station, is noted for the agricultural experiments begun by Sir John Lawes and Sir Henry Gilbert in 1843 (adm. for technical visitors on application to the secretary: guide provided).

We now enter Bedfordshire, or Beds, watered by the tortuous Ouse and famous as the county of John Bunyan and John Howard. Education (at Bedford) and hat-making (at Luton) are characteristic industries.

301 m. Luton (George, RB, 18/6, P. 10 gs.; Red Lion) T.H., RB. 18/6), with 110,350 inhab, and light engineering and motorcar works, is the chief centre of the hat-making industry which developed from the straw-plait manufacture introduced c. 250 years ago. The Museum (adm. free, 10-5, 7, or 8, Sun. from 2), in Wardown Park, contains exhibits illustrating the straw-plait and hat industry. Near the station is the fine church of St. Mary, with a 14th cent, tower and good Dec, work in the interior. Exceptional are the stone tabernacled \*Baptistery, given by Philippa of Hainault, and the Wenlock Chapel (1461), in the N. transept, with its late-Perp. wooden \*Screen and remarkable double arch. The tomb of William Wenlock (d. 1392). prebendary of St. Paul's, is older than the chapel. On the S. side are good sedilia and the little Barnard chantry (c. 1492). St. Andrew's Church, 1 m. N.E. of the centre, off New Bedford Rd., is a striking building by Sir Giles Scott (1932).

Luton Hoo (Sir Harold Wernher; adm. Easter-Sept., Mon., Wed., Thurs., Sat., & BH. 11-6; Sun. 2-6; 2/6) lies 2 m. S. of the town. The house, built by Robert Adam in 1762, contains the Wernher Collection of paintings, porcelain, bronzes, medieval ivories, and other art treasures. Outstanding among the many notable paintings are: Bermejo, St. Michael; Lipp!, Virgin and Child;

and Metsu, Gallant Conversation.

MOTOR-BUSES to Hitchin and Baldock; Dunstable, Tring, and Aylesbury;

Leighton Buzzard: Whipsnade; Bedford.

40½ m. Clophill is 3 m. E. of Ampthill (White Hart RB. 15/6), an old-fashioned market-town (2850 inhab.) in attractive country, which has been identified as Mark Rutherford's 'Cowfold.' The church contains the monument of Richard Nicholls (1624-72), first English governor of New York (1664-67), surmounted by the cannon-ball which is said to have caused his death in a naval action against the Dutch. Ampthill Park (1694) has a park (open to walkers) famous for its venerable pollarded oaks. A memorial cross with an inscription by Horace Walpole marks the site of Ampthill Castle, the residence of Catherine of Aragon in 1531-33.

To the B. of Amphill Park, on a ridge to the N. of the town, are the ruins of Houghton House, built for the Countess of Pembroke, "Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother," by John Thorpe and Inigo Jones (c. 1600). It is sometimes identified with Bunyan's 'House Beautiful.' About 2 m. N. is the church of Houghton Conquest, with old wall-paintings, fragments of good old glass,

and brasses.

481 m. Elstow, John Bunyan's home, is now almost a suburb of Bedford, from which it is usually visited (see below). 494 m. BEDFORD, a pleasant residential county town (53,050 inhab.) on the Ouse (good boating), with some manufactures, is chiefly notable for its Bunyan associations and for its schools.

Railway Stations (1 m. apart). Midland Road (Rfmts.), W. of the town, for the main line and for Hitchin and Northampton. St. John's, S. of the Ouse, for Oxford and Cambridge.

Hotels. Swan, at the bridge, a fine old house, with a staircase from Houghton House, RB. 18/, P. 9 gs.; Bridge, S. side of the bridge, RB. 16/6-22/6, P. 12-15 gs.; Lien, T.H., 55 High St., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; Embankment, on the river, RB. 21/; De Parya, RB. 17/6-25/, P. 9 gs. Post Office, Dame Alice St., near

High St.

Motor-Buses from Broadway to all destinations.

The well-known SCHOOLS of Bedford originated in the bounty of Sir William The well-known SCHOOLS of Bedford originated in the bounty of Sir William Harpur, a native of the town and Lord Mayor of London, who in 1556 endowed the "free and perpetual school" for which Edward VI had granted a patent in 1552. The Harpur Trust now controls four schools (with 2600 pupils): Bedford School (500 boys), in De Parys Avenue, on the N. of the town, the Boys' Modern School (850 pupils) in Harpur St., established in 1827, the High School (630 girls) in Bromham Rd., and the Dame Alice Harpur School (620 pupils) in Cardington Rd., † m. S.E. of the centre. The Trust manages also a number of almshouses in Dame Alice St.

High St. runs N. from the Ouse Bridge through the centre of the town. The castle-mound, in gardens on the N. side of the river, near the bridge, is the sole relic of the once-famous Castle which commanded the ford over the Ouse until its destruction in 1224. Adjoining is the Cecil Higgins Museum (adm. free; 11-6 or dusk, Sun. 2.30-5), an excellent 'private' collection of smaller works of art and English water-colours and drawings. In St. Paul's Square are a statue of John Howard (see below), and St. Paul's, the principal church (13-14th cent.), containing a brass of Sir Wm. Harpur (d. 1573) on the S. wall. and the pulpit from which Wesley preached his assize sermon in 1758. Near St. Peter's, at the N. end of High St., "Bunyan's Statue stands facing where stood his jail." St. Peter's has a Norman tower and S. porch, and St. Mary's, S. of the bridge, has another Norman tower.

In Mill St., on the E. side of High St., is the BUNYAN MEETING, built in 1850 on the site of the barn where John Bunyan used to preach. The panels on the bronze doors (1876) illustrate the 'Pilgrim's Progress.' In the vestibule is the old prison door of the county gaol; and in the parlour (now the Bunyan Museum, closed at present, but application may be made to the caretaker at Howard House) are many personal relics. Howard House belonged to John Howard, of whom some memorials are preserved in the adjacent Howard Congregational Church, founded with his aid in 1772.

John Bunyan (1628-88), born near Bedford (see below), served as a youth in the Civil War, on the side of Parliament. Later, at Elstow, he took up his father's trade of tinker or brazier, and in 1633 joined a Nonconformist body which had been founded in 1650 by John Gifford. He was elected pastor in 1672 and held that position till his death in 1688. Arrested in 1660 and committed to prion by Justice Wingste, he was indicted at the quarter seasons on the ground that he had "deviliably and permiciously abstained from compile to church to hear Divine services and was a convene whelder from coming to church to hear Divine service, and was a common upholder

of unlawful meetings and conventicles." Though never legally convicted, he of unlawful meetings and conventicles." Though never legally convicted, he was kept in prison more or less continuously for twelve years, with possibly a short period of liberty in 1666, and after the first six months his treatment seems to have been rigorous. It is now established that his place of detention was the County Gaol, which used to stand at the corner of High St, and Silver St. Here he wrote 'Grace abounding to the Chief of Sinnets' (1666) and other works. The first part of the 'Pilgim's Progress' was written during a further term of imprisonment for six months in 1675-76, this time in the Town Gaol on the old bridge. He died in London and is buried in Bunhill Pields. — The public library contains the unique Bunyan Memorial Library Collection, presented in 1938 (adm. on application to the Librarian closed Thurs, aft, and Sun.). Thurs. aft. and Sun.).

About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. (turn right beyond the railway bridge) is Elstow, reputed birthplace of John Bunyan, who was really born at Harrowden, 11 m. E. On the right as we enter the village is a cottage (much altered) said to have been occupied by him after his marriage in 1649.

While playing tip-cat on the village green one Sunday afternoon Bunyan was "put into an exceeding maze" by a vision which led to his conversion. The old *Moot Hall* on the green was used as the meeting-place and Sunday School of the Bunyan congregation until the opening of the Bunyan Memorial Hall in 1910. It contains a collection illustrating 17th cent. life in England (open weekdays exc. Mon. 11-5, Sun. 2-30-5.30; 6d). The over-restored Church consists of the nave and part of the chancel of the abbey church of a Benedictine nunnery, founded in 1059. Over the N. door is an ancient group of Christ between SS. Peter and John. Within are the font in which Bunyan was baptized and the fine brasses (covered) of Abbess Elizabeth Hervey (d. 1524) and Lady Argentein (d. 1427). In the massive detached bell-tower hang five 17th cent. bells (another was added in 1908), the ringing of which was Bunyan's favourite amusement as a young man, until a superstitious fear that a bell or the tower itself might fall on him drove him away. The ruins on the S. side of the church are those of a 17th cent. manor house. — The 18th cent. mill at Stevington, 5 m. N.W. of Bedford, has been restored as a memorial to Bunyan; Joan, 'the Fair Maid of Kent,' wife of the Black Prince, died here in 1385.

At Cardington, 21 m. S.E. of Bedford, a house on the S.W. side of the churchyard was the home of John Howard (1726?-90), the prison reformer, after 1758. The village is now an R.A.F. centre and in the churchyard of St. Mary's are buried the victims of the destruction of the airship R101 in France (1930).

France (1939).

From Bedford To Hirtchin, 16½ m. (A 600). Railway in 35-45 min. —

9½ m. Shefford. The 15th cent. building known as Le Cokke (restaurant) was probably the guest-house of the Gilbertine Chicksands Priory, c. 1½ m. N.W. At Southill, 2 m. N., Adm. John Byng (1704-57), ahot ("pour encourager encourager encourager encourager autres") for losing Minorca, was born, and is buried in the mausoleum. At Warden, a quaint village 1½ m. farther N., are the scanty ruins of a Cistercian abbey, where the "Warden" pear originated. At Campton, 1 m. S.W. of Shefford, is buried Robert Bloomfield (1766-1823), author of "The Farmer's Roy." — 16½ m. Hitchin, see Ric. 49.

Boy.' - 161 m. Hitchin, see Rte. 49. FROM BEDFORD TO NORTHAMPTON VIA OLNEY, 211 m. (A 428). Railway in c. 1 hr. — 6 m. Turvey has a church containing a painted \*Crucifixion of the early 14th cent, and fine monuments of the Mordaunts. — Crossing the Ouse we bear left off the main road. — 10½ m. Olney (Bull), a little bootmaking town of 2350 inhab. on the Ouse, at the N. extremity of Buckinghamahire, is famous for its associations with Wm. Cowper (1731–1800). At the S.E. corner of the market-place is the red brick house where he lived with Mrs. Unwin and her daughter from 1767 to 1786, now the Cowper and Newton Museum (open weekdays 10-5; adm. 1/). Here the poet composed 'John Gilpin' and 'The Task.' The garden at the back, which still retains the poet's summer-house, communicates with the parsonage, the residence of the Rev. John Newton (d. 1807) 1807), perpetual curate of Olney, fellow-author with Cowper of the 'Olney Hymna.' The Church, with its beautiful spire (185 ft.), is a fine example of the

early-Dec, style. Newton's remains now rest in the churchyard, having been

early-Dec. style. Newton's remains now rest in the churchyard, having been removed hither in 1893 from St. Mary Woolnoth in London. At Weston Underwood, nearly 2 m. S.W., is the house occupied by Cowper and Mrs. Unwin from 1786 to 1795. — From Olney we go on N.W. across Yardley Chase, a wide tract of moorland with fine caks, including Cowper's 'Yardley Chase, a wide tract of moorland with fine caks, including Cowper's 'Yardley Chase, as wide tract of moorland with fine caks, including Cowper's 'Yardley Chase, as wide tract of Company of the St. Jehn's From Bedford to Chamber 29 m. (A 603). Railway (from St. Jehn's) in c. 1 hr. — 5 m. Willington has a massive 16th cent. pigeon-house and stable (N.T.) and, in the church, the fine Gostwick tomb (1615). — Beyond (8½ m.) Sandy (see Rte. 49) we climb to a pleasant sandstone ridge. — 12 m. Potton, 2 m. E. of which, among apple-orchards, is the church of Cockayne Hatley, containing 17th cent. Flemish wood-carvings. — 29 m. Cambridge, see Rte. 68.

51½ m. Clapham has a Saxon church-tower. — 55½ m. Bletsoe (r.), with some remains of the mansion of the Barons St. John, is possibly the birthplace of Lady Margaret Beaufort (1443-1509), mother of Henry VII. - We enter Northants before reaching (62½ m.) Rushden (Queen Victoria, RB. 17/6). a bootmaking town (16,300 inhab.), with an interesting church. Wymington, 1½ m. S., has a good 14th cent. church. — 63½ m. Higham Ferrers (Green Dragon, RB. 14/6, P. 6 gs.) is a pleasant little stone town (3700 inhab.), where the \*Church, with a double nave, is in the E.E. and Dec. styles. A remarkable group of buildings erected in 1424 by Abp. Chichele (1362-1443) in honour of his birthplace includes the school-house and bedehouse (Perp.), in the churchyard, and, 11 m. N., the remains of his college near a beautiful 13th cent. bridge over the Nene.

About 5½ m. W. of Rushden and Higham Ferrers is Wellingborough (Hind, a fine 17th cent. building, RB. 19/6, P. 10½ gs.; Angel, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.), a shoemaking and ironworking town (28,200 inhab.) on the Nene. It has a well-known grammar school, an old parish church (St. Luke's) containing quaint misericords, and a fine modern church (St. Mary's). For the road to

Northampton and to Peterborough, see Rts. 45.

FROM HIGHAM FERRERS TO ST. NEOTS, 18½ m. (A 45). At (2 m.) Chelveston a road on the left leads to Stanwick (1½ m.), with an exquisite octagonal churcha road on the left leads to Stanwick (1½ m.), with an exquisite octagonal church-tower and spire, and to Raunds (2 m.), where the 13th cent. church is likewise famous for its "Spire (183 ft.).— 8½ m. Kimbolton (White Lion; George). Kimbolton Castle (now occupied by the Grammar School; adm. Thurs. & Sun. 2-6 Aug.—mid-Sept., 2/), partly rebuilt by Vanbrugh, incorporates some of the old castle which was the residence of Catherine of Aragon in 1533-36, after her divorce. Swineshead church, 4 m. S.W., has a remarkable 14th cent. choir, with misericords from a vanished priory; and at Leighton Bromswold, 6 m. N., the "Church was rebuilt by George Herbert, incumbent in 1626-30; the parsonage occupies the gatehouse of a vanished Jacobean mansion.— 18½ m. St. Neois, see Rte. 49.

65½ m. Irthlingborough (5000 inhab.), beyond the Nene, has a detached bell-tower crowned by an octagon (14th cent.). -68 m. Finedon has an excellent Dec. church (early 14th cent.), with a 'strainer-arch' across the nave. - 70 m. Burton Latimer has early 14th cent, paintings of the story of St. Catherine in its church. Pytchley, a village 3 m. W., gave name to a famous pack of foxhounds, removed to Brixworth c. 1818.

74 m. Kettering (George, RB. 17/6, P. 91 gs.; Royal, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.) is an industrial town (36,800 inhab.) with boot and clothing factories and iron-works. The church, with its fine spire (1771 ft.), is late-Perp., with an early-Dec. N. portal and E. end. The Art Gallery contains paintings presented to his native town by Sir Alfred East (1849–1913). The Baptist Missionary Society, the first in England, was founded here in 1792 by William Carey, Andrew Fuller, and a few others in a house now known as the 'Mission House.'

Moron-Buses to Market Harborough, Stamford, Peterborough, and 2 m. N.E. is Weekley, with the tombs of the Montagus and a charming almshouse (1611) and school (1624). Boughton House (no adm.), close by, one of the seats of the Duke of Buccleuch, contains a fine art-collection; the beautiful park is noted for its avenues.—In the grounds of Rushton Hall (built by John Thorpe for Sir Thomas Tresham in 1595 and completed in 1630; no adm.), 3½ m. N.W. of Kettering, is the singular 'triangular lodge,' designed in honour of the Trinity. Rothwell (Red Lion), a shoemaking town of 4600 inhab. 4 m. W. of Kettering, has a Transitional church with some good brases and a curious bone-crypt. The market-house, a Renaissance building begun by Tresham in 1577, was completed in 1896.

and a curious bone-crypt. The market-house, a Renaissance building begun by Tresham in 1577, was completed in 1896.

FROM KETTERING TO STAMFORD, 22½ m. (A 43). — 3 m. Geddington, once a royal manor, has a beautiful Eleanor's Cross, a 14th cent. bridge and an interesting church with Saxon remains, a late-Dec. spire, and fine screens. — At (7½ m.) Weldon we cross the road from Corby to Oundle and then skirt Deene Park (see p. 306). About 1 m. beyond Deene a road leads r. for Apethorpe Park (6½ m.), built in part by Sir Walter Mildmay (d. 1589), founder of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. — 22½ m. Stamford, see Rte. 49.

Our route follows A 6003 due N., leaving Corby on the right. – 82 m. Rockingham is a charming stone-built village.

\*Rockingham Castle (Sir M. Culme-Seymour) was royal property from the time of William the Conqueror to that of Elizabeth. The great gateway is Norman and the great hall was rebuilt by Edward I. In the fine gardens are the remains of the Norman Keep. The house and gardens (adm. 2/) are shown, Easter-Sept., on Thurs. and BH. 2-6.

We cross the Welland and enter Rutland, the smallest county in England (152 sq. m.) and a famous fox-hunting district. Almost every village contains notable stone-built houses.—872 m. Uppingham (Falcon, RB. 16/6; Central, unlic., RB. 15/, P. 6 gs.) is a pleasant little town. Uppingham School, founded in 1587, attained its present position as one of the leading public schools of England under Dr. Edward Thring (1853-87).

About 2 m. S.E. is *Liddington*, with an interesting church and bede-house (restored), occupying a fragment of a palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury, and 3 m. S.W. is *Stoke Dry*, overlooking a large reservoir, with Digby monuments in its church. *Morcott* church, 4 m. E., is mainly late-Norman.

94 m. Oakham (Crown, RB. T9/, P. 9 gs.; George, RB. 17/6) is the county town (3550 inhab.) of Rutland and the head-quarters of the Cottesmore Hunt. The chief relic of the \*Castle (adm. daily) is the unique late-Norman banqueting-hall, which contains a remarkable collection of horseshoes nailed to the walls, contributed, according to the custom of the manor, by royalties and peers of the realm on entering the lordship for the first time. Near the handsome church of All Saints (14-15th cent.) are the original building of the flourishing Grammar School (founded in 1587), behind the churchyard, the present school buildings, with a dignified War Memorial Chapel (by

Streatfield), and the old Butter Cross and stocks. Sir Jeffery Hudson, Henrietta Maria's dwarf (1619-82), and Titus Oates

(1649-1705) were natives of Oakham.

Most notable of the neighbouring village churches are Egleton, 2 m. S.E. (footpath), with a striking Norman S. doorway; Brooke, 2½ m. S., with an unspoilt Elizabethan interior (1579); Whissendine, 4 m. N., a lovely 14-15th cent. building; and Exton, 9 m. N.E., containing a rich group of monuments (14-18th cent.) and standing in a fine park. The N. chapel of Cottesmore church (2 m. N. of Exton) was dedicated in 1949 as a memorial to the men of the British and American Air Forces stationed at the airfield here.

104 m. Melton Mowbray (Bell, RB. 18/6; Harborough, RB. 17/6; George, RB. 18/6; King's Head, RB. 18/6-21/, P. 7-10 gs.). in summer a quiet country town (14,050 inhab.), is crowded with fox-hunters during the season. It is noted also for its pork pies and Stilton cheese. St. Mary's (E.E. and Dec.), one of the finest parish churches in the county, has a beautiful effigy of a lady (c. 1400) in the S. transept. Opposite the church is a 17th cent. Bede House.

About 44 m. E., Stapleford Park (Lord Gretton) has an unusual wing built in 1500 and restored in 1633. The house (adm. 2/6; May-Sept., Thurs., Sun., & BH., 2.30-6.30; rfmts.), mainly 17th cent., has notable paintings and furniture. The road crosses the pleasant Leicester Wolds and enters Nottinghamshire,

or Notts, the county of Lord Byron and Robin Hood. Its forests and streams, its uplands and fertile dales, its busy villages and towns, and its handsome parks are characteristically English. Its river is the navigable Trent. Sherwood Forest is described in Rte. 48. This county saw the beginning of the Civil War in 1642 (see below).

At Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, 21 m. W. of (110 m.) Upper Broughton, are the tombs of the Willoughby family. — At (112½ m.) Widmerpool we cross the Fosse Way (A 46); 2½ m. N. is Owthorpe, the residence and burial-place of Col. Hutchin-

son, the regicide (d. 1664).

123 m. NOTTINGHAM, the capital (306,000 inhab.) of Nottinghamshire, a thriving industrial city with various manufactures, is especially noted as the chief centre in the world of the lace and hosiery industry. It is situated nearly in the centre of England, on a rocky hill sloping down to the Trent, near the point where it is joined by the little river Leen (now covered over).

Railway Stations (Rfmts.). L.M.R. (D.3), Carrington St.; Victoria (B 3), Militon St., for the E.R.; also London Road (D 4), for E.R. trains. Hotels. Victoria Station (a; B 3), RB. 26/6; Black Boy (b; C 3), Long Row, RB. 25/-35/; Flying Horse (c; C), Poultry, a quaint old house, T.H., RB. 22/6; Welbeck (d; C 3), Militon St., RB. 23/, P. 13 gs.; County (e; C 2), Theatre Quadrant, RB. 30/-37/6; George (g; C 3), RB. 26/-30/; Portland (f; D 3), Carrington St., unlic., RB. 19/6, P. 11 gs.; Milton's Head (h; C 3), RB. 15/, commercial. Railway Stations (Rfmts.). L.M.R. commercial.

Restaurants. L'Aperitif, Upper Parliament St.; King's, Beastmarket Hill; Moulin Rouge, Forman St.; Lloyd's, Bridlesmith Gate. Post Office (C 2), Queen St. — INFORMATION BUREAU (C 2), Burton

Motor-Buses from Mount St. (C 2) to Ilkeston; Derby; Chesterfield; etc.; also from Huntingdon St. field; etc.; also from Huntingdon St. (B 3) to Mansfield vià Newstead Abbey; Southwell; Ollerton, Worksop and Doncaster; Loughborough; Lei-cester; Melton Mowbray; Grantham;

Theatres. Theatre Royal (C 2), Theatre Quadrant; Playhouse, Goldsmith St. (C 2); Empire (variety), Sherwood St. (C 2). — ICE STADIUM,

Lr. Parliament St.

History. The Saxon Snotingaham was occupied by the Danes, in 868 and became the chief of the five boroughs of the Danelagh (the others being Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, and Stamford). It was recaptured in 918 by Edward the Elder, who built the first bridge at the important strategical crossing of the Trent. After the Conquest a strong castle was built here, which became the key of the Midlands and a favourite royal residence. Henry II granted a charter to the town in 1155, and in the 14-15th cent. Nottingham was famed throughout Europe for its alabaster carvings. In 1642, at the opening of the Civil War, Charles I unfurled his banner at Nottingham (on Standard Hill), but the castle was seized and held by Col. Hutchinson for Parliament,

in 1768, and in 1769 Arkwright erected his first spinning-mill here. The Luddite riots of 1811-16 broke out and were most violent at Nottingham.

his spinning-lenny

Luddite riots of 1811-16 broke out and were most violent at Nottingham. The Luddites, bands of starving weavers who saw a panacea for their evil plight in the wholesale destruction of machinery, are said to have taken their name from Ned Lud, a half-writed lad who had destroyed a couple of looms in an imbecile rage. Of Lord Byron's three speeches in the House of Lords, the first was an impassioned appeal on behalf of the rioters. Among the famous natives of Nottingham are Col. Hutchinson (1615-64), Thomas and Paul Sandby, the artists (1721-98 and 1725-1809), Henry Kirke White (1785-1806), poet, General Booth (1829-1912), and Capt. Albert Ball, V.C., the airman (d. 1917; monument in the castle grounds). Richard Benington (1801-28), the painter, was born at Arnold, 3 m. N.E. Lord Byron lived as a boy in Pelham St. and in St. James St. (1798-99). William and Mary Howit kept a chemist's shop at the corner of Parliament St. and Newcastle St.

The Castle (D 2), with pleasant grounds, crowns a precipitous rock 133 ft. high. The bronze statues of Robin Hood and his men, below the walls, are by James Woodford, a local sculptor (1952). The present building, in a heavy Italian style, was erected in 1674-79 by the first Duke of Newcastle, on the site of the Norman castle built soon after the Conquest by William Peveril, the sole relic of which is the Edwardian gateway. It was burned down by the Reform rioters in 1831, and was restored in 1875-78, when the corporation leased it from the duke's trustees and opened it as a \*Museum and Art Gallery (10 to 6 or 7, grounds till 9 in summer except on Fri., free; Sun. 2-5, 1*d*.).

On the ground-floor are the porcelain, etc.; the Felix Joseph Collection of Wedgwood ware; the Nottingham Hoard of coins of King Stephen's reign; an interesting collection of lace and textiles. Upstairs are local alabaster sculpture (14-15th cent.), and paintings, including works by *Bonington* and modern writists. On application to the attendant (fee 3d.) the visitor is shown the dungeons and 'Mortimer's Hole,' a subterranean passage 100 yds. long by which the young Edward III is said to have gained access to the castle in 1330 in order to arrest his mother Queen Isabella and her paramour Earl Mortimer. — The quaint old 'Trip to Jerusalem' Inn abuts on the entrance to this passage at the foot of the rock.

Friar Lane, with the Collin Almshouses of 1709, leads N.E. from the castle to the City Centre (C 2) an open space of 51 acres. On the E. side is the large classical Council House, by Cecil Howitt (1928), in the Shambles at the side of which Kirke White was born. Long Row, on the N. side, contains the best shops in the city.

Wheeler Gate leads S. from the City Centre, past St. Peter's Church, to Castle Gate (r.) and Low Payement (l.). Opposite



St. Peter's is Hounds Gate, with the 15th cent, Salutation Inn. Marshal Tallard, taken prisoner at Blenheim, resided in 1705-11 at Newdigate House, in Castle Gate, and is said to have taught allotment-gardening to the citizens. Low Pavement, with some 18th cent. houses, and Middle Pavement lead to Weekday Cross. On the S. side of High Pavement (D 3) is the Unitarian Chapel, attended by Byron as a boy. Here S. T. Coleridge preached a charity sermon in 1796 and Bonington was baptized in 1802. St. Mary's, an imposing church of the late 15th cent., has a fine nave, a massive central tower, and a painting by Fra Bartolommeo.

From the City Centre Market St. and South Sherwood St. lead N. to the new Technical College (1953-55), by Cecil Howitt, and the handsome Guildhall, in Burton St. To the N.W. is the Arboretum (A 1), a beautiful park with aviaries and a statue of Feargus O'Connor (1794-1855), the Chartist leader and M.P. for Nottingham in 1847-48. On the S. side is the School of Art. on the N. the High School (founded 1513); in front of the former is a statue of Bonington. In Derby Rd., W. of the centre, is the Roman Catholic Cathedral (C1), an early work by Pugin, in a severe E.E. style. Close by is the Albert Hall, built in 1909 by the Weslevans.

On the S. side of the town, 1 m. from the City Centre (bus 43, 46, 21, 14), is Trent Bridge (F 4; 1869-71), which crosses the river (navigable below it for barges of 120 tons) to the famous County Cricket Ground (1.), and to the new County Hall (r.). On the pleasant Victoria Embankment is a War Memorial Arch (1927). Boats may be hired at the bridge, and small steamers ply downstream (E.) to Colwick Park (a popular resort, with a racecourse) and Colwick Hall, the home of Mrs. Musters, Byron's Mary Chaworth (d. 1832), who is buried in the church. — To the N. of the town is held the famous 'Goose Fair' (1st week of CC), now given over to mercymaking transferred from the Masker. week of Oct.), now given over to merrymaking, transferred from the Market Place in 1928.

About 2 m. W. of Nottingham by Derby Rd. (bus 45, 39) is \*Wollaton Hall, the magnificent Renaissance mansion built by Robert Smithson for Sir Francis Willoughby in 1580-88, purchased by the city of Nottingham in 1925 and now containing a Natural History Museum (10-7 or dusk, Sun. 2,30-5,30 or dusk, free). The large park has a golf course and a notable avenue of limes, and the first glasshouse in England for the protection of plants is said to have been erected in the beautiful gardens (17th cent.).

Castle Boulevard (D 2, 1; bus 4, 5a) and its extensions lead W. viâ Lenton, which has a carved Norman \*Font from a once famous abbey in its modern church, to (2 m.) the fine buildings of Nottingham University, by Morley Horder (1922-28), in Highfields Park, presented by Lord Trent. Founded as University College in 1881 and incorporated in 1948, the University has faculties of arts, education, pure science, applied science, and agriculture and horticulture. — About 1 m. farther on is Beeston, a manufacturing town, with Messrs. Boots' model factory for fine chemicals and toilet preparations.

FROM NOTTINGHAM TO MANSFIELD, 144 m. (A 60). Bus every 20 min. Railway in 40-55 min. — At (9 m.) the Pilgrim Oak is the entrance to Newstand Abbey (14 m.; pleasant walk or drivs; open Easter-Sert. 2-5 adm. 1/; in winter apply to the Estate Office. Fine grounds 10.30-9 or dusk, Sun.

from 1.30, 1/), the ancestral home of Lord Byron (1788-1824). The original 12th cent. Augustinian priory, founded by Henry II, was converted into a residence in 1540 by Sir John Byron of Colwick. During the poet's minority the place was let, but he resided at intervals here between 1806 and 1816. and in 1818 he sold it to Col. Wildman. In 1931 the abbey ruins and the Byron rooms were presented to the city of Nottingham by Sit Julien Cahn. Byron rooms were presented to the city of Nottingham by Si, Julien Cahn. The cloister-square, containing the old chapter house (now a chapel), remains practically perfect, but virtually nothing of the church exists save the lovely late 13th cent. W. front. Three 15-16th cent. Byron tombs were brought here from Colwick in 1938. Among the most interesting rooms are the Great Hall, the Prior's Dining Room, with Byron's portrait by Thos. Phillips, (the Drawing Room, with the Roe-Byron collection of relics and MSS., and Byron's Bedroom, which remains much as he left it. Near the N.E. angle of the house is buried his favourite retriever 'Boatswain.' Livingstone was a guest here in 1864-65 (plaque on staircase wall). — 144 m. Mansfield, see Rte. 48. The return (A 611; 154 m.) may be made viâ (6 m.) Annesley Hall (3 m. S.W. of Newstead Abbey), the early home of Byron's Mary Chaworth, and (9 m.) Hucknall Torkard, a colliery town (23,200 inhab.), in the church of which Lord Byron rests beneath a slab of rosso antico presented by the King of Greece. His mother and daughter also are buried here. Linby, 13 m. N.E. of Hucknall, is unusual in having two village crosses, one (restored) with a medieval 7-sided base, the other 17th century.

FROM NOTTINGHAM TO SOUTHWELL, 132 m. (A 612). Railway in 1-1 hr. (carriages changed at Rolleston). At Stoke Bardolph (r.), 5 m. from Nottingham, the Ferry Boat Inn (no ferry) is a favourite riverside resort: The main

ham, the Ferry Boat Inn (no ferry) is a favourite riverside resort. The main road commands wide views across the Trent valley, which it follows as far as

road commands wide views across the Trent valley, which it follows as far as (3\formall m). Thurgarton, the fine church of which preserves a W. doorway and other remains of a 13th cent. priory. — 13\formall m. Southwell, see Rte. 49. An alternative route (A 60, B 6386) passes (6 m.) to the N. of Calverton, with a modern colliery (1940), and through (8\formall m). Oxton, where a tablet in the part-Norman church commemorates Robert Scothern, a fellow-emigrant of Wm. Penn. From Nottingham to Ashbr-Db-La-Zouch (Birmingham), 22 m. (A 453). — Beyond (4 m.) Beeston (see above) is (8 m.) Long Eaton (28,650 inhab.) a lacemaking town. At Attenborough, 2 m. E., is the house where Henry Ireton (1611-51) was born. On the left is Trent College, a well-known public school. Crossing the Trent, we enter Leicestershire. — 12 m. Castle Donington has a large electric power station. About 1 m. W. is Donington Hall, rebuilt in 1793; in the park is a well-known motor-racing track. 16 m. Breedon has a fine church with a remarkable sculptured frieze from an earlier building. has a fine church with a remarkable sculptured frieze from an earlier building.

22 m. Ashby, see p. 343.
From Nottingham to Grantham and to Newark, see Rte. 49; to Derby, see p. 346; to Sherwood Forest, see Rtc. 48.

Beyond Nottingham we cross the industrial Erewash valley. either viå (1311 m.) Eastwood, birthplace of D. H. Lawrence (1885-1930), or via (130 m.) Ilkeston, a mining and lacemaking town (33,650 inhab.). In the church are a chancel screen and sedilia of the early 14th century. — 1361 m. Ripley. - At (138½ m.) Swanwick are held yearly conferences on religious and sociological topics. — 1391 m. Alfreton and (1444 m.) Clay Cross are colliery towns.

149 m. Chesterfield (Station, RB. 22/6, P. 10 gs.; Portland, RB. 18/; Queen's Head, RB. 15/), an iron-mining and engineering town (68,550 inhab.), has a fine parish church (c. 1350) with good window-tracery and elaborate 16th cent. tombs. The spire (230 ft.) is curiously twisted 8 ft. out of the perpendicular, owing to the warping of the timbers beneath the leaden covering. George Stephenson (1781-1848), who lived at Tapton House, 1 m. N.E., is buried in Trinity Church. The Stephenson Memorial Hall now houses a civic theatre. The Town Hall (1938) is N.W. of the centre.

A pleasant walk may be taken over the hills to (12 m.) Bakewell. — To Rolsover Castle and Hardwick Hall, see Rtc. 48.

A 619 leads from Chesterfield to (15 m.) Worksop (Rte. 48) vià (4 m.) Staveley, a centre of chemical and iron manufacture, 2 m. N. of which is Renishaw, the seat of the Sitwell family, with noted gardens (no adm.).

To the right of (150\frac{2}{3} m.) Whittington Moor is the old village of Whittington, with Revolution House (formerly an inn), where the plans for the overthrow of James II in 1688 were arranged. — 154\frac{1}{3} m. Dronfield church has a fine 14th cent. chancel with the brasses (c. 1390) of two brother priests upon a single slab (said to be a unique occurrence). — 161 m. Sheffleld. see Rtc. 52H.

#### 47. THE DERBYSHIRE PEAK

The hill region known as the Peak District is constituted by the termination of the Pennine Chain. The Peak proper is comprised in the N. and N.W. portions of Derbyshire itself, but its characteristic scenery extends for a considerable distance into the 'Moorlands' district of Staffordshire, and also (to a lesser degree) into Cheshire. This scenery, long since famous, is divisible into two great types. The loftiest and wildest portion, attaining in three instances to a height of more than 2000 ft., is formed of the milistone-grit and Yoredale series, and consists of desolate, heather-clad moors, broken by cultivated valleys, the containing hills of which are often guarded towards their summits by low, black lines of crag locally known as 'edges.' The carboniferous limestone country, on the contrary, in the centre of the district, nowhere reaches an elevation of more than 1600 ft., and approximates more closely to an undulating plateau; heather is here replaced by a sweet, green turf, divided by loose stone walls (built without mortar) into an endless chequer of fields; and wood is almost wholly absent. The scenery is so far inferior to that of the millstone-grit; but its monotony is redeemed by its intersection at frequent intervals by narrow ravines, in connection with the drainage of the Manifold, Dove, and Wye. It is in these ravines, which are often bounded (notably at Matlock, in Cheedale, and in Dovedale) by noble walls of glearning white cliff, that we find the unique characteristic of Derbyshire. The scale, of course, is diminutive; but in point of beauty these glens and vice ven with the grand gorges of the Tarn, in Central France. The subterrancan marvels for which Derbyshire is also famous are perhaps less stribing them the contract of the Manifold of the Manifold of the Manifold of the Sandhire and Carven.

often bounded (notably at Matlock, in Cheedale, and in Dovedale) by noble walls of gleaming white cliff, that we find the unique characteristic of Derbyshire. The scale, of course, is diminutive; but in point of beauty these glens can vie even with the grand gorges of the Tarn, in Central France. The subterranean marvels for which Derbyshire is also famous are perhaps less striking than those of the Mendips and Craven.

The Peak, like other hill districts, is best explored on foot; but a superficial survey of what is best in it, natural and artificial, may be made by the motorist who follows the easy round, Derby—Matlock—Rowsley—Baslow—Hathersage—Castleton—Buxton—Bakewell—Ashbourne—Derby. Divergences, of course, will naturally be made to sites of interest a little off the rotte, such as Haddon Hall, Byam, Chee Tor, Cratcliffe Tor, and Dovedale. Good walkers may explore the district pretty thoroughly by the following twelve-day itinerary. i. Matlock to Matlock, viå Lea Bridge, Crich, Wingfald Wanor, and Dothick (16 m.); ii. Matlock to Bakewell, viå Bonsall, Winster, Cratcliffe Tor, Alport, and Lathkill Dale (15 m.); iii. Bakewell to Ashbourne, viå Over Haddon, Youlgreave, Bradford Dale, Parwich, and Tssington (18 m.); iv. Ashbourne to Hartington, viå the Dove (13 m.); v. Hartington to Buxton, viå Longnor, Dove Head, Three Shire Head, and 'Cat and Fiddle' (18 m.); vi. Buxton to Edale, viå Combs, Chapel, and Rushup Edge (13 m.); vi. Kdale to Edale, round Kinderscout viä Edale Cross, Ashop Head, and Snake Im (19 m.); viii. Edale over Lose Hill to Castleton and its cave (5 m.); ix. Castleton to Hathersage, viå Hope, Win Hill, and Snanage Edge (18 m.); xi. Hathersage to Baslow, viå Abney, Byam, and Stoney Middleton (14 m.); xi. Baslow to Bakewell, viå Chatsworth and Haddon Hall (8 m.); xii. Bakewell to Buxton, viå Ashford, Monsal Dale, and Chee Dale (16 m.). There is an Information Centre at the Nag's Head, Edale (see p. 369).

# A. From Derby to Manchester via Leek

ROAD, 59½ m. (A 52, A 523; motor-bus), skirting the Peak District on the S.W. and affording access to Dovedale and the Manifold valley.

RAILWAY from Uttoxeter (see p. 347) to Manchester, 50 m. in c. 2½ hrs. Principal Stations: 4½ m. Rocester. — 5½ m. Denstone. — 8 m. Alton. — 19 m. Leek. — 21 m. Rudyard Lake. — 32½ m. Macclesfield (Hibel Rd.). — 42 m. Cheadle Hulme. — 44½ m. Stockport. — 50 m. Manchester (London Road).

Derby, see Rte. 45.—61 m. Brailsford (Rose & Crown, RB. 15/) has a Saxon churchyard cross.—13 m. Ashbourne (Green Man, an old-fashioned house, RB. 20/; Station, RB. 17/6) is an interesting town (5450 inhab.) on the S, verge of the wild limestone country of the Peak. The \*Church (13th cent.), with a lofty spire (212 ft.) and curious double transepts, contains the touching memorial (by Banks) of a child (Penelope Boothby; d. 1791) and the splendid medieval monuments of the Cokavne family (N. transept; adm. 3d.). In the vestry is an interesting dedication-brass of 1241. Opposite the Tudor buildings of the old Grammar School (1588) is the house of Dr. John Taylor, where he was often visited by his friend Dr. Johnson. At Shrovetide a traditional game of football is played in the main street.

MOTOR-Buses to Derby, Leek and Macclesfield, Uttoxeter, Matlock, and Buxton via Alsop-en-le-Dale and Hartington.

Buxton via Alsop-en-le-Dale and Hartington.

FROM ASHBOURNE TO UTTOXETER, 11½ m. (B 5032; motor-bus hourly). We cross the Dove to Mayfield (see below) and turn left. — 4½ m. Ellastone is identified with 'Hayalope,' the chief scene of 'Adam Bede,' while Norbury, on the other bank of the Dove, is the 'Norburne' and Ashbourne the 'Oakbourne' of the novel. The church of Norbury has a 14th cent. chancel and contains a wealth of 14th cent. glass and some ancient monuments (13-16th cent.) and a fine 10th cent. cross-shaft. The cottage where Robert Evans, father of 'George Eliot' and prototype of 'Adam Bede,' was born, is shown at Roston, i m. S. of Norbury. His grave is in Ellastone churchyard. About 1 m. N. of Ellastone is Wootton Lodge, a Jacobean house (1615) in a lovely situation. — At (6½ m.) Denstone, with a large boys' school, we cross the Churnet, the pretty wooded valley of which is followed by the Uttoxeter-Macclesfield rail-way. It may be explored from Alton (Shrewsbury, RB. 201, P. 9 gs.), 2 m. W. pretty wooded valley of which is followed by the Uttoxets-Macclesfield railway. It may be explored from Alton (Shrewsbury, RB. 20/, P. 9 gs.), 2 m. W. of Denstone. Perched on a lofty sandstone cliff are the scanty castle-ruins (c. 1175), in the grounds (adm. on previous application) of the Convent of the Assumption (French nuns), a picturesque building by the elder Pugin. On the opposite side of the glen is Alton Towers, with fine grounds (no adm.). — A pleasant lane ascends the valley to (2½ m. more) Oakamoor (Lord Nelson), 3½ m. E. of Cheadle. — At (7½ m.) Rocester are remains of a Roman camp and a churchyard cross in unusually good preservation. About 3 m. W. are the picturesque 13th cent. ruins of Croxden Abbey, founded by Cistercians in 1176 (adm. 6d. daily, Sun. from 2). The principal remains are those of the W. front and S. transept of the church (which had a fivefold apse) and of the chapter-house and other buildings E. of the cloister. — 11½ m. Uttoxeter, see Rtc. 45. see Rtc. 45.

From Ashbourne to Dovedale and Buxton, see Rte. 47s.

At (15 m.) Mayfield (Queen's Arms, RB. 15/6, P. 21/), on the Staffordshire bank of the Dove, is the cottage where Thomas Moore wrote most of 'Lalla Rookh.' - We ascend on to the moors, and at (20 m.) Waterhouses cross the Hamps, a tributary of the Manifold.

A fine footpath, 8 m. long, on the track of a disused light railway, descends

the Hamps to (3½ m.) its junction with the Manifold, overlooked by the nobis crag of Beeston Tor. It then ascends the Manifold viå (4½ m.) Thor's Cave, a striking cavern, below which the Manifold begins the subterranean course that ends at Ilam (Rtc. 47a). — 8 m. Hulme End, see Rtc. 47a.

28 m. Leek (Southbank, RB. 18/6, P. 12 gs.; Red Lion) is a clean and well-built town (19,350 inhab.), with important silkmills. The churchyard, in which is a fine Saxon cross of 10th cent. Mercian type, commands a striking view of the Roches or Roaches, a range of hills c. 5 m. N., perhaps the best example in the country of tumbled masses of millstone grit. About 11 m. N. of Leek are the scanty remains of Dieulacresse Abbey (13th cent.: no adm.). - 32 m. Rudyard Lake (Rudyard, RB, 14/6); from which Kipling took his name, is a reservoir which has almost the charm of a natural lake (2 m. long; boating). — From (431 m.) Rushton Spencer we may visit Swythamley Park (3 m. N.E.) and the lovely scenery of the lower Dane valley, beyond which we enter Cheshire. — 41 m. Macclesfield (Macclesfield Arms, RB. 18/6; Bull's Head, RB. 17/6), an old-fashioned town (36,000 inhab.), is the chief seat of the silk industry in England. St. Michael's (mostly rebuilt) contains the Legh and Savage Chapels, with recumbent effigies and an 'indulgence brass' of c. 1506.

A splendid walk may be taken across the wild Macclesfield Forest viā the Cat & Fiddle Inn to (12 m.) Buxton. About 4 m. S.W. of Macclesfield is Gawsworth, with a beautiful half-timbered hall (no adm.) and rectory and an interesting church with 17th cent. monuments of the Fittons, including Mary Fitton (d. c. 1620), perhaps the 'dark lady' of Shakespeare's sonnets.

43½ m. Prestbury (Bridge, RB. 25/; Legh Arms) lies to the left. In the churchyard of St. Peter's, the 13-15th cent. mother-church of Macclesfield, stands a beautiful Norman chapel; opposite the church is a half-timbered priest's house. — At (45 m.) Adlington is the fine half-timbered Adlington Hall (15-18th cent.; adm. 2/, Easter-Sept., Sun. 2.30-6.30). The 15th cent. Great Hall has a fine organ (c. 1740) probably played by Handel. — At (50 m.) Hazel Grove we join the road from Buxton (Rte. 47B).

About 1½ m. W. (1 m. E. of Cheadle Hulme station) is \*Bramall Hall, one of the finest specimens of black-and-white timber-and-plaster architecture in England. It dates in its present form from 1590-99, but has some earlier portions. The hall, which contains old furniture, etc., is open 11-1 and 2-5 or 7, adm. 1/; the lovely park of 62 acres is open free.

53½ m. Stockport (141,650 inhab.; White Lion, RB. 17/6), principally engaged in cotton-spinning and hat-making ('silk hats'), is situated on the slopes of the narrow valley of the Mersey. Several old timbered houses have survived. In St. Peter's Sq. (r.) is a statue of Richard Cobden (1804-65), M.P. for Stockport in 1841-47. Stockport has a handsome Town Hall and a War Memorial Art Gallery (open 1-7; Sat. 10-12, 2-6; Sun. 2-5); the huge railway viaduct of 22 arches is 1780 ft. long and 108 ft. high. — 59½ m. Manchester, see Rte. 51.

# B. From Ashbourne to Manchester (Dovedale. Buxton)

ROAD, 50 m. (A 515, A 6; motor-buses), mostly over high meorland. RAILWAY, from Buxton only, 254 m. in 1 hr. Principal stations: 54 m. Chapel-en-le-Frith. — 9 m. Whaley Bridge. — 194 m. Stockport. — 254 m. Manchester (London Road).

Ashbourne, see Rte. 47A. The Buxton road leads due N. through (21 m.) Fenny Bentley, with an old manor house and. in the church, the unique Beresford tomb (c. 1550) showing two shrouded adult figures in alabaster, with 21 children below. Bradbourne church, 2½ m. N.E. has interesting Norman and pre-Norman stone carvings. — 4 m. Tissington is noted for its ancient custom of 'well dressing' with pictures of flower-petal mosaic on Ascension Day.

A much more attractive way of reaching Tissington (41 m.) is to descend across the Bentley Brook to (11 m.) Mappleton, on the Dove, and then to ascend, past (3 m.) Thorpe (Peveril of the Peak, T.H., RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; Dog & Partridge, RB. 15/. P. 6 gs.). Either of these villages is a starting-point for the S. end of \*Dovedale, the narrow ravine (23 m. long) through which the

Dove forces its way between Mill Dale and Thorpe.

The glen (path only) is beautifully wooded and guarded by fantastic timestone cliffs. No traveller is likely to deny its singular charm, even if he does not share Dr. Johnson's opinion that "he who has seen Dovedale has need to visit the Highlands." It passes for the 'Happy Valley' of 'Rasselaa' and the 'Eagle Dale' of 'Adam Bede.' The entrance lies between the bare summits of Thorpe Cloud (E.; 942 ft.) and Bunster (W.; 1000 ft.). The National Trust owns over 2000 acres of land in the Dove, Manifold, and Hamps valleys, with convenants protecting c. 3000 more acres.

valleys, with convenants protecting c. 3000 more acres.

From the Peveril of the Peak hotel a direct path descends to the stepping stones on the Dove in 10-15 min. A longer and prettier approach bears r. before Thorpe Church and leads across the river to (2 m.) the !zaak Walton Hotel (RB. 20/6, P. 10 gs.), \(\frac{1}{2}\) m. S.E. of the stepping-stones. This hotel stands \(\frac{1}{2}\) m. E. of the village of Ilam, the church of which has a Norman font, the E.E. shrine of the local St. Bertram, a group by Chantrey, and two Saxon cross-shafts in the churchyard. In the beautiful grounds of Ilam Hall (now a Youth Hostel) the Manifold comes to light from a long subtergranger course. Youth Hostel) the Manifold comes to light from a long subterranean course (see p. 359). A path ascends its winding course to (4½ m.) Beeston Tor (\*View).

From the stepping-stones the path ascends the E. or Derbyshire side of the Dove, crossing Sharplow Point, and passing the Twelve Apostles and the Church (1.), Tissington Spires (r.), and other fancifully named outcrops. Beyond the Dove Holes (caves) we reach Mill Dale, c. 2½ m. from the entrance. Here Dovedale proper ends, and we may ascend (r.) to (1½ m.) Alsopen-Dale (see below). Walkers with leisure should, however, continue up the Dove to (5 m.) Hartington (see below), traversing a succession of attractive glens, including Wolfscote Dale (N.T.), and Beresford Dale, last and most striking. At the exit of this is the classic fishing-house, immortalised as the meeting-place of Charles Cotton and Izaak Walton. The 17th cent. pew of the former is shown in the church of Alstonfield, ‡ m. N.W. of Mill Dale. From the stepping-stones the path ascends the E. or Derbyshire side of the

61 m. Alsop-en-le-Dale (New Inns, 1 m. S., RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs.) for the road descending to the N. end of Dovedale. In the church of Parwich, 21 m. E., is a Norman font with a later date carved on it. The road now climbs through a green limestone country of extreme desolation, intersected in all directions by loose stone walls. — Beyond (91 m.) Newhaven, with a famous coaching inn, we leave on the right the Youlgreave road and (10½ m.) on the left the Hartington road (see below). — 12½ m. Parsley Hay. Arbor Low, 2 m. E. (adm. daily, 3d.), is a prehistoric circle, 250 ft. in diameter, with the ditch within the vallum. — 201 m. Buxton, see below.

A more interesting road turns left at 10½ m. (see above) for (122 m.) Hartington (Charles Cotton, RB. 14/6, P. 25/ or 8 gs.), above Beresford Dale (see above), and (14 m.) Hulme End, on the Manifold (path to Waterhouses, see Rte. 47A). Farther on we turn r. (N.) on B 5053. — 18½ m. Longnor (Cheshire Cheese, RB. 17/6, P. 30/ or 8 gs.; Crewe & Harpur Arms) is an excellent centre for the upper Dove and Manifold. The road reaches its summit-level at 1472 ft.

25 m. BUXTON (19,550 inhab.), one of the most frequented and fashionable watering-places in England, is the most loftily situated town of its size in the kingdom (c. 950-1100 ft.). It is surrounded on three sides by wild green hills, whilst to the E. and S.E. extends an undulating and almost treeless limestone plateau. The old town (Higher Buxton) occupies the hill towards the S.; the new town (Lower Buxton) lies in the shallow valley to the N. The two are separated by the attractively laid out Slopes.

iaid Out Slopes.

Hotels. St. Ann's, RB. 25/, P. 13-16 gs.; Palace, RB. 33/, P. 11 gs.; Spa, RB. 22/6-25/, P. 10-14 gs.; Old Hall, RB. 21/6, P. 9-13 gs.; Savoy, RB. 18/6, all in or near the Crescent. — Lee Wood, Manchester Rd., RB. 18/6, P. 10 gs.; Eagle, Market Place, RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs.; Eagle, Market Place, RB. 18/6, P. 9-12 gs.; Argyle, unlic., RB. 21/, P. 9-12 gs.; Argyle, unlic., RT off-19/6, P. 7-10 gs.; Pendennis, Devonshire Rd., RB. 18/6, P. 32/6 or 10½ gs.; Sandunic, Broad Walk, RB. 17/6, P. 6-8 gs.; Portland, unlic., St. John's Rd., RB. 17/6, P. 7½ gs.

Post Office. Quadrant. - IN- FORMATION BUREAU, at Pavilion Gardens entrance.

361

Motor-Buses from the Market Place to Fairfield Golf Club and Peak Dale; Tissington Gates, for Dovedale and Ashbourne; Bakewell, Matlock, and Derby; over Axe Edge to Leek; over 'Cat & Fiddle' Pass to Macclesfield; via Chapel-en-le-Frith to Manchester; Eyam and via the 'Devil's Elbow' to Sheffield; Baslow and Chesterfield.

Golf Courses at Fairfield, 2 m. N.E.; Cavendish Club, 2 m. W.— TENNIS COURTS in the Pavilion

Gardens and in the parks.
Theatres. Opera House, Pavilion
Gardens; Playhouse, St. John's Rd.
Concerts in the Pavilion in summer.

The waters of Buxton were known to the Romans, and in medieval times the town was a kind of English Lourdes, the Chapel of St. Anne being rich in votive offerings. The Thermal Springs (82° Fahr.) are recommended for in voive one mgs. The nermal springs (s. Panr.) are recommended for chronic gout, rheumatism, and allied disorders, and are useful also in some nerve cases. The water is of a pretty bluish colour, and is strongly charged with nitrogen. The Chalybeare Spring is of great value in anamia and as an astringent in certain cases of eye-trouble. Both waters may be drunk, but the most important use of the thermal waters is for bathing and massage. One of the thermal springs is extraordinarily rich in radio-activity. One hundred different courses of treatment are available. The powerful waters should be used only on the advice of a physician. The high season extends from late June to early Oct., but there is also a winter season, with various winter sports.

At the high (S.) end of the Slopes (see above) is the Town Hall.

a little below which is the Public Library with the Museum. a small but interesting collection (10-1 & 2.30-6) of prehistoric bones from bone-caverns, and a few local Roman antiquities. Lower Buxton, with the baths and chief hotels, dates practically from the building of the striking Palladian CRESCENT, in imitation of those at Bath, by the fifth Duke of Devonshire in 1780. At the S.W. end of this are the Natural Warm Baths for swimming, and at the other end are the Thermal Baths for medical treatment, where the water is artificially heated (visitors admitted). Opposite is St. Ann's Well (adm. 3d. incl. glass of water). - The other chief architectural feature of Buxton is the Devonshire Hospital, behind the Crescent (visitors shown round 10.30-11.30 & 3-4). Originally a riding-school, it was converted by the sixth Duke of Devonshire in 1858. Its dome, though only 118 ft. in height, is the widest in the world (154 ft.). -The extensive Pavilion Gardens (adm. up to 1, 4d.; 1-6, 6d.; meal-entrance ticket 1/6). W. of the Crescent, are the great pleasure-resort of Buxton, with band-stand, concert-hall, boating-lake, etc. In St. John's Road, just beyond, is the Doric parish church of St. John the Baptist (1811). On the other side of Burlington Rd. is a pretty waterside park called the Serpentine Walks.

Walks.

Environs. Nearly 1 m. S.W. is Poole's Hole, a striking limestone cavern, near the source of the Wye (open 10-dusk, Easter to Nov.; 1/). — About 5 m. W. (pedestrians save about 1 m. by the old road from Burbage) is the Cat & Fiddle, the loftiest fully-licensed inn (1690 ft.) in England. The surrounding mooriand is featureless and rather dreary; but the view is said to extend in clear weather to the Mersey. This walk may be extended across the wild mooriands of Macelesfield Forest to (7 m.) Macclesfield (Rte. 47a.). — Axe Edge (1807 ft.), 2½ m. S.W., which, like Plynlimon, is a nursing mother of rivers—the Wye, the Goyt, the Dane, the Manifold, and the Dove—is the highest point in the immediate vicinity of Buxton. The summit is indefinite, and the view of the same character as from the 'Cat & Fiddle,' though more extensive towards the S.E. — About 4 m. N.W. is Goyt's Bridge, a pictureque cluster of cottages in the hollow of the Goyt. Pedestrians may return by Goyt's Clough and the old 'Cat & Fiddle' road (5 ft. m.); or may continue down the valley to (4 m.) Whaley Bridge, or cross the hill vià Combs to (5 m.) Chapel-en-le-Frith. — Chee Tor (Rte. 47c) is 5 m. E., and 1½ m. farther is Miller's Dale, whence we may return by train. — \*Luchurch, a narrow chasm in the millistone-grit, is 9 m. S.W. The whole of this neighbourhood, including the Rockes (Rte. 47a) and the lower Dane Valley, is the most beautiful near Buxton, and should not be missed. — Chatsworth, Haddon Hall, Castleton, Dovedale, and Eyam are all easily reached from Buxton by road or rail.

Beyond Buxton A 6 ascends to 1401 ft., with Combs Moss (1614 ft.) on the right. — 32½ m. Whaley Bridge is a picturesque village at the mouth of the Goyt valley, where the Sheffield road (Rte. 47D) comes in. — 35 m. New Mills is a busy manufacturing town (8475 inhab.), affording access to Hayfield and Kinderscout (Rte. 47D). — 36½ m. Disley is 2 m. N. of Lyme Park (N.T.; adm. daily 2-4 or 7; 1/), a beautiful house, originally Elizabethan but altered in 1726 and in 1817, with several Jacobean rooms, and situated in a well-timbered natural park

of 1320 acres (free, 8-dusk). - 401 m, Hazel Grove, and thence to (50 m.) Manchester, see Rte. 47A.

### C. From Derby to Manchester via Matlock and Bakewell

ROAD, 44 m. (A 6, A 622, A 625; motor-bus). This is one of the most beautiful and interesting roads in the kingdom, followed closely by the railway as far as Bakewell. From Bakewell the direct Manchester road leads via Buxton, but the longer road through Castleton is more attractive.

RALWAY, 61½ m. in 1½ hr. Principal Stations: 5½ m. Duffield. — 7½ m. Belper. — 10½ m. Ambergate, junction for Chesterfield (13½ m.). — 15½ m. Cromford. — 16 m. Matlock Bath. — 17½ m. Matlock. — 21½ m. Rowsley. — 24½ m. Bakewell. — 28½ m. Monsal Dale. — 31½ m. Miller's Dale, junction for Buxton (5½ m.). — 39½ m. Chapel-en-le-Frith. — 41½ m. Chinley. — 61½ m. Manchester (Central).

Derby, see Rte. 45. A 6 ascends the Derwent valley. At (41 m.) Duffield are the excavated foundations of a huge Norman

keep (N.T.) razed to the ground in 1266.

Keep (N. I.) razed to the ground in 1266.

From Duffield B 5023 ascends the valley of the Ecclesbourne to (8 m.) Wirksworth (Red Lion), a small market-town (4900 inhab.) and capital of the lead-mining district of the Low Peak, where well-dressing (comp. p. 360) is still carried out on Whitsunday. At the Moot Hall is preserved the Misers' Standard Dish (temp. Henry VIII). In the fine Church, mostly of the 13-14th cent., are a remarkable Saxon tombstone and the first bas-relief of a miner. Wirksworth is probably the 'Snowfield' of George Eliot's 'Adam Bede.' Samuel Evans, original of Seth Bede, appears in the burial register (d. 1858), and his grave has been located. The novelist's aunt, Elizabeth Evans (d. 1849), who is supposed to have supplied the hint for 'Dinah Morria,' is commemorated by a tablet in the Ebenezer Methodist Church, whilst her rought is preserved in the Bede Memorial Church. pulpit is preserved in the Bede Memorial Church. — The road to Ashbourne, 11 m. S.W., commands pleasant views.

71 m. Belper (15,700 inhab.) has large cotton mills. — Beyond (10 m.) Ambergate, an important railway junction, the valley increases in beauty. - 12 m. Whatstandwell lies beneath the much-quarried Crich Stand (11 m. N.E.; 955 ft.; \*View; war memorial to Sherwood Foresters). On the right are the woods of Lea Hurst, residence of Florence Nightingale (d. 1910). — 15 m. Cromford (Greyhound) has a 14 or 15th cent. bridge with remains of a contemporary chapel. Here Richard Arkwright established the first cotton mill in Derbyshire (1771). Willersley Castle, built for him by William Thomas c. 1790, stands in beautiful grounds, and is now a Methodist guesthouse (adm. on application to the Resident Secretary). About 2 m. E., by hilly lane and footpath, is the 13th cent. church of Dethick, with a good 16th cent. tower.

161 m. MATLOCK BATH and (171 m.) MATLOCK. Under the general head of Matlock (17,750 inhab.) are comprised the two adjacent watering-places of Matlock and Matlock Bath, situated on the Derwent. The former is the more important, though decidedly the less picturesque. Matlock itself consists of two distinct portions, i.e. Matlock Bridge, on the bank of the river, and Matlock Bank, on the hill above, connected by a gradient of 1 in 4. Matlock formerly owed its reputation to the great water-cure establishments at Matlock Bank, the first of which was opened by Smedley in 1853. None of these remain, but the tepid springs (68° Fahr.) now of little repute, supply water for the Fountain Baths and may be drunk here and at the Pump Room.

Hotels. At Matlock Bath: New Hotels. At Matlock Bath: New Bath, with swimming-bath, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; Temple; Hodgkinson's, plain. In Dale Rd.: High Torunlic.; Old English, RB. 15/, P. 7½ gs.— At Matlock Bridge: Crown, RB. 15/.— At Matlock Batk. Lilybank, Chesterfield Rd., RB. 20/, P. 7-10 gs. Raths.

Lido, off Crown Sq.; Fountain Baths, in the main street at Matlock Bath; also at the New Bath

Post Office, near Matlock station. Motor-Buses every 15 min. summer from Matlock Bridge to

Matlock Bath and Cromford; also to Bakewell and Buxton; Derby; Wirksworth and Ashbourne: Rowsley and Edensor; etc.
Golf Course, Matlock Moor, 11 m.

N.E. of Matlock Bridge.

Matlock Bath is situated in the depths of the narrow limestone ravine through which the Derwent forces its winding course between Matlock Bridge and Cromford. The noble line of precipices on the E. bank of the river is unsurpassed in extent and height by any similar crags in England. Conspicuous on the E. is Riber Castle, a mock-fortified building erected as a residence by Smedley. On the opposite side are hanging woods and abruptly sloping meadows, rising to the dome of Masson (see below). "My present impressions," wrote Nathaniel Hawthorne in 1857, "are that I have never seen anywhere else such exquisite scenery as that which surrounds the village." Unfortunately, indiscriminate building and untidy scraps of quarry have now greatly marred the landscape and in summer it is apt to be overrun by trippers. Matlock proper, at the N. entrance to the ravine, occupies an open and quite different situation.

In the narrow pass between Matlock and Matlock Bath, and overhanging the left bank of the river, is the noble pile of the "High Tor (673 ft.; view; adm. 4d., including the grotto). At its foot, and reached from the main road by a foot-bridge across the Derwent, is the High Tor Grotto, with remarkable crystallisations. — On the opposite side of the gien are the wooded Heights of Abraham (4d.), the Victoria Tower on which (dark and rather dangerous stair) commands a beautiful and extensive view. The walk may be continued (c. 20 min.) to the more commanding height of Masson (1110 ft.), and the return made thence by Bonsall (see below). — The Lovers' Walks (3d.), on the E. bank of the Derwent, are prettily laid out beneath the limestone cliffs. Matlock Bath is famous also for its Petrifying Wells (3d.): in the main stream Matlock Bath is famous also for its Petrifying Wells (3d.; in the main street)

Matlock Bath is famous also for its Petrifying Wells (3d.; in the main street) and Caves (partly natural, largely abandoned lead-mines). The best and least artificial is the Cumberland (adm. 6d.; visit \(\frac{1}{2}\) hr.), on the slope behind the New Bath Hotel. The large Rutland Cavern (6d.; in the grounds of the Heights of Abraham) is said to have room for 10,000 men. It is believed to have been worked in Roman, Saxon, and Danish times. The Fluor Spar Cave is alleged to have been used as a place of refuge during the Pretender's invasion (1745). BRCURSIONS. The distances are given from Matlock Bath. About 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) m. W., by footpath and lane, is the quaint upland village of Bonsall, with a market-cross and gabled 17th cent. ins. The church spire (14th cent.) is surrounded by curious 'crowns.' The return may be made across the top of Masson (see above). Or from Bonsall we may continue by footpath to Slaley, and thence descend into the wooded Via Gellia (named after the local family of Gell), returning to Matlock by road (total round, c. 6 m.). The ruins of Wingfield Manor (no adm.) on a steep knoll above the Amber, 6 m. S.E. by road (7 m. viå Dethick, see above), are most pleasantly reached on foot from Whaistandwell station vià Crich Stand (3\(\frac{1}{2}\) m.; see p. 363). It

dates mainly from the second half of the 15th cent, and has been described as cates mainly from the second han of the 15th cent, and has been described as "probably the most striking example of a later English manor house with certain defensive features" (Hamilton Thompson). It was finally dismantled in 1646. Mary, Queen of Scots, was imprisoned here under the care of the Earl of Shrewsbury (1584-85). — Other points easily reached from Matlock are Willersley Castle, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) m. S.; Cratcliffe Tor and Robin Hood's Stride (see below), 6 m. N.W.; Ashover (Country, unlic., RB. 15), 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) m. N.E. (leader font of 12th cent. in the church); Chatsworth (see below); Haddon Hall (see below) and Dovedie (Rts. 47). below); and Dovedale (Rtc. 47B).

On leaving Matlock, we emerge from the narrow glen of the Derwent into its smiling upper vale. — In the churchyard of (19½ m.) Darley Dale (Whitworth, unlic., RB. 14/6, P. 5 gs.) is perhaps the oldest and finest yew in England (32 ft. girth; at least 700 years old). The church possesses a stone parclose screen, fragmentary wall-paintings (above pulpit), and some incised slabs of the early 16th century.

About 22 m. S.W., up a long hill, is Winster, with a curious 18th cent. market-house (N.T.). About 12 m. N., to the W. of the road to Bakewell, are the strange, castellated crags of Robin Hood's Stride, and the gritstone cliff of Cratcliffe Tor, with a remarkable rock-hermitage, carved on the side

of which is a 14th cent, crucifix.

21<sup>2</sup> m. Rowsley (Peacock, a picturesque house of 1652, RB. 26/, P. 14 gs.), at the junction of the Derwent and the Wye, is the nearest station for Haddon Hall, and about as convenient as Bakewell for Chatsworth House. On Stanton Moor, S. of Rowsley, are the 'Nine Ladies' and other prehistoric stones.

\*Chatsworth House, the 'Palace of the Peak,' is the vast Palladian mansion of the Duke of Devonshire, in a large deerpark bounded towards the E. by moorland edges, and watered by the Derwent. Chatsworth lies 4 m. from Rowsley station by road, but 1 m. may be saved by footpaths beyond Beelev. From Rowsley village the pleasantest approach is by a footpath along the W. bank of the river (about 3½ m.).

along the W. bank of the river (about 3½ m.).

Admission to house (Easter-Oct.), Wed. and Thurs., 11.30-4; Sat. and Sun., 2-5.30; bank holidays, 11.30-5.30; to gardens, Mon. to Fri., 11.30-4.30; Sat. and Sun., 2-6; bank holidays, 11.30-6: 2/6 (gardens only, 1/); rfmts.

Chatsworth has belonged to the house of Cavendish since its purchase by Sir William Cavendish (d. 1577), second husband of the famous 'Bess of Hardwick' (p. 371). The house begun by him on the site of the old manor house was completed by his widow; and it was this house that the captive Mary Stewart visited five times, between 1570 and 1581, in the custody of Bess's fourth and final husband, the Earl of Shrewsbury. The existing palace, designed by William Talman and Thos. Archer, was begun by William Cavendish, afterwards first Duke of Devonshire. in 1687 and completed in 1706. The N. wing, by Wystville, was bullt in 182 0-30.

The most striking features of the decoration are the pompous ceiling-paintings by Laguere, Verrlo, and others; and the 'Wood-carving, formerly attributed to Grinling Gibbons, but now known to be largely the work of Samuel Watson (1663-1715), a local artist. Both features are seen to fine advantage in the sumptuous "Chapel. The finest paintings hang in the ANTE-LIBRARY (Memling, "Consecration of St. Romuald; Lely, "Little girling green, an early work) and Dinnyr Room (portraits by Vam Dyck). The Series Gallares of the Steward Poeter of the second Green, an early work and Dining Room (portiaits by Van 2707).

Adding the South of the dukes and duchesses of Devonshire. Painted on a door in the Music Room is a fiddle, by Vandervaart, that often reacted of a coor in the Mostic Room is a induce, by Vanacrousia, that often cheats the visitor into a belief in its reality. The numerous works of art include 17th cent. Mortlake tapestries, the "Flunting Tapestries woven at Tournai c. 1450 (in the Orangery), and a 5th cent. B.c. bronze head of Apollo,

from Cyprus (in the LIBRARY); while in the STATE BEDROOM is the bed in which

George II died.

The Gardens, which are entered from the Orangery, are somewhat formal in character. The Grand Cascade is merely a flooded staircas but the Emperor Fountain throws a jet 267 ft. high, rivalling the Eaux-viv fountain in Geneva. In front of the house is the Italian Garden, and 'i ind it the

in Geneva. In front of the house is the Hallan Garden, and the Rerench Garden.

The \*PARK is open to visitors, who may ascend (by privilege) to it.

The \*PARK is open to visitors, who may ascend (by privilege) to it.

Hunting Tower (temp. Elizabeth) on the hill behind the house (view). Therap a beautiful walk is generally open along the crest of the hill (lovely views) to the farm of Beeley Hilltop (50 min.), whence we may return to Rowsley by troad (c. 2½ m.). — Between Chatsworth House and Edensor (see below), on the right of the drive, is Queen Mary's Bower, said to have been frequented by the captive queen. This and the Hunting Tower are the two sole relics of the earlier

Chatsworth.

On the extreme W. limit of the park lies Edensor (no inn), a model village, the churchyard of which is the burial-place of the Cavendishes. The church, rebuilt by Scott, with a graceful spire, contains the striking classical monument of the first Earl of Devonshire (d. 1626) and a brass inscription to John Beaton (d. 1570), steward to Mary, Queen of Scots. The E. window of the S. chapel is a memorial to Lord Frederick Cavendish (p. 468). — At the N. extremity of the park is Baslow (Peacock, RB. 21/; Devonshire Arms, RB. 17/6, P. 10 gs.), a pleasant village on the Derwent. — Thence to Sheffield, see Rte. 52H.

About 2 m. N.W. of Rowsley is \*Haddon Hall (Duke of Rutland; adm. weekdays, 11-4 or 6, from Easter to October; BH. Mons. from 2; 2/6), in a lovely situation on a slope above the sparkling Wye, and in itself "the most attractive and most thoroughly preserved of medieval houses."

The Norman lords of Haddon were the Avenell family, from whom it passed by marriage to the Vernons about the middle of the 12th century. Towards the close of the 16th cent. Dorothy Vernon married Sir John Manners,

ancestor of the present owner, though the romantic story of her elopement is not now generally considered authentic.

The Hall consists of two courtyards on different levels, and is almost wholly domestic in nature. Among notable features of the interior are the Chapel (12-15th cent.), the early 14th cent. Banqueting Hall, with 17th cent. furnishings, the Long Gallery, added by Sir John Manners, and the Ante-Room, whence the picturesque flight of steps by which Dorothy Vernon traditionally sloped descripts to the garden. Below the Gardens to the warden is conseed by

whence the picturesque flight of steps by which Dorothy Vernon traditionally eloped descends to the garden. Below the Gardens the Wye is crossed by a pack-horse bridge.

Rowsley (or Bakewell, see below) is the best starting-point for the picturesque limestone glens of the Lathkill and the Bradford, which unite at Alport (2½ m. from Rowsley) and join the Wye below Haddon. The Lathkill should be explored to (4½ m.) its source near Monyash, where it issues from the mouth of a cave. — About ½ m. W. of Alport, and overlooking the glen of the Bradford, is the large village of Youlgreave (Bull's Head), the church which has a fine 15th cent, tower a curious ministure chest-tomb of 1488. of which has a fine 15th cent. tower, a curious miniature chest-tomb of 1488, and a font with a singular side-projection of much disputed use, perhaps intended as a chrismatory, or receptacle for consecrated oil.

Beyond Rowsley the road quits the Derwent, and proceeds up the green valley of the brimming Wye, which winds along

in a thousand shining curves.

25½ m. Bakewell (Rutland Arms, RB. 21/, P. 9½ gs.; Castle, Red Lion, at both, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.), connected with its station (½ m.) by an old bridge across the Wye, is an attractive little town (3350 inhab.), in a situation of much quiet beauty. The Church (partly rebuilt; good Norman W. doorway) contains an elaborate 14th cent. font and Vernon and Manners monuments

(S. transept: 15-17th cent.), including those of Dorothy Manners (d. 1584) and of her father, Sir George Vernon (d. 1567), 'the King of the Peak.' In the churchyard is a fine Saxon cross; and the S. porch is full of good early incised sepulchral slabs.

Bakewell is an excellent centre from which to visit Chatsworth and Haddon Hall (see above). Pedestrians should proceed by the old Chesterfield road

Hall (see above). Pedestrians should proceed by the old Chesterfield road to (2½ m.) Edensor, visit Chatsworth, cross the hill by a somewhat intricate track to (3½ m.) Haddon, and return to (2 m.) Bakewell by path along the N. side of the Wye. The delightful round of 8 m. commands exquisite views. FROM BAREWELL TO CHAFFL-EN-IE-FRITH, 14½ m. To (1½ m.) Ashford, see below. We cross the Wye on B 6465, and turn left on A 623 at (5 m.) Wardlow.—7 m. Tideswell is an old-fashioned town on the left of the road, with a large and beautiful 14th cent. \*Church (striking W. tower; stone screen behind the altar; \*Brass of Bp. Pursglove, d. 1579). At Wheston, 1½ m. W., is a good 14th cent. cross.—10½ m. Peak Forest, in a quarrying district, has a church dedicated to King Charles the Martyr (1657-66). At Tunstead, 3 m. S., birthplace of James Brindley (1716-72), the canal-builder, is the largest limestone quarry in Europe.—14½ m. Chapel, see Rte. 52H.

From Bakewell to Manchester there are two fine alternative roads, vià Buxton or vià Hathersage. The Buxton road affords access to the Wye ravine, the Hathersage road to the marvels of N. Derbyshire (Castleton caves, etc.).

The Buxton Road (A 6) skirts the Wye to (1½ m.) Ashfordin-the-Water, a pleasant village in the church of which are five old 'virgin crants' (comp. p. 112). — At (31 m.) Deep Dale the road quits the river and ascends past the N.T. property of Taddington Wood. — 8½ m. Topley Pike (see below). — 12 m. Buxton (Rte. 47a).

BUXION (KIG. 4/B).

Almost every mile of the beautiful limestone Ravine of the Wye between Ashford and its source at Buxton should be visited, if possible on foot. Tantalising glimpses only are obtainable from road or railway. About 2 m. may be saved between Ashford and Monsal Dale station by taking the direct road over Headstonez Edge ('surprise' "View of Monsal Dale). — Paths and lanes follow the stream through the retired and beautiful glen of Monsal Dale to (3½ m.) Monsal Dale station, and thence through Miller's Dale (NIT.) to (6½ m.) Miller's Dale station at the crossing of the Tideswell road. About 1½ m. up the Wye from Miller's Dale station (rough footpath) is the splending the first scane of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{Conf.} \text{ (30 0 0} \text{ ). in a narrow limestone raying—the finest scane. crag of \*Chee Tor (c. 300 ft.), in a narrow limestone ravine—the finest scene of its class in Derbyshire. The path joins the high road (10½ m.) at the foot of Topley Pike, 3½ m. E. of Buxton.

The Hathersage Road from Bakewell (A 622) joins the Edensor and Baslow route at (41 m.) Calver, and descends into the valley of the Derwent. To the left is Middleton Dale (see below). — 72 m. Grindleford Bridge (Maynard Arms, RB, 21/-25/, P. 8 gs.) stands at the junction of a road to Sheffield on a lovely reach of the Derwent.

About 34 m. S.W. (motor-bus), by a hilly road commanding lovely views, is the large upland village of Eyam (pronounced Eem'), famous for its fearful devastation by plague in 1666, which carried off three-fourths of its 350 inhab., and for the heroic conduct of its rector, William Mompesson, and of the ejected minister, Thomas Stanley, who succeeded in isolating the parish and preventing the spread of the disease. Services for the terror-stricken villagers were held in the dell called 'Cucklet Church' (c. \( \frac{1}{2} \) m. from the church; key at the Hall, 2d.). In Byam churchyard is a fine Saxon cross (perhaps 9th cent.). - From Eyam the visitor should proceed through the rocky gorge of Middleton Dale to (11 m.) the curiously placed village of Stoney Middleton, whence he may return direct to (2 m.) Calver (see above).

101 m. Hathersage, and thence to Castleton, Glossop. and

Manchester, see Rte. 47D.

### D. From Sheffield to Manchester

ROAD. The route here described (441 m.) follows A 625 to Whaley Bridge and thence reaches Manchester on A 6. — The direct route (A 57; 38 m.) runs viå (11 m.) Ladybower Reservoir, (24 m.) Glossop, (30 m.) Stalybridge, and

via (11 m.) Ladybower Reservoir, (24 m.) Glossop, (30 m.) Stalybringe, and (31½ m.) Ashton-under-Lyne (see Rte. 520).

RAILWAY, 45 m. in c. 2 hrs. Principal Stations: 4½ m. Dore & Totley, followed by the Totley Tunnel (3½ m.) the second longest in England.—9½ m. Grindleford.—11½ m. Hathersage.—13 m. Bamford.—14½ m. Hope (for Castleton).—19½ m. Edale.—25½ m. Chinley. Thence to Manchester, as in Rte. 47c.

Sheffield, see Rte. 52H. We quit the town beyond the suburb of (3 m.) Ecclesall and soon enter Derbyshire. — 6½ m. The Devil's Elbow, once a notorious double corner, has been straightened. - 8½ m. Fox House Inn. On the moors, 1 m. N.W., is the striking Carl Wark, a British fort.

On the left (S.) as far as Grindleford station extends the Longshaw Estate (N.T.), over 1000 acres of woodland and moor, with a guest-house of the Holiday Fellowship. Sheep-dog trials are held here in September.

94 m. Millstone Edge Nick commands a surprise \*View of the upper Derwent valley that is probably unrivalled in the Peak. At (11 m.) Hathersage (George, RB. 25/, P. 14 gs.; Little John, RB. 17/6, P. 10 gs.), in a beautiful situation, the Bakewell road comes in on the left. In the churchyard, above the village, is the reputed grave of Robin Hood's lieutenant, 'Little John,' a native of the place. The church is mostly 14th cent., with good 15th cent. Eyre brasses. Hathersage is the 'Morton' and Moorseats, or perhaps North Lees Hall, close by, is the 'Manor House' of 'Jane Eyre.' — At (13 m.) Bamford (Marquis of Granby, RB. 18/6, P. 10 gs.; Rising Sun, RB. 21/, P. 35/, both at Mytham Bridge) we quit the Derwent, which flows down from the moorlands of N. Derbyshire.

To the N. of Bamford is the huge Ladybower Reservoir for Sheffield, Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester, built in 1937-39, which drowned the lower Ashop valley and part of the Derwent valley, including the village of Ashopton. From (11½ m.) the Silppery Stones (pack horse bridge), higher up the Derwent beyond two other reservoirs, a fairly distinct track leads N.E. to (18 m.) beyond two other reservoirs, a fairly distinct track leads N.E. to (18 m.) Langsett (b. 414), across wild moors, the highest point of which, near the top of Margery Hill (1793 ft.), commande a "View (S. and W.) unrivalled in England for savage desolation. — Langsett may be reached from Bamford by a road (164 m.) less wild but very beautiful, vid. (74 m.) the Strines Inn, (124 m.) Broomhead Hall, and (15 m.) Midhopestones. — The road from Bamford to Glossop ascends past Win Hill (l., 1523 ft.; view) and through the deep and narrow valley of the Ashop beyond the reservoir, with the savage N. escarpment of Kinderscout to the left. — 44 m. Alport Bridge (see below). — 54 m. Saake Inn (1070 ft.), 4 m. beyond which we have a striking retrospect of the craggy Fairbrook Naze, the noblest summit of Kinderscout. We reach (94 m.) the flat summit of the pass (1680 ft.) between Glossop Moor (l.; 1785 ft.) and Higher Shelf Stones (r.; 2039 ft.), and then make the steep and winding descent to (13 m.) Glossop (see below). — From the Snake Inn a well-marked track leads S.W. across the moors to (64 m.) Hayfield (see below), with fine views from the highest point (1670 ft.). Beyond Bamford we ascend the valley of the Noe, which flows from Edale. In front rise Mam Tor and the other hills round Castleton. — 15½ m. Hope (Woodroffe Arms, plain) has

a churchyard cross (10th cent.).

To the S. is the old lead-mining village of Bradwell, near which is the \*Bagshaw Cavern (fine stalactites; adm. 1/ each, minimum 3/; 1½ hr.). Between Bradwell and the main road is Brough, with scanty remains of the Roman Anavio. — To the N.W. is the green and open valley of Edale, bounded on the S. by Mam Tor and Lose Hill, and on the N. by the mooriand edges of Kinderscout. — 19½ m. Edale (Church Hotel, RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.; Nag's Head, with Peak Information Centre) is surrounded by the wildest scenery in Derbyshire.

Kinderscout (2088 ft.), N.W. of the village, is the highest ground in Derbyalire. The summit is a plateau of deeply trenched peat-hag, and except from
the broken edges the views are not good. The whole plateau is now open to
ramblers, but the ascent should be attempted only in fine weather as it is easy
to get lost. Good pedestrians may walk round it (about 21 m.). Crossing the
neck between Kinderscout and Win Hill and descending to (5 m.) Alport
Bridge, they proceed by road to (2 m.) the Snake Inn (see above), whence they
follow the track mentioned above to (6½ m.) Hayfield (see below). Thence
they regain (7½ m.) Edale by reversing the route next described. — The walk
W. from Edale to (7½ m.) Hayfield is one of the easiest and prettiest mountain
excursions in Derbyshire. We ascend Edale to (2 m.) Upper Booth, about 1 m.
beyond which, at Edale Head House, the lane ends. Hence a path climbs
steeply up Jacob's Ladder to (1 m.) Edale Cross (c. 1750 ft.), on the neck
between Kinderscout (r.) and Brown Knoll (1.; 804 ft.). We then descend a
charming moorland valley, past a picturesque farm, to (3 m.) Hayfield.

17 m. Castleton (Castle; Nag's Head, RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.; Bull's Head, plain) is an interesting village at the heart of the subterranean marvels of Derbyshire (and consequently apt to be overrun by trippers). To the S., perched on the summit of a splendid limestone crag, is the small late-Norman keep (c. 1176) of Peveril Castle (part of whose enceinte wall remains; adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2) originally founded here by William Peveril in 1068. [Scott's 'Peveril of the Peak' has little local interest.]

IN 1098. [SCOUTS FEVERIL OI LILE FERR HRS HILLE IOCAL INTERESL.]
At the foot of this great precipice is the gaping mouth of the \*PRAK CAVERN (adm. 8/ up to eight persons; then 1/ each), which penetrates the limestone hill for c. ½ m. Everyone should visit at least its spectacular mouth, used for over 400 yrs. as a rope-walk, and unrivalled for its dignity and mystery.—
About ½ m. W. is the artificial entrance to the \*Spregowell Mire (adm. 5/ up to three persons; then 1/6 each; ½ ½ hr.). We descend 104 steps, and then pass by boat through a gallery nearly ½ m. long, originally driven in search of lead, which leads to a natural subterranean pot-hole, the height and depth of which have never been ascertained, though rockets have ascended 450 ft. without revealing the roof. The effect is gloomily impressive.— Immediately beyond the Speedwell Mine begins the abrupt limestone ravine of the Winness (Wind-gates; N.T.), through which the old road to Chapel ascends steeply to the top of the mountain plateau (fine retrospect half-way up). From the top (1½ m. from Castleton) a footpath leads to the right (notice-board) to (6 min.) the \*BLUE JOHN MINE (adm. 4/ for one or two persons, for three or more, 1/6 each), with the rare deposits of amethysine spar ('bleu-jaune'; articles for sale), the finest of the Derbyshire caverns, over 2 m. long, with 5 chambers 90-200 ft. high. The near-by \*TREAK CLIFF CAVERN (adm. 3/ for one person, 10/ for five, then 1/6 each; children 1/) likewise contains 'Blue John' deposits. All four caverns are open daily throughout the year.— From the Blue John Mine we may return direct to (1½ m.) Castleton by footpath and road or we may climb in 25 min. (no path, but route obvious) to the top of Mem Tor (1700 ft.; N.T.), sometimes called the 'Shivering Mountain' owing to the disintegration that is continuously taking place on its precipitous

S. face and has already partly destroyed the British camp upon its summit (view). Instead of returning to Castleton direct (2 m.) we may continue E. along the narrow ridge between the Hope valley (r.) and Edale (l.) to (1 hr.) the summit of Lose Hill (1563 ft.), and descend either to Hope (2 m.) or Castleton (1 hr.). This walk commands continuously fine views.

The main road from Castleton curves uphill round the face of Mam Tor and crosses the flank of Rushup Edge.  $+23\frac{1}{2}$  m. Chapel-en-le-Frith (6100 inhab.; King's Arms), an old-fashioned town with market-cross and stocks, is 6 m. N. of Buxton. The road to Manchester joins the road from Buxton (Rte. 47B) at (27 m.) Whaley Bridge. — 441 m. Manchester, see Rtc. 51,

FROM CHAPEL TO GLOSSOP, 8 m. (A 624). — From (4 m.) Hayfield (Royal) excursions may be made to Edale and Castleton, round Kinderscout, etc. — The church of Mellor, 3½ m. W., has a good Norman font and perhaps the oldest wooden pulpit in England (14th cent.). — 8 m. Glossop (18,000 inhab.; Norfolk Arms) has cotton-mills and calico-printing works. For the direct road to Sheffield, see above. The main road goes on N.W. for 2½ m. to join the Manchester-Barnsley road (Rte. 52g) on the farther side of Longdendale. From Chapel to Bakewell, see Rtc. 47C.

#### 48. SHERWOOD FOREST

Sherwood Forest, an ancient demesne of the Crown, once occupied (roughly) the whole W. part of Nottinghamshire, and still covers an area fully 20 m. long and 5-10 m. wide. It was largely disafforested towards the close of the long and 3-10 m. wide. It was largely disamorested towards the close of the 18th cent., and its outlying parts have been spoiled in recent years by the eastward development of the Nottinghamshire coalfield. Certain (diminishing) tracts of lovely woodland in the N. part have, however, been preserved through their inclusion in the so-called 'DUKERIES,' made up of the great parks of Welbeck (Duke of Portland), Clumber (N.T., recently Duke of Newcastle), Worksop (formerly Duke of Norfolk), and Thoresby (once Duke of Kingston), though these also are threatened with industrial invasion. The parks of Western and Welbeck and also that of Rufford are closed to the parks of Worksop and Welbeck and also that of Rufford are closed to the public, but those of Clumber and Thoresby are accessible; and within these and among the venerable oaks of Birklands and Bilhagh, near by, are some of the noblest survivors of the ancient British forests. - Sherwood Forest is inseparably connected with the picturesque exploits of Robin Hood and his Merry Men, which may or may not rest on some real substratum of fact. Visitors should read Ben Jonson's 'Sad Shepherd,' Tennyson's 'Foresters,' and one or other of the stories of James Prior, the Notts novelist. — Lovers of woodland scenery, who can devote a day or two to the exploration of the district on foot, will find their best centre at one or other of the neighbouring rural villages of Edwinstowe or Ollerton, which are connected with Mansfield by bus, while either Ollerton or Worksop, to the N., is a good centre for motorists.

ROAD from London and Nottingham to the Dukeries, see Rtc. 49.

## From Chesterfield to Ollerton

ROAD, 241 m. via Boisover and Mansfield.

Chesterfield, see Rte. 46. Instead of taking the main Mansfield road it is better to go due E. on A 632 across the collierydotted Scarsdale in order to visit (61 m.) Bolsover (10,800 inhab.), which lies on the lip of a long ridge of magnesian limestone. commanding extensive views westward to the distant Peak.

\*Bolsever Castle (adm. 1/ daily; Sun. from 2), was originally built by William Peveril in the 11th cent., but the Norman keep was reconstructed, on the old foundations, by Sir Charles Cavendish (monument in the church) in 1613-17, and he also began the palace on the terrace (now in partial ruin). Here, in 1634, Charles I and his queen saw the repetition on a grander scale of the Welbeck entertainment (p. 372), with a second version of Ben Jonson's 'Love's Welcome.' The keep, an interesting admixture of Gothic and Renaissance motives, contains some beautiful marble \*Chimneypieces.

We turn S. along the ridge and join the Chesterfield-Mansfield road (A 617) at (9 m.) Glapwell.

Just under 2 m. S., beyond Rowthorn, is \*Hardwick Hall (Duke of Devonshire; adm. Apr.-Sept.; Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun., & BH., 2-5; 2/6), one of the noblest Elizabethan mansions in England, built by the celebrated Bess of Hardwick in 1590-97. It is famous for its vast display of windows: "Hardwick Hall, more glass than wail." In the great \*Picture Gallery (166 ft. long) are a famous full-length portrait of Mary, Queen of Scots (attributed to Richard Stevens), and other portraits. Adjoining are the ruins of the early 16th cent. mansion in which Bess' was born (1520). — On the N. verge of the park lies the charming little church of Ault Hucknall, in which is buried Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679), author of 'Leviathan.' At Hardstoft, 1 m. W. of Hardwick, the first boring for crude oil in England was made in Oct. 1918.

At (12½ m.) Pleasley we join the Sheffield road. — 16 m. Mansfield (Swan, with an old oak staircase, RB. 18/6, P. 35/), a busy town (51,350 inhab.) with hosiery mills and collieries, lies to the S.W. of Sherwood Forest. It is a convenient centre for visits to Newstead Abbey, Hardwick Hall, and the Dukeries (5 m. from Birklands, see below). The Church (13–15th cent.) has a beautifully proportioned interior.

The King's Mill (rebuilt), associated with Henry II and the 'Miller of Mansfield,' is 1 m. S.W. — Newstead Abbey (motor-bus to the gates) is 5 m.

S. on the Nottingham road (Rte. 46).

MOTOR-BUSES run also to Southwell and Newark; Chesterfield; Nottingham; Bolsover and Sheffield; Edwinstowe, Ollerton and Retford; Worksop and Doncaster.

FROM MANSFIELD TO WORKSOP, 13 m. (A 60). — 1½ m. Mansfield Woodhouse (I.; 17,800 inhab.). — 4½ m. Warsop (10,900 inhab.) has a good 12–13th cent. church. — Beyond (6½ m.) Cuckney we leave on the left the road to Creswell Crags (see below) and skirt the park of Welbeck. — 13 m. Worksop, see below.

From Mansfield to Nottingham, see Rte. 46.

A 611 runs N.E. through colliery villages to (20\frac{1}{2} m.) Clipstone, with scanty remains of 'King John's Palace,' once a house of the Earls of Shrewsbury. Beyond the railway (L) is an archway built by the 5th Duke of Portland in imitation of Worksop Priory gatehouse. — 22\frac{1}{2} m. Edwinstowe (Dukeries, RB. 16/6, P. 9 gs.) and (24\frac{1}{2} m.) Ollerton (Hop Pole, RB. 16/6, P. 10 gs.; White Hart, RB. 12/6-15/), a quiet little market town, are centres for the exploration of Sherwood Forest. Edwinstowe Church has a good 13th cent. tower, with a later spire, and in the chancel is a dwarf pillar-piscina, a unique example of a detached E.E. pillar.

In the beautiful forest tract of Birklands, \(\frac{1}{2}\) m. N. beside the Edwinstowe-Worksop road, is the celebrated Major Oak, reputed to be 1400 years old. About 2 m. S. of Olierton is Bufford Abbey (no adm.), which incorporates a vaulted 13th cent. undercroft, part of a Cistercian monastery founded in 1148 and colonised from Rievaulx in Yorks. The house, Elizabethan and Jacobean, is built of warm red sandstone, and belonged to the Savile family

for 300 years until its sale in 1938.

# From Ollerton to Worksop and Doncaster

DIRECT ROAD (A 616, A 6009, A 60; motor-bus), 25½ m. The circuitous route described below gives a good idea of the charm of the forest district between Ollerton and Worksop.

A 616 leads N.W. from Ollerton through the lovely forest tract of Bilhagh. On the right, beyond, is the domain of \*Thoresby Park (Countess Manvers), a mansion built from designs by Salvin (1864-71). The hall contains a portrait of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu (1689-1762), daughter of the first Duke of Kingston, who was born in the earlier house on this site. Admission, see p. vi; there is a public road through the \*Park, which is the largest in the Dukeries (12 m. round) and claims to be the most beautiful deer-park in England. but the drives are not open to the public. — Beyond (3 m.) the model village of Budby we turn right across the park. Reaching A 614 we follow it to the left past (7½ m.) Normanton Inn to (9 m.) Apley Head Gates, where a road to Retford (Rte. 49) bears off to the right. We turn left through the \*Lime-Tree Avenue of Clumber and traverse the domain of Clumber Park (11 m. round; N.T.), still partly forest-like in character.

Clumber, once the seat of the Duke of Newcastle, was erected in 1770, largely rebuilt in 1879, and demolished in 1937. Adjoining the site of the house is the church of St. Mary, built for the Duke by Bodley and Garner in 1889. The interior, one of the most remarkable neo-Gothic creations in England, is of softly-tinted red Runcorn stone. The wood-carving is mostly by Belgian artists, the stained glass by Kempe. - Clumber spaniels are no

longer bred here.

Beyond Carburton and its lake we keep straight on to Norton and (161 m.) Cuckney. Thence we follow A 616 to (19½ m.) Creswell. Here we turn right through the picturesque ravine of Creswell Crags, where the bone-caves have yielded the richest finds of Early Stone Age art so far found in England. At 17½ m. we reach A 60, near an entrance to Welbeck Park (10 m. round), which provided timber for the roof of St. Paul's.

Welbeck Abbey (no adm.), since 1953 a training school for the Army, occupies the site of a Premonstratensian abbey of the 12th cent., but the present house dates mainly from the early 17th cent., with later additions. The first version of Ben Jonson's antimasque 'Love's Welcome' was performed here in 1633 at an entertainment offered to Charles I by the Duke of Newcastle. Welbeck came to the Bentincks, Dukes of Portland, in 1734.

The strangest feature at Welbeck is the extraordinary series of underground rooms and tunnels constructed at excrement express by the excrement.

ground rooms and tunnels constructed at enormous expense by the eccentricity of the fifth Duke (d. 1879). These include the Ball Room (159 ft. by \$3 ft.), containing Reynolds's 'Angel in Contemplation,' and the Riding School (nearly 400 ft. long).

23½ m. Worksop (Ashley, RB. 22/6; Lion, RB. 17/6, P. 7½ gs.; Royal, RB. 15/6, P. 7½ gs., both commercial), an industrial town (31,050 inhab.), stands on the verge of the coalfield. Of the Augustinian Priory established here in 1103 there remains the splendid Norman \*Nave (140 ft. long; c. 1150-60), the W.

towers, the S. transept (partly of 1103), and the Lady Chapel (13th cent.), restored in 1929 as a war memorial. The S. \*Door, of Sherwood yew, has fine wrought-iron work of c. 1200. The N. transept and the crossing were rebuilt by Sir H. Brakspear in 1932-35 from the original stones of the priory which had been used for the erection of a mill and farmhouse after the Reformation. Outside the church is the 14th cent. gatehouse.

Worksop Manor (no adm.), S.W. of the town, belonged in turn to the Duke of Norfolk and the Duke of Newcastle, but the huge original mansion was burned down in 1761. — \*Steetley Chapel, 1½ m. farther W., is one of the best examples in England, on a small scale, of enriched Norman work (mid-

12th century).

Motor-Buses to Edwinstowe, Ollerton, Doncaster, Nottingham, etc. From Worksop to Sheffield and to Lincoln, see Rte. 52H; to Mansfield,

From Worksop to Sheffield and to Lincoln, see Rte. 52H; to Mansfield, see above; to Chesterfield, see p. 357.

29½ m. Oldcoates is 2½ m. E. of Roche Abbey, founded by the Cistercians in 1147 (adm. 9 or 9.30-4, 6 or 8; Sun. from 2; 6d.). The picturesque ruins include parts of the transepts and chancel and the main gateway. Adjacent is Sandbeck Park (Barl of Scarbrough). — At (31½ m.) Tickhill are a ruined Norman castle and a large Perp. church (c. 1360), containing one of the earliest Renaissance monuments in England. — 39½ m. Doncaster, see Rte. 49.

#### 49. FROM LONDON TO DONCASTER

Road, 163 m. (A 1; the Great North Road; motor coach). — 19½ m. Hatfield. — 44½ m. Biggleswade. — 60½ m. Buckden (for Huntingdon, 4 m.). — 76½ m. Norman Cross (for Peterborough, 5½ m.). — 90½ m. Stamford. — 111 m. Grantham. — 125 m. Newark. — 145 m. Retford. — 154 m. Bawtry. — 163 m. Doncaster. — Another route (167 m.) runs viã Nottingham (Rte. 46) and thence on A 60 through Mansfield and Worksop (Rte. 48) to Doncaster;

and thence on A 60 through Mansheld and Worksop (Rtc. 48) to Doncaster; or from Melton Mowbray (avoiding Nottingham) we may proceed via Ollerton and Blyth (A 60, A 614), joining A 1 at (158 m.) Bawtry.

RAILWAY, 156 m. from King's Cross in c. 3½ hrs. This is part of the 'East Coast Route' to Scotland via York, Durham, and Newcastle. Principal Stations: 17½ m. Hatfield.—32 m. Hitchin, junction for Letchworth (2½ m.), etc.—41 m. Biggleswade.—51½ m. St. Neots.—58½ m. Huntingdon.—76½ m. Peterborough.—88½ m. Essendine, junction for Stamford (4 m.).—103½ m. Grantham, junction for Lincoln (2½ m.).—120 m. Newark, junction for Southwell (6 m.).—138½ m. Retford.—147½ m. Bawtry.—156 m. Departed:

Doncaster.

From London we follow the Great North Road (A 1: see the Blue Guide to London) to (19½ m.) Hatfield (Comet, RB. 21/; Salisbury Arms, unlic., RB. 18/6), an ancient Hertfordshire market town (9250 inhab.) on the old road (A 1000, r.), now rapidly expanding towards the W. In the church is the elaborate tomb of Robert Cecil, first Earl of Salisbury (d. 1612), son of the great Lord Burghley.

In a fine park E. of the town is \*Hatfield House (Marquess of Salisbury). a majestic Jacobean mansion erected in 1607-11, after James I had constrained Robert Cecil to exchange the manor of Theobalds for that of Hatfield. The park is open daily 10.30-sunset (adm. 1/); the state rooms and gardens are open Apr.—Sept. on weekdays 12-5 (not Mon. after July 18t), on Easter Day, Whit Sun., & Sun. in July—Sept. 2.30-5.30 (adm. 2/6). The objects of interest include portraits by Zucchero and Hillard of Elizabeth I, and others by Van Dyck, Kneller, Mytens, Reynolds, etc., the valuable collection of MSS, and state papers, and relics of Elizabeth I. The old Hatfield Palace was built in 1497 by Card. Morton and afterwards became a royal residence. Luncheon and tea may be taken in the surviving hall, where Elizabeth I held her first Privy Council. The future queen was living here in confinement when Queen Mary died, and tradition points out the oak in the park beneath which she received the news of her accession. — Brocket Hall, 3 m. N.W. of Hatfield, has been occupied in turn by Lord Melbourne (d. 1848), Lord Palmerston (d. here in 1865), and Lord Mount Stephen (d. 1921). — 3 m. N.E. is Welyn Garden City (pron. 'Wellin', Guessens Court, Homestead Court, RB. 25), P. 11 gs. at both) founded in 1920 as a 'satellite town' (18,300 linhab.) of London attractively nanned in the manner of Letchworth (ase bibliom). London, attractively planned in the manner of Letchworth (see below).

At 20½ m. we join A 1000. — 24½ m. Welwyn (Cowper Arms, T.H., at the station, RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.), where Edward Young (1683–1765), author of 'Night Thoughts,' was rector.

From Welwyn A 600 leads N. to Hitchin (see below) viä (1½ m.) Codicote. At Ayot St. Lawrence, 2å m. W., is Shaw's Corner (N.T.; open Sun. 11-1, 2-6, Wed.—Sat.l.& Bh. 2-6; in winter Sat. & Sun. 2-4; 2/), home of George Bernard Shaw (1856-1950) from 1906 to his death. The contents of the house remain as in his lifetime.

About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. of  $(27\frac{1}{2}$  m.) Knebworth station is the much altered 16th cent. mansion of Knebworth House, the ancestral home of the Lyttons, where Bulwer Lytton (1803-73) wrote many of his novels.

The house (adm. 2/6; May-Sept., daily, exc. Mon. & Tues., 2-5; also BH.) contains MSS. and relics of Bulwer Lytton and a fine hall with portraits. In the adjacent church are 17th cent. Lytton monuments. — St. Paul's Waldenbury, 3 m. farther N.W., was the birthplace (1900) of Elizabeth, queen of George VI. The parish church has a \*Choir by Hawksmoor.

Beyond (29 m.) Broadwater we pass (r.) the Six Hills, six equidistant mounds of unknown origin. — 31½ m. Stevenage (6600 inhab.; Cromwell, RB. 21/), with a wide High Street, is being developed as one of London's new 'satellite towns. 36½ m. Baldock (6000 inhab.; George & Dragon, RB. 21/; Rose & Crown), at the crossing of the Icknield Way, has a church with a fine 15th cent. rood screen.

church with a fine 15th cent. rood screen.

From Baldock to Luton, 13\frac{1}{2}\text{ m. (A 505)}. 2 m. Letchworth (Letchworth Hall, a Jacobean manor-house, RB. 25\frac{1}{2}\text{ P. 11-14 gs.}), the first 'garden city' in England (20,300 inhab.), was founded under the inspiration of Ebenezer Howard in 1903.—5 m. Hitchin (Sun, RB. 19\frac{1}{2}\text{Lister House, RB. 12\frac{1}{2}\text{ R. 97\frac{1}{2}}\text{ on a market town (19.950 inhab.), has a fine parish church (12-15th cent.) with good screen-work, a 15th cent. font, and a fine brass of 1478. George Chapman (1559\frac{1}{2}-1634), translator of Homer, is said to have been born in Tilehouse St., which has numerous 16-18th cent. houses and the Salem Chapel with a chair presented by John Bunyan.—8 m. Great Offley has several Nolekens monuments (1773) in the church.—13\frac{1}{2}\text{ m. Luton, see Rts. 45.}

The ROAD FROM BALDOCK TO CAMBRIDGE (21 m.) passes (8½ m.) Royston (4700 inhab.; Banyers, RB. 20)). The hooded crow (Corvus cornix), known also as the Royston crow, is said never to winter S. of Royston.

Ashwell (Three Tuns), 4½ m. N.E. of Baldock, has a 14th cent. church, with

a striking tower, within which is preserved a curious graffito of Old St. Paul's. The Town House, now a museum, is one of many good houses in the attractive main street.

We enter Bedfordshire before reaching (44½ m.) Biggleswade (Swan, RB. 18/6). At Ickwell, 21 m. W., Thomas Tompion (1638-1713), 'father of English clock-making,' was born. — At (471 m.) Sandy (r.; Greyhound) we intersect the road from Cambridge to Bedford. — Beyond (50 m.) Tempsford (Anchor. RB. 17/6, P. 7 gs.) we cross the Great Ouse. — 541 m. Eaton Socon (White Horse, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.) is 1½ m. S.W. of St. Neots (4700 inhab.; Bridge, RB. 17/6; New Inn, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.; Cross Keys, RB. 17/6), on the Huntingdon bank of the Ouse, with a fine Perp, church tower. A little farther on we enter Huntingdonshire.

A road connects St. Neots with (9½ m.) Huntingdon viâ (8½ m.) God-manchester, an old town (2500 inhab.) with a mainly Perp, church and some quaint timbered houses. — From St. Neots to Higham Ferrers (bus), see

Huntingdonshire, or Hunts, most famous as the birthplace and abode of Oliver Cromwell, is a small agricultural county the N.E. portion of which talls within the fen district. Its chief rivers are the sluggish Ouse and the Nene or Nen. Robin Hood figures in some later versions of his legend as Earl of Huntingdon, a title which in historical fact was borne by the Scottish kings from David I (1084-1153) until they lost their English possessions under Edward I. Since 1529 the title has been in the Hastings family.

At (60\frac{1}{2} m.) Buckden (George, RB. 18/6, P. 8\frac{1}{2} gs.: Lion, T.H., RB. 18/, P. 8½ gs.) are remains of a palace of the bishops of Lincoln. — Just beyond the village A 141 leads r. for 41 m. viâ Brampton, the family estate of Samuel Pepys, and Hinchingbrooke (see below), to Huntingdon (Old Bridge, RB, 20/, P. 114 gs.: George, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.), the county town (5300 inhab.) of Hunts and the birthplace of Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658), on the Great Ouse. In the church of All Saints (late-Perp.: restored), in the High St., is preserved the register of the demolished church of St. John, with the record of Cromwell's birth and baptism, and the later gloss (now scored out) "England's plague for 5 years." The former Grammar School. opposite, in which the Protector and Samuel Pepvs (1633-1703) were educated, was restored in 1876, when the doorway and windows of the Hospital of St. John (founded by David I of Scotland: see above) were brought to light. To the N.W. the High St. passes Cromwell House, incorporating the house in which Cromwell was born. In the other direction the street leads past the house in which Cowper lived with the Unwins in 1765-67 (tablet) to St. Mary's (tower rebuilt in 1620) and thence across the river by an old bridge (1332) to Godmanchester (see

George St. leads S.W. past the station to *Hinchingbrooke* (open BH. only, adm. 2/6), the palatial seat of the Earl of Sandwich, built on the site of a suppressed nunnery. From 1538 to 1627 it belonged to the ancestors of Oliver suppressed numery. From 1538 to 1627 it belonged to the ancestors of Univer-Cromwell, and now it houses an important collection of Cromwellian relics. Motor-Buses to St. Ives; St. Neots and Bedford; Ramsey; Peterborough; Cambridge; etc. From Huntingdon to Cambridge, see Rtc. 68. From Huntingdon to London by the Old North Road, 70½ m. (A 14), This rather uninteresting route follows the line of the Roman Ermins Street.

Ints rether uninteresting route follows the line of the Roman ERMINE STREET.

— 1 m. Godmanchester (see above).— At (5 m.) Payworth (r.) is the Village Settlement, a successful colony founded for the treatment, training and employment of consumptive men and women, with c. 1200 residents.——6½ m. Caxton Gibbert.——12½ m. Arington adjoins the park of Winpole Hall, a mansion built in 1632, with a noted avenue of elms ½ m. long and 300 yds. wide. Here in 1721 Matthew Prior, the poet, died while on a visit to his patron Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford.——20 m. Royston, see above. Thence to London vià Buntingford and Ware, see Rte. 68.

At (68½ m.) Alconbury Hill A 1 is joined by A 14 from Huntingdon and thence follows the line of the Roman Ermine Street.

About 5½ m. N.W. of Alconbury is Little Gidding, with a small partly 17th cent. church, interesting as the scene of Nicholas Ferrar's 'Protestant nunnery' (temp. Charles 1), described in Shorthouse's 'John Inglesant.'

To (75½ m.) Stilton, 'Stilton cheese' (not made in the neighbourhood) was originally brought by waggon from Leicestershire to be carried to London by coach. — 76½ m.\Norman Cross (Hotel, P.R., RB. 20/; English Garden, RB. 25/), named from a vanished Eleanor Cross, has a monument to the French prisoners confined, during the Napoleonic wars, at the barracks here (pulled down in 1816).

A 15 leads r., past the tall Perp. spire of Yaxley, and the untidy town of Fletton (8950 inhab.) with huge brickworks, where the road crosses the Nene into Northamptonshire.

5½ m. PETERBOROUGH (53,400 inhab.), an ancient city, once known as *Medeshamstede*, grew around a great monastery founded c. 656 (see below) and has been a bishop's see since 1541. It is also a busy railway centre and a thriving industrial town, with large brickfields mainly in the suburb of Fletton (see above) and steel works. It was the birthplace of William Paley, of the 'Evidences.'

Railway Stations. North, the main station for lines to the N. and S. Most trains for the E. and W. start from the East station (in Fletton).

Hotels. Great Northern, at the North Station, RB. 24/6-45/; Angel, Bridge St., RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.; Grand, Wentworth St., RB. 16 P. 8 gs.; Bull, Westgate, RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.; Campbell, Bridge St., RB. 16/6; George, St. Leonard's St. (nr. N. station), commercial, RB. 18/6.

Post Office, Cumbergate.
Motor-Buses to Crowland; Market
Deeping; Stamford; Spalding; Ramsey; Wisbech; Oundle; Wansford;
Kettering; Stilton; Whittlesey; etc.

Bridge St. leads from the Nene Bridge (1933) to the marketplace, passing the Town Hall and County Buildings, by Berry Webber (1929-33). In Priestgate, opposite, is a Museum (open weekdays 10-5; adm. 6d.), interesting for its Roman remains, objects found in Whittlesey Mere, and \*Articles made by French prisoners at Norman Cross (see above). Notable also are the earliest known portrait of a judge in robes (1547), and the relics of John Clare. From the market place, with the 17th cent. Guildhall, Cowgate leads W., passing the Perp. church of St. John Baptist (1401-7).

On the other side of the square the Western Foregate (late 12th cent. but much altered) admits to the Minster Close, in front of the W. façade of the cathedral. The King's Lodging (13th cent.), to the right, is now a bookshop. To the left, the chancel of the Becket Chapel (late-Dec.; c. 1370) is now the song-school. On the right (S.) of the close is the Abbot's Gateway (c. 1302), leading to the Bishop's Palace. The figures are probably

Edward I, Abbot Godfrey of Croyland, and his prior. Abbot Kirkton's Gateway (1515), to the left, admitted to the Abbot's Park.

The \*Cathedral (dedicated to SS. Peter, Paul and Andrew) is one of the most important Norman buildings in England, with a notable 13th cent. W. front. Adm. to the Saxon foundations dd., to the tower or triforium 1/. Services on weekdays at 8, 9.15, & 5.30 (Sat. at 3); on Sun. at 8.15, 11, 3, & 6.30. Plan.

p. 403.

History. Peterborough Cathedral belongs to that splendid series of Saxon foundations—the monasteries of the Fen District. Founded by Peada, sub-king of Mercia (d. 656), the monastery, with its first church, was destroyed by the Danes in 870. It was rebuilt in the 10th century. This second Saxon church was burned down in 1116, and the present building was begun the following year. The E. limb was completed, the transepts and tower piers carried some way up, and the nave begun before 1155. In that year William de Waterville took up the work. He completed the transepts, the piers and arches of the crossing, and the central tower, and did a good deal of work in the nave, especially on the S. side. All this grand early Norman work, except the tower, remains. In 1177 Abbot Benedict added two W. bays, making ten in all, completed the aisles, vaulted all but the tenth bay of the sisles and (probably) ceiled the nave. This work, finished in 1199, completed the original design, adhered to by successive builders. In the West Transept, which Benedict began, pointed arches show the departure from the old style. This transept was finished by Benedict's successor, Abbot Andrew (1195-1200), who built also the N. tower, and began a rich and spacious porch to the central portal; the corresponding S. tower remains incomplete. The next abbot, Acharius (1200-10), probably designed the unique and splendid \*West Paçade, which is the most striking feature of the exterior, though masking the Norman front. A magnificent Lady Chapel (pulled down in 1651) was added. In the 13th and 15th centuries larger windows were substituted for the Norman ones. The fan-vaulted retro-choir was built c. 1496-1509. The interior (glass, woodwork, sculpture, monuments) suffered wholesale sacking by Cromwell's solders. The 19th cent. repaying of the presbyter, new stalls, and the replacement in 1949 of statues of the Apostles, on the W. front, by figures by Alan Durst, complete the history of the fabric.

Interior. The grand Norman \*Nave is entered from the parvise porch, a rich early-Perp. addition (1370), with a remarkable central boss of the Trinity. On either hand opens a chapel, with noble pointed arches under the W. towers. Other impressive features of the nave are the finely-vaulted aisles. the dignified triforium and clerestory, and the expanse of painted ceiling, dating from c. 1220 (repainted c. 1750 and 1834), which is unique in England. The 13th cent. font, with a bowl of local marble, stands in the N.W. transept. The S.W. chapel, now the Chapel of St. Sprite, contains a beautiful double piscina. To the N. of the W. door is an 18th cent, copy of a curious portrait of Old Scarlett (Pl. 15; d. 1594), who "interd two queenes within this place" (see below); and on the 6th S. nave-pier a tablet commemorates Nurse Cavell, who was at school in Peterborough. - In the S. transept wall is a tombstone of two Saxon bishops, discovered in 1888 in the foundations of the early Saxon church which may be seen beneath the S.

transept. The N.E. chapel of the S. transept contains part of a watching-loft, probably for a shrine of St. Oswald. The screens on the E. side of the transepts are of the 15th century. The timber ceiling of the transepts (restored) is the only original Norman ceiling extant. That in the nave was given sloping sides in the 14th century. The choir furnishings are Victorian with the

exception of the late 15th cent. brass lectern.

The \*Sanctuary is the oldest part of the building, but the wooden roof is Perp., with groining ribs springing from the Norman shafts, except over the apse, where the flat roof is retained (painted 1855). This apse stands within the 'new building,' i.e. the procession path and chapels added late in the 15th cent., which have fine fan-vaulting (restored 1936). In the N. choir aisle is the fine tomb slab of Abbot Benedict (d. 1192). and, farther E., beneath the standard of Castile and Aragon, is the grave of Queen Catherine of Aragon (Pl. 14; d. 1536), demolished by the Puritans. At the end of the S. choir-aisle is the 'Monks' Stone,' traditionally the memorial of the monks who perished at the hands of the Danes in 870, and certainly not less old than that date. The effigies of 12-13th cent. abbots, removed here from the ruins of the chapter house, are claimed to be the finest series of Benedictine memorials in England. To the right a slab, beneath the Scottish flag, marks the supposed burial-place of Mary, Oueen of Scots (Pl. 13), buried in the church in 1587 but in 1612 transferred by her son, James I, to a more stately tomb in Westminster Abbey. Tablets to the two queens, subscribed for by 'Catherines' and 'Marys,' have been placed near their graves.

On the S. side of the cathedral are the ruins of the cloister, with 14th cent. Lavatory bays on the S. side. From the S.E. corner a passage with a blind arcade (once vaulted) leads to the two fine E.E. arcades of the Infirmary (now

incorporated in more recent buildings).

incorporated in more recent buildings).

At Longthorpe Tower (closed Sun. until 2; 6d.), 2 m. W. of Peterborough, a remarkable series of early 14th cent. domestic "Murals has been discovered, Castor, 2½ m. farther W., on the site of the large Roman station of Durobrivae, has a beautiful church (1124), dedicated to St. Kyneburga, daughter of Penda, king of Mercia. It has a richly decorated central tower and a 14th cent. wall-painting of St. Catherine. — Excursions may be made also to Fotheringhay and the unique series of churches on the way to Northampton (Rte. 45); to Crowland (Rte. 67); etc.

From Peterborough to King's Lynn, and to Ely, see Rte. 69; to Boston and Grimsby, see Rte. 67; to Lincoln, see Rte. 66; to Rugby, see Rte. 41; to North-

ampton, see Rte. 45.

Beyond Norman Cross A 1 intersects the Peterborough-Oundle road at (801 m.) Kate's Cabin, and at (841 m.) Wansford (Haycock, RB. 18/-27/6, P. 9-14 gs.), where it meets A 47 from Peterborough, crosses the Nene a little below the 16th cent. bridge. — 87 m. Wittering church (l.) has a Saxon arch.

901 m. Stamford (George, RB. 19/6-30/; Stamford, open Apr.-Oct., RB. 18/6: Crown, RB. 17/6), an ancient town (10,900 inhab.) of unusual interest, is situated on the Welland. the boundary between Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire.

Stamford is mentioned in a grant of c. 660, and became one of the Danelagh towns. For a time, after the arrival of seceding students from Oxford in 1333, it was a serious competitor of the older university, but of its medieval castle and town wall only fragments remain. The principal attraction to-day is the unequalled range of stone buildings, both domestic and official, one as old as the 14th cent., but mostly of the 17-18th cent., some of the most dignified examples being in the squares around St. George's and St. Mary's churches and in Barn Hill (behind All Saints). St. Paul's St. is equally attractive in a less ambitious style. Notable single buildings are the two chief hotels, the Town Hall (1777), below St. Mary's, and the former Theatre (1769), in St. Mary's St.

Arriving from the S. or from the stations, we cross the bridge to reach the church of St. Mary, with its noble E.E. tower (13th cent.) surmounted by an early Dec. broach \*Spire (163 ft. high). A little to the E. of this is St. George's, with some old glass relating to the Order of the Garter, dating from a rebuilding in 1420. Turning to the W. (l.) from St. Mary's, then r., we pass St. John's (Perp.; fine woodwork) and reach the church of All Saints, mainly E.E. with Perp. insertions, a Perp. tower and spire (152 ft.), and curious external arcading: the impressive interior contains some fine brasses. Red Lion St. leads r. into Broad St., in which is Browne's Hospital (founded c. 1480), the most interesting of the almshouses, known as 'Callises' (from the wool-merchants of the great staple of Calais), which are a feature of Stamford. In St. Paul's St., about 5 min. E., are Stamford School (1.; founded 1532), at which Lord Burghley, Bp. Ellicott, and Lord Northcliffe were pupils, and (r.) the gateway of Brasenose College. said to have been built for the Oxford students in 1333 (see above). About  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. farther E. is the former church of the Benedictine *Priory of St. Leonard*, with 12th cent. arcading.

Benedictine Priory of St. Leonard, with 12th cent. arcading. In the part of the town S. of the river stands the Perp. church of St. Martin, the fine interior of which contains the tombs of Lord Burghley (1520-98), Queen Elizabeth's Lord Treasurer, and other members of the Cecil family. In the adjacent cemetery lies Daniel Lambert (d. 1809), who attained a weight of 52 stone 11 lb. (739 lb.). The road goes on beyond the church to the entrance of the spacious park, in which (1½ m. S.E. of the town) stands the stately "Barghley House (Marquess of Escet;), one of the most sumptuous examples of Elizabethan building, erected by the great Lord Burghley in 1560-87. It contains a large collection of paintings, chiefly works of the Italian and British schools, and portraits by Van Dyck, Holbein, and others; fine furniture; carvings by Grinling Gibbons; and many interesting relics. In the billiard-room hang portraits (by Lawrence) of the tenth Earl of Exert and his wife, a Shropshire 'village-maiden,' the subjects of Tennyson's ballad "The Lord of Burleigh." Visitors are admitted on Mon., Thurs., & BH., 10-12, 2-4 (2)).

At Wotherpe, 1 m. S.W., are the ruins of a mansion of c. 1600, once occupied by George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham; Little Casterton, 2 m. N., has an E.E. church; and Ketton (famous for its chment) and North Luffenham, 3 m. and 6 m. S.W., have fine 13-14th cent. churches. Colly Weston (noted for roofing-slabs) and Duddington, on the S. bank of the Welland, are two of the best stone-built villages in England.— Rarnack, 3 m. S.B., once famous for its building stone, has a "Church with a Saxon tower (c. 1000) and a beautiful E.E. porch and fout.

B.B. porch and font.

MOTOR-Buses to Spalding, Oakham and Uppingham, Market Harborough. Grantham via Essendine, Peterborough etc.

Beyond Stamford we enter Rutland. The church of (921 m.) Great Casterton is unrestored 13th cent. work, while that of (931 m.: 1.) Tickencote has a rich late-Norman \*Chancel arch of six orders and a vaulted choir (c. 1160). — Beyond (981 m.) Stretton (Ram Jam, RB. 22/) we re-enter Lincolnshire. The oolite of Clipsham quarries, 1½ m. E., has been famous as building-stone for 1000 years. Just to the left of (104 m.) Colsterworth is Woolsthorpe Manor (N.T.; adm. 1/; Mon., Wed., & Sat., 11-1, 2.30-6), where Sir Isaac Newton was born on Christmas Day, 1642, and where he saw the 'gravitation apple' fall. - 1073 m. Great Ponton, with its conspicuous church-tower (1509). About 21 m. E. is Boothby Pagnell, with a late 12th cent. \*Manor-house, the most complete remaining example of a Norman domestic building. — 111 m. Grantham (George, RB. 21/-30/; Angel & Royal, T.H., RB. 19/6, P. 9 gs., both near the church; Red Lion, High St., RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; Cleveland, St. Peter's Hill, commercial), an ancient town (23,400 inhab.) on the Witham, is a railway and hunting centre, with large locomotive works. Beyond St. Peter's Hill (with a statue of Sir Isaac Newton) is \*St. Wulfram's, the parish church, a fine E.E. and Dec. structure (chiefly 13th cent.), with a beautiful crocketed spire, 280 ft. high (14th cent.). The varied window-tracery, the carved font (15th cent.), with a tall cover (1907) in gilded and painted wood, the chained books in the library over the S. porch (adm. 6d.), and the two 14th cent. crypts below the N. aisle, are interesting. The E. crypt, is used as a chapel; the W. crypt, earlier a charnel-house, is shown by the verger. To the N.E. of the church is the late-Perp. Grammar School, of which Sir Isaac Newton (1642–1727) was a pupil: while to the E. is the 14–15th cent. Grantham House (N.T.; adm. Thurs., Apr.-Oct., 2.30-5; 1/). In the market-place is an ancient Market Cross, re-erected here in 1910; and at the back is a curious old conduit-house (1597). The Angel Hotel, at the N. end of High St., is one of the very few medieval hostelries still remaining in England.

It was probably once the hall of the Lords of Grantham, and King John is

It was probably once the hall of the Lords of Grantham, and King John is said to have held a court here in 1213. Here Richard III signed the death-warrant of the Duke of Buckingham (1483). The date of the gateway (14th cent.) is indicated by the heads of Edward III and Queen Philippa in the hood-moulding. — The George Hotel, nearly opposite, is praised in 'Nicholas Nickleby.' Newton boarded in what is now the N. wing.

Newton boarded in what is now the N. wing.

About 7 m. S.W. of Grantham, via (3\frac{1}{2}\text{ m.) Denton (13-15th cent. church), is Belvoir Castle (pron. 'Beever'), the imposing seat of the Duke of Rutland, rebuilt by Wyatt in 1816 after a fire (adm. 2/6; Easter-Sept., Thurs., Fri., Sat., & BH. 11-6, Sun. 2-6; elso Sun in Oct. 1-5). Besides one of the finest private picture galleries in England with notable examples of Rembrandt, Rubens, and most other Dutch and Flemish masters, the castle contains tancestry. armour. ministures, and other oblects of art.

tapestry, armour, ministures, and other objects of art.
FROM GRANTEAM TO NOTTINGHAM, 24 m. (A 52). Railway in 2 hr. At
(72 m.) Bottesford the fine early-Perp. church has a lofty crocketed spire

(210 ft.) and its chancel is crowded with \*Monuments of successive owners of Belvoir. — The church of Orston, 2 m. N.W., has a striking Restoration font, carved after a medieval model. — 11½ m. Aslockton (r.) was the birthplace of Abp. Cranmer (1489-1556; manor-house, now a farm). — 14 m. Bingham has an important church (E.E., Dec. & Perp.). Samuel Butler (1835-1902) was born in the rectory of Langar, 3½ m. S. — From (18 m.) Radcliffe-on-Trent, with a War Memorial park overlooking the river, a pleasant walk by the river may be made to Stoke Ferry (no ferry) and Shelford, where the church has Stanhope memorials. — 24 m. Nottingham, see Rte. 46.

FROM GRANTHAM TO LINCOLN, 24½ m. (A 607). Railway, 24½ m. in ½ hr. — 2½ m. Belton Park (Lord Brownlow) is a Wren creation of 1689, attractive both outside and in. The main drive is open to the public. Belton Church has some good monuments. — At (5 m.) Honington the Boston road diverges to

FROM GRANTHAM TO LINCOLN, 24½ m. (A 607). Railway, 24½ m. in ½ hr.—22 m. Belton Park (Lord Brownlow) is a Wren creation of 1689, attractive both outside and in. The main drive is open to the public. Belton Church has some good monuments. — At (5 m.) Honington the Boston road diverges to the right. We now skirt the Cliff (r.), an oolite escarpment crowned by a series of interesting churches.—9 m. Caythorpe, with an unusual Dec. church (partly rebuilt).—12½ m. Leadenham, with a good late-Dec. church. Sir Wm. Robertson (1860–1933), who rose from private to field-marshal, was born at (14 m.) Welbourn.—16 m. Navenby, with the finest church on the Cliff (late-Dec. chancel; debased tower). King John of France was a prisoner in 1359–60 at Somerton Castle, whose foundations may be seen ½ m. W.—24½ m. Lincoln, see Rte. 55.

From Grantham to Boston via Sleaford, see Rte. 66.
Motors-Buss to Lincoln, Sleaford, Spalding, Stamford, Oakham, Newark.
Notthsham, and Leicester.

The tall and graceful spire of Claypole is seen on the right as we cross Shire Bridge to enter Notts. — 125 m. Newark (Clinton Arms, Market Place, RB. 21/, P. £13; Ram, opp. Castle, RB. 17/6, P. 10 gs.; Robin Hood, RB. 16/6, P. 9 gs.), an ancient town (22,900 inhab.), stands on the Fosse Way and on a branch of the Trent. The Castle (12-15th cent.), with a fine Norman gate-house tower, endured three sieges in the Civil War and was dismantled in 1646. King John died here in 1216. In the dignified market place are the Town Hall (1773) and the White Hart Inn (15th cent.) and in courts off it are interesting timbered buildings. The Governor's House was the residence of Prince Rupert at the time of his disastrous guarrel with Charles I. Jeanie Deans spent a night at the Saracen's Head Inn on her way to London. The Perp. church of \*St. Mary Magdalene has an E.E. tower and Dec. spire (246 ft.) and a Norman crypt. In the N. choir aisle is the large brass, in the Hanseatic style, of Alan Flemyng (d. 1363). The oaken rood-screen by Thomas Drawswerd dates from 1508; the choir-stalls from c. 1525; the Meyring (N.) and Markham (S.) chantry chapels, flanking the altar, from 1500 and 1506. The double squint and the small painting from the 'Dance of Death' in the Markham chantry should be noticed. In the Tudor Hall (adm. on request), erected in 1529 by Thomas Magnus as the Grammar & Song School (now removed to Earp Av.), John Blow (1647-1708), the composer, received his early education. The Beaumond Cross, of the late 15th cent., has a later terminal. Sir William Nicholson, the painter, was born at Newark in 1872.

The church of Hawton, 2 m. S., has one of the finest \*Easter Sepulchres in England, with sedilia and piscina to match (c. 1330). Holme, 32 m. N., has a church rebuilt in 1485 by John Barton, woolstapler of Calais, with complete

contemporary fittings and stained glass. At Kelham (2 m. N.W.) is a theological college with a striking chapel (1928) by Charles Thompson.

Newark is on the railway from Nottingham to Lincoln, with which it is

Newark is on the railway from Nottingham to Lincoln, with which it is connected also by the Fosse Way (16 m.). — MOTOR-BUSES to Southwell and Manafield; Retford; Lincoln; Sleaford; and Grantham.

FROM NEWARK TO SOUTHWELL, 7½ m. Railway viâ Rolleston Junction in 15 min. — 7½ m. SOUTHWELL (Saracen's Head, RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.; Admiral Rodney, RB. 15/6, P. 8½ gs.), a pleasant little town (3250 inhab.), is noted for its noble Minster, which became a cathedral in 1884.

It was at Southwell that Charles I, lodging in the Saracon's Head (then the King's Arms), a medieval timbered edifice with panelled rooms, surrendered to the Scots Commissioners in 1646. At Burgate Manor (now a youth hostel), on the right on the way up from the station, Byron spent the restless vacations of 1804-7 with his mother, occasionally taking part in amateur theatricals in the Assembly Rooms adjoining the Saracen's Head. Viscount Allenby (1871-1936) was born at Brackenhurst Hall, 2 m. S. of Southwell, and was baptized in the minster.

\*Southwell Minster, at the top of the town, finely illustrates three successive styles of architecture (12-14th cent.). The two severe W. towers, flanking the large Perp. window above the fine W. door, the low central tower, and the nave and transepts, with circular clerestory windows, are Norman (early 12th cent.), and on the N. side is a rare late-Norman porch, while the S. door is oddly encircled by the string-course. The choir is a beautiful example of E.E. (1234-50), while the Dec. chapter house (1295-1300) claims to be the chief glory of the minster. Ascent of the central tower 6d.: services on week-days at 7 or 8, and 4.15; on Sun. at 8, 10.45, 3.15, and 6.30.

Cays at 7 or 5, and 4.15; on Sun, at 5, 10.45, 3.15, and 6.30. The church of St. Mary is said to have been founded here c. 630 by Paulinus, first bishop of York, but the first authentic mention of a church on this site dates from c. 100 years later. The present church belonged to a college of secular canons (more or less under the wing of the Abps. of York), which, though temporarily suspended under Henry VIII and again under Edward VI, subsisted until 1841. In 1884 the new diocese of Southwell was formed, comprising the counties of Notts (previously in the see of Lichfield; new see of Derby created 1926).

The interior of the NAVE, with its massive Norman piers and lofty triforium, and flooded with light from the Perp. W. window and Perp. windows inserted in the aisles, is remarkably impressive. The tower arches, with cable moulding, should be noted. — In the N. Transept are the tomb of Abp. Sandys (d. 1588) and a small door above which is immured a sculptured fragment, evidently dating from an earlier church. Steps descend to a chapel containing the Airmen's Altar, constructed of fragments of aeroplanes shattered in France during the first World War. In the S. Transept a Roman tessellated pavement has been exposed. — The graceful Chork is separated from the transept by a Dec. rood-screen (1335), the elaborate carving on which is said to include 220 miniature human heads (many restored by Bernascon c. 1820). The capitals of the

Norman arch above it are interesting, and under the stalls at the back of the screen are quaint misericords. The clerestory and triforium of the choir are ingeniously combined so as to add to the impression of height. Two heads on corbels on the N. side of the choir are supposed to represent Walter de Gray and Henry III. the archbishop and king under whom the choir was built. The E. window has two rows of four lancets (instead of the more usual three or five); the Flemish glass in the lower lights was formerly in the old Temple Church in Paris. The brass lectern was discovered in the lake at Newstead Abbey. into which it had been thrown by the monks at the Dissolution, 200 years before. The sedilia on the S. side are in the same style as the screen and were likewise restored by Bernasconi. A short passage leads from the choir to the octagonal \*\* CHAPTER House, the beautiful roof of which is not supported by the usual central pillar. The exquisite \*Carving on the doorway of this chamber and on the arcading within will repay the closest scrutiny; the naturalistic foliage is the earliest sculpture of its kind in England.

To the S. of the minster are the remains of the Palace of the Archbishops of York (1400; hall restored 1880). — East Stoke, 4 m. S.E., beyond Fiskerton Ferry across the Trent, was the scene of the battle of Stoke, where the pretender Lambert Simnel was defeated and captured by Henry VII in 1487. --- From

Southwell to Nottingham, see Rte. 46.

Beyond Newark we cross the Trent. — 138 m. Tuxford (Newcastle Arms, RB. 17/6 P. £8-£10) is 3 m. N. of Laxton, a village with an interesting survival of the threefold system of cultivation, practised also in the Isle of Axholme. Ragnall, 5 m. N.E. of Tuxford, was the birthplace of Nicholas Hawksmoor (1661-1736), the architect. - At (1401 m.) Markham Moor (Markham Moor) we cross the Sheffield-Lincoln road. — 145 m. Retford or East Retford (Riverside, RB. 15/, P. 5 gs.; Pheasant, RB. 17/6), a brisk market town (16,300 inhab.), is an important railway centre, with branch lines to Worksop, Gainsborough, and Lincoln. Road to Ollerton, etc., see Rte. 48. — 148½ m. Barnby Moor (Old Bell, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.).

About 24 m. N.W. on the Bawiry-Worksop bus-route is the attractive little town of Blyth (Fourways, unlic., RB. 14/6; Red Hart), with the early Norman nave of a Benedictine \*Priory Church (two fine screens). Mattersey Priory, 4 m. N.E. of Barnby Moor, preserves the slight remains of a house of Gilbertine canons (1185; always open).

1521 m. Scrooby contains the scanty remains of a palace of the Abps, of York and (opposite) a manor house (now a farm) occupied by William Brewster (1560?-1644), the 'Pilgrim Father' (adm. 1/). Brewster was keeper of the 'post office' at Scrooby in 1594-1607. His pew is pointed out in the E.E. church. — At the old-fashioned little town of (154 m.) Bawtry (Crown, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.) we enter the West Riding of Yorkshire. Austerfield, 11 m. N.E., with an interesting Norman church, was the birthplace of William Bradford (1590-1657). second governor of Plymouth in New England. The old manor house of the Bradfords still exists.

163 m. DONCASTER (Earl of Doncaster Arms, RB. 25/; Punch's, RB. 23/-37/6, both S.E. of the centre; Danum, RB. 21/: Angel & Royal, RB, 17/6, these two near the station; Rockingham Arms, RB. 16/; charges raised during the races), a thriving town (81,900 inhab.) with coal mines in the vicinity and locomotive works, lies on the Don. The parish church (St. George's), built in 1854 by Gilbert Scott, the previous church (13th cent.) having been burnt down, has a fine tower 170 ft. high. The Museum contains material from a near-by Roman site where over thirty kilns have been excavated. Doncaster, a racing centre since 1615, is most familiarly known as the scene of the St. Leger, the oldest 'classic' race, established in its present form in 1778 and named after Col. St. Leger (tablet in the Red Lion Hotel). It is run on the Town Moor in the second week of September.

MOTOR-BUSES (from Waterdale) to Bawtry, Scrooby, and Retford; Worksop; Conisbrough and Barnsley: Manchester via Barnsley; etc.; and (from North

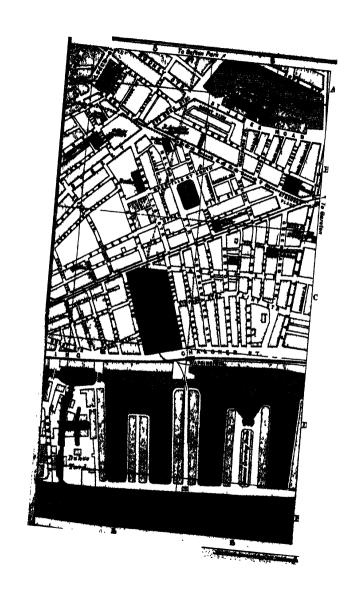
Bridge) to Selby and York; and Pontefract.

Contsbrough, in the Don valley 41 m. S.W., possesses a Norman castle (c. 1190; adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2), the home of Athelstane in Ivanhoe, with perhaps the finest circular keep in England. The church has a fine 12th cent. font. Thence A 630 goes on to (12 m.) Rotherham and (194 m.) Sheffield (Rte. 52H).

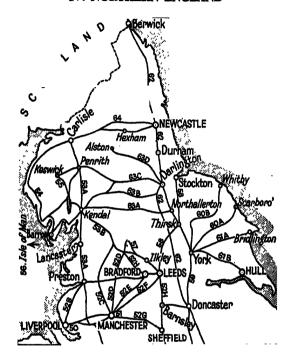
From Doncaster to Hull, 47½ m. Railway in 1½-1½ hr. - 7 m. Hatfield (good church of the 12-15th cent.) is in Hatfield Chase, part of the district known as the 'Levels,' most of which was under water until drained by Cornelius Vermuyden (see p. 540) in 1626. — 10½ m. Thorne is a small agricultural town on the Don, to the E. of which stretches a large 'turbary' or turf-moer, while 2 m. W. is Fishlake, with a largely Transitional church with notable Romanesque carving of c. 1170. — We skirt the Don, canalised lower down by Vermuyden, and touch the Aire at (171 m.) Rawcliffe. -20½ m. Goole (19,250 inhab.; North Eastern, Station, RB. 19/6 at both), a seaport with large docks, is situated at the junction of the Ouse and the Don, not far from the point where the Ouse unites with the Trent to form the Humber. Steamers ply hence to Hull (25 m. in 2 hrs.) and to various Continental ports. We cross the Ouse by a swing bridge and reach (251 m.)

Howden. Thence to Hull, see Rte. 59.

From Doncaster to Sheffield, see Rte. 52H; to Selby and York, see Rte. 59; to Wetherby and Berwick, see Rte. 62; to Worksop and Ollerton, see Rte. 48; to Lincoln, see Rte. 66; to Scunthorpe and Brigg, see Rte. 65.



## IV. NORTHERN ENGLAND



### 50. LIVERPOOL AND BIRKENHEAD

LIVERPOOL (789,550 inhab.), the second seaport of England, the leading cotton market in Europe, and an episcopal see since 1880, is situated on the gently rising E. or Lancashire bank of the estuary of the Mersey, which at the Landing Stage, 3 m. from the open sea, is only \(\frac{2}{3}\) m. across, although it widens considerably both above and below. Though heavily damaged by aerial bombardment during the second World War, Liverpool still surpasses the average commercial city in the number and splendour of its public buildings. The chief

imports are cotton, timber, grain, provisions, and tobacco: the chief exports are the textiles, metals, and machinery of Lancashire. Yorkshire, and the Midlands.

Railway Stations (Rfmts. at all). Lime Street (A 3), for London, Manchester, Leeds, Newcastle, Hull, York, Birmingham, Bristol and the S., S.W., and S.E.; N. Wales and Ireland; and Blackpool, the Lake District, Carlisle, and Scotland (via Wigan). — Exchange (C 1), for Manchester, Leeds, Bradford, York, Newcastle, and Southport; and Newcastle, and Southport; and Blackpool, the Lake District, Carlisle, and Scotland (via Preston). - Central (B 4), for London, Manchester, Buxton, Derby, Leicester, Nottingham, Sheffield, York, and Hull; with a low-level station for the Mersey Railway. - Riverside (E 2), adjoining the Landing Stage, for e Atlantic passenger traffic.

James St. (D 3), for the Mersey Railway.

Airport at Speke, 6 m. S.E. of the centre (coach service from Lime St. station and Adelphi Hotel). Booking Office, 3 Bold St. Services to Manchester, Isle of Man, Belfast, Dublin,

Hotels. Adelphi (A, B 3, 4), near Central and Lime St. stations, a large and luxurious hotel, with restaurants, Turkish baths, etc., RB, from 45/; Exchange (C2), first class, RB. from 37/6; Lord Nelson Lord Nelson St. (above A 3), RB. 27/6, P. 12 gs.; Stork, Queen Sq. (B 3), RB. 27/6. — Unlicensed: Alexandra Court, 28 Alexandra Drive, Sefton Park (p. 392), RB. 27/6, P. 12 gs.; Hunt's, Shaftesbury, both in Mount Pleasant (A 4).

Restaurants. New Bear's Paw. 59 Lord St. (C 3); Royal, 68 Hanover St. (B 4); Chanticleer (Chinese), Tarleton St. (B 3); Temple, 24 Dale St. (C 2); St. George's, Imperial, Eurasia (Chinese), all in Lime St. (B 3); New Court, Sir Thomas St. (C 2) (C 3).

Baths. Of the numerous Corporation Baths those at Cornwallis St. (B 5) and Queen's Drive (open-air or cover) have good swimming and

vapour baths.
General Post Office (C 3; open all night), Victoria St.
United States Consulate, Cunard

Building (D 3).

Taxicabe. First mile 1/9, then 3d. per t m. - Motor-Buses and Tramways. The chief bus and tramway

centre is the Pie d (E2, 3), whence lines radiate all directions through the principal streets and to the suburbs. - EXPRESS SERVICES to the suburos. EXPRESS SERVICES to London via Birmingham in 94-104 hrs.; Leeds in 44 hrs.; Newcastle in 84 hrs.; Edinburgh and Glasgow in 11 hrs.; etc. Overhead Electric Railway (the

first in Europe), with numerous stations, traversing the whole length of the Docks, from Dingle (Park Rd.) to Seaforth Sands or Seaforth & Litherland, 7 m. in 27 min. Trains every 5 min.; round trip 1/8, 1/4. To be closed in 1957.

Mersey Railway. Electric trains c. every 5 min. from the Central (Low Level) and James Street stations via the Mersey Tunnel (1 m. long; constructed in 1866) to Birkenhead (Hamilton Square station), and thence either to Rock Ferry (junction for Chester) or via Birkenhead Park to West Kirby or New

Brighton.
Ferry Steamers ply from George's Landing Stage (E 2, 3) every 10 or 20 min. to Birkenhead (3d.; 9d., 1.30-5.30 a.m., hourly) and Seacombe (5d.); every 30 min. in summer to New Brighton (1/; return 1/6). -STEAMERS daily (except Sun.) to the Isle of Man, Belfast and Dublin; also daily in summer to Llandudno and Menai Bridge. - The ATLANTIC LINERS berth at Prince's Landing Stage (E1, 2), and other services connect Liverpool with the chief ports of the world.

Tourist Agents. Cook, 75 Church St. and 38 Dale St.; American Express, India Building (D 2, 3).—
R.A.C., Georges Dock Building (D 3); Automobile Assoc., Cunard Building (D 3).

THEATRES. Royal Court, Roe St. (B 3); Playhouse (B 3; Repertory Theatre), Williamson Sq.; - MUSIC HALLS. Empire, Lime St. A 3); Pavilion, Lodge Lane.— CONCERTS of the Philharmonic Society on alternate Tues. and Sat. Lane. Lodge Lane. — he Philharmonic sociate of alternoons, in winter, at the Philharmonic Hall in Hope St. (beyond A 5).— RACE-COURSE at Aintrea (see p. 394).—
GOLT LINES at Allerton (municipal), Woolton, Childwall, West Derby, Blundellsands etc.

History. Liverpool, a name of doubtful etymology, is first mentioned in the reign of King John, who founded a village and built a castle here to serve as a point of departure for Ireland, and for centuries this seems to have been its main function. In 1644 it held out for twenty-four days against Prince Rupert. Its trade began to develop after the Restoration and (like Bristol) Liverpool engaged largely in the slave traffic between Africa and the West Indies. The first dock was opened in 1715, the second in 1753: now the docks stretch in an unbroken line for about 7 m. It was this dock-building enterprise that enabled it to inherit Bristol's position as premier scaport on the W. coast after the abolition of the slave trade and the introduction of steam. One fifth of United Kingdom tonnage is registered at Liverpool and one-third of Great Bristain's foreign trade is carried on from that port. — Liverpool is the birthplace of Jeremiah Horrocks (16177-41), astronomer, George Stubbs (1724-1806), William Roscoe (1753-1831), Felicia Hemans (1793-1832), A. H. and Anne Clough (p. 392), W. E. Gladstone (1809-98), and W. S. Jevons (1835-82). Richard Mather (1596-1669), father of Increase and grandfather of Cotton Mather, was minister of the Ancient Chapel (Unitarian), in Park Rd., Toxteth Park. John Watson (Jan Maclaren'; 1830-1907) was pastor of Sefton Park Presbyterian Church for 25 years. — Francis Bacon was member of Parliament for Liverpool in 1588-92. Matthew Arnold died here in 1888.

The \*Docks, by far the most interesting sight in Liverpool and probably the finest system of the kind in the world, extend along the Mersey for c. 7 m., and cargo amounting to 15,000,000 tons passes through them every year. The basins, docks, and graving docks number 87, with a water area of 460 acres and about 27 m. of quays. Both the Liverpool and the Birkenhead docks are under the control of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board (constituted in 1858), which is elected mostly by the dock-ratepayers and enjoys an annual revenue of over £7,000,000.

At about the centre of the line of docks is the spacious \*Landing Stage (E 1, 2, 3), 2534 ft. long and 80 ft. wide, a floating quay resting on 200 iron pontoons and connected with the river wall by ten hinged bridges and an inclined roadway, 550 ft. long. The downstream half of this quay, where the ocean liners are moored, is known as *Prince's Landing Stage*; the upstream half, or *George's Landing Stage*, is used by the ferry steamers and provides a fine view of the river traffic.

The open space overlooking George's Landing Stage is known as the Pierhead (E 2, 3). Here, on the site of the old St. George's Dock, rise three huge office-buildings. The Royal Liver Building (D 2; 1910), a 17-story skyscraper, has two towers (295 ft.) surmounted by figures of the 'liver' (pron. 'lyver'), the mythical bird from which the city is traditionally supposed to derive its name and which appears in the city arms. In the centre is the Cunard Building (D 3; 1912–16) in the style of the Farnese Palace at Rome. On the S. are the Renaissance Dock Board Offices (D 3; 1907).

At the corner of Chapel St., overlooking Pierhead, stands the church of St. Nicholas (D 3), the original parish church of Liverpool, founded in 1360 as a chapel-of-ease to the mother-church at Walton. It was destroyed, except for the tower (1815), during an air-raid; but has been rebuilt (1922), and contains good woodwork, designed by the architect, E. C. Butler. Opposite the church is the Dock Entrance to the Mersey road tunnel (see below).

From the Cunard Building Water St., with many fine shipping and other offices, ascends to the Town Hall (D 2), the oldest public building in the city, designed by John Wood the elder (1749-54) and enlarged by James Wyatt (1789-92). It has a dignified façade with a Corinthian portico (1811) and is crowned with a lofty dome (1802). On the staircase is a statue of Canning by Chantrey. The quadrangle behind the Town Hall, known as the 'Exchange Flags,' was the busy resort of cotton-brokers before the opening of the new Cotton Exchange (see below). It is surrounded by office buildings (Sefton House and Derby House, the latter with a commercial reference library) and in the centre is the Nelson Monument, a bronze group by Westmacott.

Macott.

From Tithebarn St. (D, C 2), in which is the Exchange Station, Old Hall St., beginning opposite Derby House, leads past the handsome Renaissance Cotton Exchange (D 2; 1906), with a double colonnade. to the David Lewis Northern Hospital (D 1; 1902) and the St. Paul's Eye Hospital (1911), noted for its pioneer work in the cure of infantile ophthalmia. — Castle St., opposite the Town Hall, is lined by bank buildings among which C. R. Cockerell's Bank of England (1848) is the most notable. Beyond Brunswick St. (r.), with the rebuilt Corn Exchange (1956), is Derby Square, on the site of King John's castle (pulled down in 1659); here stands a statue of Queen Victoria (D 3) beneath a dome. South Castle St. goes on to Canning Place (C, D 4), occupying the site of the first dock, constructed in 1715 and filled up in 1829.

From the Town Hall Dale St. with the imposing Municipal Buildings (C 2; 1866), leads to Kingsway (B 2), in which is the monumental main entrance to Queensway, the road-tunnel leading beneath the Mersey to Birkenhead. Begun in 1925 and opened in 1934, this is the largest underwater road tunnel in the world, and cost c. £7½ millions. It is 2½ m. long and the main tunnel (36 ft. wide) takes four lines of traffic. Two narrower branches serve the dock quarters on either side of the river. The tunnel was built by Sir Basil Mott and J. A. Brodie. engineers, and H. J. Rowse, architect. The interior, to which vehicles only are admitted (motor-car 1/-2/, passenger 2d.) is lined with black glass, and the air is kept pure by six huge ventilating stations, three on each bank. Facing the tunnel entry are St. John's Gardens (B 2, 3), overlooked on the E. by St. George's Hall and on the N. by an imposing series of public buildings in the classical style, in William Brown St. (B 2).

At the lower end are the Technical School (by Mountford, 1902) and the Museum Extension Galleries (1906). Next is the building erected in 1860 at the expense of Sir William Brown and designed by John Weightman, in which were the Free Public Museums & Library. The interior of this building was destroyed by bombs in 1941 and at present (1956) only the Lower Horseshoe Gallery, next door, is open (adm. free, 10-6, Sun. 2-5). Here are displayed selections from the Mayer Museum of archæology and ethnology, comprising Egyptian, Babylonian, and Assyrian antiquities, as well as Greek and Roman sculpture

and Greek vases; from the Lord Derby Museum which contained zoological, geological, mineralogical, and botanical departments; and exhibits from the Shipping Gallery; superb Chinese \*Ivories from the Sassoon Collection: also a collection of Limoges enamels, of ceramics, of period costumes and dolls. The Brian Faussett Anglo-Saxon Collection is not on view. — Adjoining the museum buildings is the circular *Picton Reading Room* (1879), with a Corinthian peristyle (after the Temple of Vesta at Tivoli), designed by C. Sherlock. It contains the reference library (c. 200,000 vols.); in the Picton Hall. below, free lectures are given at stated times in winter. Communicating with the reading room is the Hornby Library of fine-art books, prints, and autographs. The next building, the gift of Sir A. B. Walker, is the \*Walker Art Gallery (A 2; open free 10-6. Sun. 2-5) by C. Sherlock and H. H. Vale (1874-77), the home of one of the most important collections of paintings in the provinces. The Roscoe Collection of Old Masters of the early Italian and Flemish schools is outstanding.

The gallery beautifully arranged after being closed from 1939 to 1951, has insufficient rooms to exhibit all its treasures, even though six rooms were added in 1933. A selection of the paintings, arranged chronologically on the 1st floor (plan available) is given below. —The new Art Library (1955) contains 40,000 books and 10,000 prints and drawings. On the stairs is a large

Ist floor (plan available) is given below. — The new Art Library (1955) contains 40,000 books and 10,000 prints and drawings. On the stairs is a large Flemish tapestry (16th cent.) typifying Fortitude.

ROOM 1 (Italian primitives). Simone Martini, Holy Family; Glov. Francesco da Rimini, Madonna; Master of Forli, Christ on the Cross; Ercole de' Roberti, Pietà; Perugino, Birth of St. John the Baptist; works by Bart. di Giovanni and Spinello Aretino. — ROOM 2 (15th cent.). Pier Francesco Florentino, Virgin and Child; Giov. Bellini, Young man; School of Bellini, Madonna; Costmo Rosselli. St. Lawrence; Girolamo da Santa Croce. Resurrection; Fr. Granacci, Life of St. John the Baptist; Sch. of Botticelli, Madonna; Vecchietta, St. Bernardino preaching; Jac. del Sellalo, Adventures of Ulysses; Palmezzano, Virgin and Child with saints; Signorelli, Virgin; Master of Aacham, Scenes from the Crucifixion (triptych); Master of Frankfurt, Holy Family; Master of the Virgo inter Virgines, Entombment. — ROOMS 3-5 (later foreign schools). P. Bor, Weeping Magdalen; N. Maes, Portrait; Sch. of Tintoretto, Court of Heaven; Procaccini, Marriage of St. Catherine; Palma Giovane, Holy Family; Vinc. Catena, Madonna; Sch. of Boccacino, Virgin with SS. Michael and Veronica; Hans Baldung Grien, Mercenary love; Solimena, Birth of St. John the Baptist; Ciro Ferri, Rest on the flight into Egypt; Salvator Rosa, Landscape with St. John preaching; Pittoni, Solomon and Queen of Sheba; Sch. of Miereveld, Portrait; N. Poussin, Landscape; French Sch. (18th cent.), Head of old man; Murillo, La Vierge Coupée. This picture was cut in two during the Peninsular War and the two parts were not remitted till 1862, one part having been brought to England, while the other part

was cut in two during the Peninsular War and the two parts were not reunited till 1862, one part having been brought to England, while the other part remained in Marshal Soult's collection until sold by his heirs. G. Poussin, Landscape; Rembrandt, Self-portrait (c. 1629); Van Dyck, Infanta Isabella; S. van Ruysdael, River scene; Horst (or Eeckhout), The betrothal.

The remaining rooms are devoted to the BRITISH SCHOOL. ROOM 6. Turner, Linlithgow Palace; two Welsh landscapes by Richard Wilson; Gawen Hamilton, Card party; portraits by Raeburn, Allan Ramsay, Gainsborough, Zoffany, Leiy, Rneller, also Devis, Highmore, Dahl, Cornellus Johnson, and John Riley.—Room 7. Constable, Crome, David Cox, Morland, and Stubbs; portraits by Lawrence, Romney, Hoppner, and Northcots.—ROOM 8. Sporting pictures (Alken, C. Towne, a local painter, Dalby).—ROOM 9 contains mainly Pre-Raphaelite works, with good examples of Millals, Holman Hunt, Madox Brown, Burne-Jones; also Watts, Poynter, and Maclise.— In Rooms 11 and 12 is a good

representation of the so-called Liverpool School, whose chief exponents were Richard Wright ('Wright of Liverpool,' 1735-75), Richard Caddick (c. 1730-1823; portraits), and Wm. Huggins (1820-84; animal paintings). ROOMS 10, 13. A. John, (Two Jamaican girls), Sickert, Ginner, Bevan, Conder, Spencer, Paul and John Nash, and McEvoy; also paintings by contemporary artists.—Among the sculpture Epstein is well represented, also Rodin, Parye, Gaudier-Brzeska, and Renoir.

Finally, at the end of the long row of buildings comes the

County Sessions House (A 2: 1884), by J. D. Holmel

In Lime St. is the main facade of \*St. George's Hall (B 2. 3: adm. by permit obtainable from the Superintendent), a noble building 500 ft. long and 170 ft. wide, designed by Harvey Lonsdale Elmes (d. 1847) at the age of twenty-four, and ranking as perhaps the finest modern example in England of the Greek style. It was begun in 1838 and finished in 1854, the decoration being mainly by C. R. Cockerell. The Great Hall, 151 ft. long. 73 ft. wide, and 84 ft. high, is adorned with statues of local celebrities, and contains a huge organ (restored 1956). The building contains also a smaller concert hall with graceful caryatids, two assize courts, and various public offices.

In front of the Hall are a Cenotaph, by L. B. Budden, and statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, by Thornycroft, and Beaconsfield, by C. B. Birch. To the N. is the Wellington Column, 115 ft. high, by Lawson.

Bold St. (B 4), with the best shops in Liverpool, is continued S.W. by the busy Church St. and Lord St., the latter badly bombed. In Church Alley, off Church St. (r.), is the Athenaum (C 3), a news-room and library founded by Wm. Roscoe and others. At the end of the Alley is the attractive building known as Bluecoat Chambers (1714-18), well restored since 1945; formerly the Bluecoat School, it is now a centre of the arts. Bold St., in which is the Lyceum (B 4), an institution similar to the Athenæum, leads vià St. Luke's (A, B 5: 1831; burnt 1941). towards the Cathedral (see below).

Nearly parallel on the S.W. is Duke St. (C 4, B 5), where Mrs. Hemans (1793-1835) was born at No. 118, and Hawthorne's 'Mrs. Blodgett' lived at No. 153.

Conspicuously situated on St. James's Mount is the vast \*Cathedral (B 6) on which work has been continuously in progress since 1904 when the foundation stone was laid by King Edward VII. Though it is orientated from N. to S., in the following notes the points of the compass are used in the ecclesiastical sense. Services on Sun. at 8.30, 11, 12, and 3; Thurs. at 5; Sat. at 3. The most rewarding view of the Cathedral is from Upper Duke St. across the cemetery.

The architect, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, was chosen as a result of a public competition when he was still in the early twenties, but the actual building bears little resemblance to his original design, owing to changes introduced at the architect's suggestion as the work progressed. The style is Gothic but is highly individual and does not conform strictly to any of the recognised periods. The red sandstone of which the Cathedral is built is quarried within the city

boundary at Woolton.

When completed the Cathedral will be the largest in the country, with a When completed the Cathedral will be the largest in the country, with a When completed the Cathedral will be the largest in the country, with a When completed the Cathedral will be the largest in the country, with a whole will be the largest in the country, with a whole will be the largest in the country, with a whole will be the largest in the country, with a whole will be the largest in the country. tota area of 100,000 sq. ft. (compare York Minster, 61,000 and St. Paul's,

87.400), and the fourth church in size in Europe, exceeded only by St. Peter's at 87,400, and the fourth charter in also in Europe, categories only by our test set. Rome, and Seville and Milan cathedrais. The first part to be finished was the Lady Chapel, consecrated in 1910; the Choir, Eastern Transepts, and Chapter House were consecrated in 1924, the Central Space under the Tower and the Western Transepts in 1941. The Central Tower and the N. and S. porches were completed in 1949.

The plan is unique, the outstanding feature being the rectangular Central Space (201 by 72 ft.), comprising the Under-Tower and the two Transept Crossings. This area, entirely unobstructed by pillars, has room for 4000 people, and is remarkable for its great height, the apex of the under-tower vault being 175 ft. above the floor. The Choir and Nave, the building of which is gradually proceeding, will be of equal length.

The principal entrances, through triple doorways leading from the Rankin

(S.) and Welsford (N.) porches, open into the Under-Tower between the two Transept Crossings. The sculptured figures in the porches and around the doorways are by E. Carter Preston. The usual entrance is by a side-door in the Rankin porch.

The Central or Vestey \*Tower (331 ft. high; lift 1/ in summer), the dominant feature of the church, rests, unusually, on the outer walls of the building. It contains 13 bells, of which the Bourdon, weighing 14½ tons, is the second largest bell in England ('Great Paul' 16 tons 14 cwt.).

CENTRAL SPACE and W. TRANSEPTS. The most striking feature of the interior is the tremendous height of the arches of the *Under-Tower* with its superb vaulting. The Under-Tower windows form two groups of triple lancets 69½ ft. high surmounted by a circular light (the Five Sisters at York 53+ ft. high), but admit less light than would appear appropriate in a northern climate. In the S.W. Transept, beneath an elaborately carved oak baldacchino, is the font of Languedoc marble, with a tabernacled oak cover. The Apostles on the panels are by Carter Preston.

CHOIR and E. TRANSEPTS. The lofty Choir (116 ft. high) of three bays has a triforium but no clerestory; the oak stalls are noteworthy. The reredos, with carved panels by W. Gilbert and L. Weingartner, is part of the E. wall, an unusual feature. The E. window is the largest in England (76 by 44 ft.), the subject of the glass being the Te Deum. The N.E. Transept is a War Memorial Chapel, with a Cenotaph and Colours of the King's (Liverpool) Regiment. Next is the Chapel of the Holy Spirit, with an alabaster reredos. The S.E. Transept contains a bronze effigy (by Scott) of the 16th Earl of Derby (d. 1908). Above the W. ends of the Choir Aisles are the two parts of the great organ; their E. ends are connected by an Ambulatory (no adm.) off which opens, by an ornate doorway, the octagonal Chapter House. In the S. Choir Aisle is buried Sir Robert Jones (d. 1923), the surgeon; here also are memorials to the first two bishops of Liverpool-Ryle (d. 1900) and Chavasse (d. 1928).

The \*LADY CHAPEL, on a lower level S.E. of the choir, is entered from the S. choir aisle or from the S.E. or Children's porch. The windows commemorate famous women

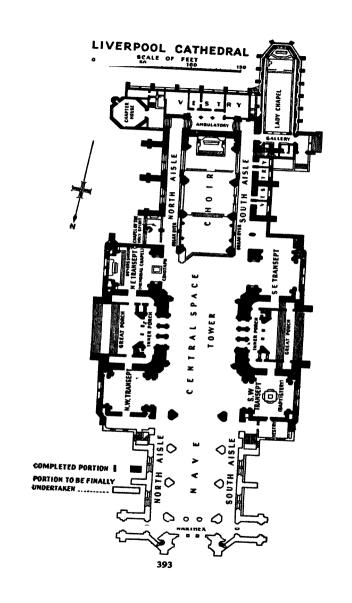
In St. James's Cemetery, which is picturesquely laid out in an old quarry E. of the Cathedral, is the mausoleum of Wm. Huskisson, the stated 1(1770–1830), killed at the opening of the Liverpool & Manchester Railway.—Rodney Street (A 5), with its dignified 18th cent. houses, is the 'Harley St.' of Liverpool. At No. 9 were born A. H. Clough (1819–61) and Ahne Clough (1820–92); at No. 62 (now a Toc H hostel), W. E. Gladstone (1869–98).

Hope St. (A 6) leads N. past the Liverpool Institute (beyond A 5), founded by Huskisson in 1825 and now comprising five different schools, including a school of art. Farther on (r.) is the Philharmonic Hall (1933) and (l.), partly in Hardman St., the School for the Blind, the oldest of its kind, founded in 1791 and extended in 1931. From the end of Hope St. Mount Pleasant leads to the right to the University, situated in Brownlow Hill (beyond A 4). It was founded in 1881 (comp. p. 402) and received its charter in 1903; has faculties of arts, science, medicine, law, and engineering; and numbers 3750 students and a teaching-staff of 475. The main buildings were designed by Alfred Waterhouse (d. 1905), a Liverpool man, the Harold Cohen Library (1938; 250,000 vols.), in Ashton St., by H. A. Dod. Now incorporated in the University is the Royal Institution, founded by Roscoe in 1817 as a meeting-place of the learned societies of Liverpool. - Also in Brownlow Hill, opposite the University, is rising the Roman Catholic Cathedral, begun in 1933 from the designs of Lutyens, and now modified by Mr. A. Gilbert Scott. The crypt is nearing completion. In contrast with the Anglican cathedral, this church will be built mainly of brick, and will be Renaissance rather than Gothic in style.

Brownlow St. and Daulby St. lead N. to Shaw St. (beyond A 2), in which is the Liverpool Collegiate School, built by Elmes in the Tudor style (1840). The buildings were first occupied by *Liverpool College*, a boys' school now in Sefton Park Rd.

In 1895 and 1902 the boundaries of the city of Liverpool were extended to include a number of populous areas which had developed out of suburban villages. Such are Everton, noted for its toffee; Kirkdale and Walton-on-the-Hill to the N.; Toxteth Park and Algburth, to the S., the favourite residential district; West Derby, to the N.E.; Wavertee and Calderstones, to the S.E.; and Garston, 5 m. S.E., with British Railways' docks (28½ acres). The only contiguous township that has escaped amalgamation is Bootle (see below). A notable feature of the suburbs is the Queen's Drive, a handsome boulevard 7 m. long and 84 ft. wide, encircling the city from Walton to Mossley Hill, on the S. Here is the Sudley Art Gallery (11–5 or 8; Sun. 2–5 or 7) with a good collection of English and other pictures.

Liverpool is well provided with parks and open spaces, all at some distance from the centre. The finest is "Sefton Park (269 acres), to the S., with a lake and an aviary. Stanley Park (90 acres; palmhouse and aviary), to the N.E., commanding fine views: Newsham Park (147 acres), to the E., with a botting lake, and Calderstones Park (94 acres; with the remains of a prehistoric stone circle), beyond Sefton Park, are almost as attractive. Wavertee Park (32 In 1895 and 1902 the boundaries of the city of Liverpool were extended to



acres), to the S.E., includes the Botanic Gardens (11 acres). — Liverpool Racecourse is at Aintree, 5 m. N. (frequent trains from Exchange Station). Here the 'Grand National,' the premier event of the steeplechase season, is annually run in March. — At West Derby, 5 m. N.E., is Croxteth Hall (Earl of Sefton), a Jacobean mansion altered in 1702, with a park of 850 acres. PROM LIVERPOOL TO SOUTHPORT, 20 m. (A 565). Frequent el in 40 min. from Exchange Station. — 3 m. Bootle, a boroug inhab. containing the newest and largest of the Mersey Docks, is a season of the Mersey Docks, is a season of the Mersey Docks.

pool on the N. - Beyond Bootle are a number of pleasant reside

on the sendhills near the mouth of the Mersey. — 4 m. Seajorth church was built by Sir John Gladstone, in whose house here his son W. E. Gladstone sile to part of his boyhood. — 5 m. Waterloo (Royal) was founded in 1815. — 6½ m. Great Crosby, with the Merchant Taylors' Schools for boys and girls, adjoins Blundellsands (Blundellsands, RB, 21/, P. 11 gs.). — 9 m. Ince Blundell Rall (18th cent) contains the largest private collection of actions markles in adjoins Blundellsands (Blundellsands, RB. 21/, P. 11 gs.). — 9 m. Ince Blundell Hall (18th cent.) contains the largest private collection of antique marbles in the kingdom, as well as a first-rate collection of pictures (adm. 2-6.30, closed Mon. & Fri. exc. BH., Mar.—Sept.; 2/6). — 12½ m. Formby (1.; Grapes, RB. 17/6) has fine golf links, 2 m. E. of which is Alicar, noted as the venue of the Waterloo Cup (usually held in February), the premier event of the coursing world. — 20 m. Southport (Prince of Wades, RB. 30/-54/; Birkdale Palace, RB. 26/-32/, P. 12½ gs.; Royal, RB. 28/ P. 15 gs.; Bold, RB. 20/, P. 12 gs.; Cilfion, unlic., RB. 25/-35/, P. 11-16 gs.; Brunswick, Carlton, unlic., P. 10 gs.; Scarlsbrick, RB. 20/, P. 11 gs.) is a modern well-built seaside resort and residential town (84,050 inhab.), invaded in summer by crowds of excursionists from every part of N. England and the Midlands. It has a fine boulevant. from every part of N. England and the Midlands. It has a fine boulevard (Lord St.) and gardens, and is abundantly provided with the usual attractions. From Liverpool to Manchester, see Rtc. 52a; to Preston, Blackburn, Burnley, and Halifax, see Rtc. 52b; to Chester, see Rtc. 42 and below; to Carlisle, see Rtcs. 52s and 53a; to London, see below.

### Birkenhead

Birkenhead is reached from Liverpool by ferry steamer, by the Mersey Railway (see p. 386), or by the Queensway Road Tunnel (p. 388), which emerges in Birkenhead at King's Sq., or at Rendel St. (N. branch), for the Docks.

Birkenhead (Woodside, RB. 17/6, P. 10 gs.; Central, RB. 19/; Queen's, RB. 18/6; Riverhill, unlic., at Oxton, RB. 18/, P. 7 gs.), a seaport with 142,400 inhab., is situated on the W. or Cheshire bank of the Mersey opposite Liverpool, of which to all intents and purposes it is a part. Though a Benedictine priory was established here about 1150, Birkenhead was even in 1810 an insignificant village of 110 inhab., and it owes its modern importance to its \*Docks (182 acres water area and 10 m. of quays), opened in 1847, which, after a period of intense rivalry, were amalgamated with Liverpool docks in 1858. The first iron vessel in England was built in 1829 at Messrs, John Laird & Co.'s shipbuilding yards and engineering works, and in 1862 was launched the famous Confederate privateer 'Alabama.' for the depredations of which Great Britain had to pay over £3.000.000 to the United States. Close to St. Mary's Church (1821), in Church St., are the remains of the Priory, with a chapter house (now a chapel) and a ruined refectory and crypt. - Birkenhead Park, the upper part of which was laid out by Sir Joseph Paxton, is 180 acres in area.

P. Wilson Steer (1860-1942), painter, and J. L. Garvin (1868-1947), journalist, were natives of the town. — From Birkenhead Park station (N. of the park)

the Wirral Railway runs to (7½ m. in 21 min.) West Kirby or (4 m., in 12 min.) New Brighton.

From Birkenhead to Chester and to London, see below.

To the N. of Birkenhead, and separated from it by the Great Float, is the borough of Wallasey (101,330 inhab.), comprising the townships of New Brighton, Wallasey, Egremont, Seacombe, Liscard, and Poulton. — Seacombe (Ferry RB. 20/, P. 12 gs.) and Egremont are pleasant residential suburbs on the Mersey, connected with New Brighton by motor-buses and a riverside promenade 3 m. long, and the former with Liverpool by ferry steamer (see p. 386).

New Brighton (Victoria, RB. 21/, P. 12 gs.; Grand, RB. 25/, P. 12 gs.; Albion, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; Montpellier, unlic., RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.), at the mouth of the Mersey (ferry steamers, see p. 386), with a long pier and an amusement park, is noted for its healthy breezes and is patronised in summer by thousands of operatives from the towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire.

FROM BIRKENHEAD TO CHESTER VIA HOYLAKE, 29\frac{1}{2} m. (A 553, A 540).—
Above (2 m.) Bidston is Bidston Hill, with an observatory, a favourite viewpoint.— To the N. of (3\frac{1}{2} m.) Moreton is Leasowe Castle, a curious building erected by the Earl of Derby in 1593 for the sake of the fashionable horseraces formerly held here. It contains oak panels from the Star Chamber and is now a Railwaymen's Convalencent Home.— 8 m. Hoylake (Stanley, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; King's Gap Court, unlic., similar charges; Green Lodge, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.), at the mouth of the Dee, is a bracing resort (30,900 inhab.) with famous golf links. Here William III embarked on his way to the Battle of the Boyne (1690).— 9\frac{1}{2} m. West Kirby (Hoylake, RB. 18/6, P. 10 gs.; Redcote, unlic.) is a more sheltered resort. Off the coast is Hilber Island, once important as a telegraph station.— 11\frac{1}{2} m. Thurstaston, with 180 acres of N.T. heathland. Arrowe Park, 2\frac{1}{2} m. N.E., was the site of the first Boy Scouts' world jamboree in 1929.— 15 m. Heswall (Victoria, RB. 20).— 18\frac{1}{2} m. Neston, \frac{1}{2} m. r., was the birthplace of Egma Lyon (1763-1815), Lady Hamilton. Her cottage survives in the hamlet of Ness, to the S. On the coast adjoining is Parkgate (Union), once the starting-point of the Dublin packet, by which Handel sailed in 1741 to give the first performance of 'Messiah.'— 29\frac{1}{2} m. Chester, see Rte. 42.

# Routes from Liverpool to London

ROAD. A. Direct, 200\(\frac{1}{2}\) m. — We quit Liverpool by London Rd. — At (18 m.) Warrington we take A 50 [A 49 and A 51, viâ (18 m.) Tarporley to (47\(\frac{1}{2}\) m.) Darlaston (see below), is an alternative). — Beyond (2 m.) Latchford we cross the Manchester Ship Canal. — At (7 m.) Mere we cross the Manchester-Chester road (A 556). — 3 m. Enutsford. — 8 m. Holmes Chapel. — 11 m. Talke-o'-1h'-Hill. — 4 m. Newcastle-under-Lyme. — 3 m. Trenham (W. end). — 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) m. Darlaston. — 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) m. Stone. — 14 m. Rugeley. — 8 m. Lichfield. — 16\(\frac{1}{2}\) m. Atherstone. — At (16 m.) Churchover A 426 from Leicester leads S.W. to (4 m.) Rugby. — 16 m. Wesdon. — 8 m. Towcester. — 8 m. Stony Stratford. — 7 m. Fenny Stratford. — 12 m. Dusstable. — 13 m. St. Albans. — At (7 m.) South Mimms we turn r. into the Barnet By-pass. — 14 m. London (Rte. 1). From Lichfield to St. Albans we are on WATLING STREET. B. Vid the Shakespeare Country, 214\(\frac{1}{2}\) m. From Liverpool to (83 m.) Lichfield, see above. Thence we take A 446 to (15 m.) Coleshill, and A 452 to (13 m.) Kenliworth. Thence to (103\(\frac{1}{2}\) m.) London, see Rte. 36.

C. Vid the Mersey Tunnel and Birkenhead, 203\(\frac{1}{2}\) m. (A 1 and A 51). — 16 m. Chester. — 5 m. Tarvin. — 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) m. Tarporley and thence as above (Rte. 4).

(Rts. A).

RAILWAY. The quickest route from Liverpool to London is

by express from Lime St. to Euston (3\frac{3}{4} - 4\frac{1}{4} hrs.). Visitors wishing to break the journey may prefer one or other of the alternative routes, as the direct route (A, below) passes little of special interest except Lichfield Cathedral. Perhaps the best tourist route is that (B, below) by which the traveller is able to visit Chester (N. Wales), Shrewsbury, Warwick, the Shakespeare Country, Oxford, the Thames Valley, and Windsor on his way to London. An alternative route (C, below) traverses the beautiful Peak District and passes Bedford (with its Bunyan associations) and St. Albans Cathedral.

A. Direct, 1934 m. in 34-54 hrs. All the trains (except the boat-trains) start from Lime Street Station. From Liverpool to (354 m.) Crewe, (60 m.) Stafford, (774 m.) Lichfield, (1104 m.) Rugby, and (1934 m.) London (Euston) see Rtes. 41, 34B.

see Rtes. 41, 348.

B. 2102 m. (viå Bicester) in 5½-5½ hrs. (viå Oxford, 229½ m.). The trains start from Birkenhead (Woodside Station), but passengers from Liverpool (Central or James Street Station) by the Mersey Tunnel Railway may join them at Rock Ferry (see below). From Liverpool to (15½ m.) Chester, see Rte. 42; from Chester viå (42½ m.) Shrewsbury to (84½ m.) Birmingham, see Rte. 44; from Birmingham to (112 m.) London (Paddington), see Rte. 34. C. Viå the Peak District, 217½ m. in 6-6½ hrs. The trains, starting from the Central Station, run viå Warnington to (34 m.) Manchester (Central Station). A few trains omit Manchester by using the direct line from Glazebrock to Stephent Event Manchester or Stephent to (612). Desphase

brook to Stockport. From Manchester or Stockport to (611 m.) Derby, see

Rte. 47A. Thence to (128½ m.) London (St. Pancras), see Rte. 45.

From Liverpool to Manchester and other Lancashire towns, see Rte. 52.

#### 51. MANCHESTER

MANCHESTER (703,175 inhab.), situated on the E. bank of the river Irwell, at its confluence with the insignificant Irk and Medlock, is the capital ('Cottonopolis') of the great cotton-manufacturing district of S.E. Lancashire. one of the most densely populated areas in the world, extending to Rossendale on the N., to the Pennine Hills on the E., and to the Wigan coalfields on the W. Including Salford on the W. bank of the Irwell, still anomalously a separate city (178,025 inhab.), it is virtually the third largest city in the kingdom. while the suburbs extend in all directions to meet, without a break, those of a dozen surrounding towns (Bolton, Oldham, Rochdale, Ashton, Stockport, etc.). For this vast agglomeration Manchester is the business, banking, and distributing centre, and though in the somewhat grimy and irregularly planned city itself huge warehouses have taken the place of cotton mills, it still carries on a large number of industries, notably engineering. Manchester suffered severely from aerial bombardment during the second World War, when many of its fine public buildings were damaged or destroyed.

Railway Stations (Rimts. at all).

London Road (D 5), for Buxton;

Stoke-on-Trent, Crewe, Birmingham,
and the S.W.; Shrewsbury and S.

Wales; Chester and N. Wales;

Ireland; London and the S.; Rugby,

Northampton, and the B.; Sheffield and York. — Central (D 2) for the Peak District, Sheffield, Notting-ham, Derby, Leicester, and London; Chester; Warrington and Liverpool. — Victoria (A 3) for Yorkshire; the

Lake District and the N. (Scotland); and Liverpool. — Exchange (B 2), adjacent to Victoria, for Warrington and Liverpool; Chester, N. Wales and Ireland; the Lake District and the N. (Scotland); Leeds and Newcastle. — The numerous suburban stations include Salford (C 1) and Oxford Road (E 3).

Airport at Ringway, 10 m. S., between Altrincham and Wilmslow. Air Terminus, in Royal Exchange (with restaurant). Services to Birmingham, Liverpool, Belfast, and Jersey.

Hotels. Midland (D 2), adjoining Central Station, first-class, with concert-hall, orchestra, restaurants, Turkish baths, roof-garden, etc. RB. from 45/: Queen's (C 4), 2 Piccadilly, an old-established, first-class hotel, RB. from 30/; Grand (C 4), Aytoun St., a little S. of Piccadilly, quietly situated, RB. from 40/; Grosvenor (B 2), Deansgate, RB. 30/.

gate, RB. 30).

Restaurants. Rowntrees, 3 Pall
Mall (C 3), good; Lantern, High St.
(C 3); Café Royal, Peter St. (D 2);
Piccadilly, Tib St. (C 4); Bodega,
Cross St.; Godbehere's, 67 Deansgate; Tudor, Palace, 37 and 97
Oxford St. (D 3); Waldorf, 7 Cooper
St.; Pin Hong (Chinese), inexpensive,
24 Mosley St., 61 Oxford St.—
CAFÉS abound, notably Kardomah,
Fuller, and Meng & Ecker, St.
Ann's Place (C 2).
Baths. The best corporation swim-

Baths. The best corporation swimming baths are in High St., Choritonon-Mediock.

Post Office (C 3), Spring Gardens,

United States Consulate, Arkwright House, Parsonage Gdns., off Deansgate (C 2).

Taxicabs. 1/6 per mile; each pers. above two 6d. extra.

Motor-Buses and Trolley-Buses traverse the main streets and run to the suburbs. — Local Buses start from Piccadilly (C 4). — LONG-DISTANCE BUS STATION (E 2). Lower Mosley St. — EXPRESS SEVENCES to London in 10 hrs.; to Black-pool in 2½ hrs.; to Edinburgh or Glasgow in 11 hrs.; and to Birming-ham, Newcastle, and all the important centres in Lancashire and Yorkshire.

Amusements. THEATRES: Opera House (D 1), Quay St.; Palace (E 3), Oxford St.; Library (D 3), St. Peter's Sq.; Hippodrome, Ardwick Green (S.E. of E 5).—CONCERTS. \*Hallé Concerts in the Free Trade Hall, Peter St. (D 2), on alternate Sun., Wed., and Thurs. evenings in winter, a great social institution, founded by Sir Charles Hallé; conductor, Sir John Barbirolli.—Tuesday Mid-day Concerts (1.15 to 2 p.m.), Albert Hall, Peter St.; Lunch-time Promenade Concerts in the Town Hall (B.B.C. Northern Orchestra), in winter; also occasional organ recitals.—Belle Vue Garbers (bus or trolley-bus to Longsight; adm. 2/), with \*Zoological gardens, boating-lake, amusement park, ballropm, firework displays, etc.—RACECOURS at Castel Irwell.—GOLF LINKS AT Heaton Park (municipal), and in many other suburbs.

History. Though the Manchester of to-day is in the main a creation of the 19th century, its origins are ancient. A walled Roman castrum (possibly the Mancunium or Manucium of the Antonine Itinerary) stood at the confluence of the Irwell and Medlock, on the military road from Chester to York; while the later Saxon town (garrisoned against the Danes in 923) lay farther to the N. at the junction of the Irk and Irwell, near the present cathedral. The beginnings of Manchester's industrial prosperity may be dated from the 14th cent., when woollen and linen cloth weaving is said to have been introduced by the Flemings. During the Civil War Manchester successfully withstood a siege by the Royalists in 1642; but in 1715 and again in 1745 (when Prince Charles Edward Stewart occupied the town) it gave evidence of warm Jacobite sympathies (comp. Shenstone's ballad, 'Jemmy Dawson'). Though cotton was imported into Manchester from the Levant as early as the 17th cent., the rise of the Lancashire cotton industry, fostered by the moist climate, a convenient coal supply, and improvements in machinery, dates from the middle of the 18th century. The first cotton mill in Manchester was opened in 1781. The evils of the factory system were aggravated by the distress caused by the Napoleonic wars, and in 1819 occurred the famous massanesting of protest was dispersed by the sabres of the yeomanry with the loss of half-a-dozen lives. Manchester, until then "the largest village in the country" (150,000 inhab.), obtained parliamentary representation in 1832 and a charter of incorporation in 1836;

in 1853 it became a city. The Lancashire cotton famine, due to the failure of the cotton-crop during the American civil war, caused great distress here in 1864-65.

In the first half of the 19th cent. Manchester was a stronghold of the reform agitation that led to the Reform Act of 1832 and the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846. The 'Manchester School,' led by Cobden and Bright, devocated the policy of 'laissez faire' or unrestricted competition, free trade, and non-intervention in foreign affairs, and the 'Manchester Guardian' newspaper (founded 1821) carries on the traditions of Liberalism. Manchester is noted for its love of music, and as the headquarters of the temperance and vegetarian movements has been styled "the home of living causes." 'Among its eminent natives are Thomas De Quincey (1785–1859), who passed his boyhood here and wrote his 'Vision of Sudden Death' in a Manchester tavern; Harrison Ainsworth (1805–82), the novelist; Frances Hodgson Burnett (1849–1924), who was born at 141 Cheetham Hill Rd., and spent her early years at 19 Islington Sq., Salford; and David Lloyd George (1863–1945; b. at 5 New York Place, Choriton-on-Mediock). Ann Lee (1736–84), foundress of the American Society of Shakers, was a Manchester factory hand. George Bradshaw (1801–53), creator of the first general railway time-table, born at Pendleton, had his office at 27 Brown St. — Manchester factory life is described in Mrs. Gaskell's 'Mary Barton' (1848) and 'North and South' (1855) and in Dickers's 'Hard Times' (1864). George Gissing (1857–1903) and Francis Thompson (1860–1907) were students at Owens College.

The Midland Hotel, outside the Central Station, stands at the S.W. corner of St. Peter's Square (D 3), whence Mosley St. runs N.E., Oxford St. S.E., and Peter St. W. In the square is a war Cenotaph by Lutyens and on the left is the rotunda of the Central Library, by E. Vincent Harris (1934), incorporating the Henry Watson Music Library, with the extension (1938) of the Town Hall (by the same architect) beyond it. The library is the largest municipal library in the country (600,000 vols.), with a reading-room second in size to that of the British Museum. In Peter St. are the headquarters (1910) of the Y.M.C.A. and the large Free Trade Hall (D 2), rebuilt in 1951. Only the Italianate façade of 1856 escaped the fire-bombs of 1940. It stands on Peter's Field (scene of the Peterloo 'massacre' in 1819), presented by Cobden to the Anti-Corn Law League. In a previous hall on this site Cobden and Bright delivered their speeches against the Corn Laws. Peter St. leads to Deansgate (p. 400), but we follow South St., opposite the Free Trade Hall, to Albert Square (C, D 2). On the E, side rises the conspicuous Town Hall (D 3), a triangular Gothic pile, built from the designs of Waterhouse in 1877. Visitors are shown the great hall (adm. 6d., incl. the tower and city plate 1/; 10-12, 2.30-4, Sat. 9.30-11.30). The panels below the windows of the great hall are adorned with \*Mural Paintings by Ford Madox Brown, illustrating the history of Manchester. The tower (2861 ft.), contains a fine peal of 21 bells, with a line from Canto 106 of 'In Memoriam' on each.

The busy Cross St. (C 2, 3) leads N. to the Royal Exchange, intersecting King St., which, on the right, is bordered by insurance offices and banks, including C. R. Cockerell's Bank of England (1846). On the left is the beginning of the best

shopping area. In St. Ann St. to the left is St. Ann's (C 2), an Italian Renaissance church of 1712, with contemporary font. where De Quincey was baptized. On the right of St. Ann's Square, with its statue of Richard Cobden (1804-65), is the Royal Exchange (C 2), in the heart of the city, a huge building by Mills and Murgatroyd (1871-4, reconstructed 1914-22). partly gutted in 1940 and since restored. On cotton-market days (Tues. and Fri., 2-3) the great hall is thronged with buyers and sellers from all the cotton-towns (visitors admitted by ticket; office in Old Bank St.).

A 16th cent. half-timbered house, the Wellington Inn, survives in Market Place (B 3). Here was born John Byrom (1692-1763), author of 'Christians Awake' and inventor of a system of shorthand.

Victoria St. (B 2) continues N. and, beyond the statue of Oliver Cromwell (by Matt. Noble), it follows the dingy waters of the Irwell. On the right is the \*Cathedral (B 2, 3), the old parish church ('t'owd church') of Manchester, made collegiate in 1421 by Thomas de la Warr (who was both lord of the manor and rector), and raised to its present dignity in 1847. The church, in the Perp, style and dating mainly from 1422-1520. is only 220 ft. in length, with a disproportionate width of 112 ft. The square tower (140 ft. high) and porches are additions of the 19th cent., when the building was much restored. In Dec. 1940 bombs did serious damage to the E. end. completely destroying the Lady Chapel, which is not yet rebuilt (1956), and shattering the choir stalls and Derby Chapel. Services (fine music) on Sun. at 9, 10.30, 3.30 & 7, weekdays 8, 11, and 5.30 (Sat. 3.30).

The arches leading to the tower are relics of an earlier church. The Nave has double aisles, the outer aisles having originally formed series of flanking chapels. Angels with musical instruments support the principals of the 15th cent. roof. Near the N. door is a seated figure of Humphrey Chetham (see below), by Theed. The CHOIR contains superb \*Stalls (1505-9), considered by some to be the finest in Europe, with quaint misericords. These, and the splendid panelled roof (15th cent.), suffered from blast in 1940 and have since been well restored. Noteworthy also are the fine brass of Warden Huntingdon (d. 1458) and the 18th cent. ironwork. The Derby Chapel (N.), now the chapel of the Manchester Regiment, built by Bp. Stanley in 1513, has been beautifully restored together with the remains of its 16th cent. screens; the new oak roof, with heraldic shields, is admirable; the founder's tomb is in the little Ely Chapel adjoining. Two brass chandeliers (illuminated from Christmas Eve to the Epiphany) hang in the choir, one of them being the earliest in the country (1695). To the S. of the choir is the CHAPTER HOUSE, rebuilt as an octagon in 1485 (shown on written application to the Dean).

Beyond the cathedral is \*Chetham's Hospital (A, B 3), originally built as a manor house by Thomas de la Warr and in 1421 given as a residence for the warden and fellows of his collegiate church (see above). Under Elizabeth one of its wardens was Dr. Dee, the famous astrologer. In 1656 it was purchased from the Stanley family, in accordance with the will of Humphrey Chetham (1580-1653), as a charity school for the maintenance and education of 50 poor boys; it is now an independent grammar school with 250 boys. The \*Library founded at the same time claims to be the oldest free public library in England and comprises a valuable collection of over 100,000 books and MSS. (open weekdays for research and consultation, on application to librarian). Of the fine 15th cent. collegiate buildings, the hall or refectory, with screens and musicians' gallery, the kitchen and the cloisters remain. The buildings, damaged in 1940, are still under repair; a new block was opened in 1954.

Opposite Chetham's Hospital begins CHAPEL STREET (B 1, 2), the main thoroughfare of Salford, an independent city, but to all intents and purposes a part of Manchester, from which it is separated only by the narrow Irwell. Its only prominent building is the Rom. Cath. Cathedral of St. John (1848), in Chapel St. At the entrance to Peel Park is the Art Gallery (10-6, free).

Salford Docks on the Ship Canal are important.

From Cromwell's statue DEANSGATE (B, C, D 2), an important thoroughfare, runs S.S.W. towards (1 m.) the Central Station. On the right is the \*John Rylands Library (C 2), an admirable structure in the late-Gothic style by Basil Champneys. built and endowed by Mrs. Rylands in memory of her husband, a leading Manchester merchant, and opened in 1899. The library contains over 700,000 vols., including the Althorp library of 40,000 vols. collected by the second Earl Spencer. These comprise a superb collection of early printed books, among which is the block-print 'St. Christopher' (1423), the earliest dated piece of European printing extant; Bibles in over 300 languages: works on art and architecture, voyages and travels: scarce engravings; and fine bindings. The 12,000 MSS. include the 'St. John fragment' (c. 100-150), the earliest known piece of New Testament writing, the most precious object in the famous collection purchased from the Earl of Crawford (d. 1913). The library possesses also the Grafton portrait of Shakespeare, discovered in 1907. Some of the chief rarities are exhibited in glass cases. Visitors and holders of readers' tickets (apply to the Librarian, Prof. Robertson) are admitted Mon.-Fri., 10-6, Sat. 10-2.

Farther on, to the right, is Quay St., the County Court (D 1) in which was the residence of Richard Cobden and later (1851-73) the first home of Owens College (see p. 402). St. John St., the next turning on the right out of Deansgate, is the 'Harley St.' of the city and a "genuine relic of mid-victorian Manchester."

We return by Peter St. to St. Peter's Sq. and follow Mosley Street to the N.E. On the right is the severely classical \*City Art Gallery (D 3; open free 10-6, Sun. 2.30-5) built for the Royal Institution by Sir Charles Barry in 1825-29, and containing a collection of paintings, sculpture, English and foreign porcelain, and De Morgan pottery.

The arrangement of the paintings is apt to be altered owing to the numerous temporary exhibitions, but is normally chronological, beginning with the works by foreign artists of the 17th cent. and earlier, then showing the development of British painting from the 17th to the 20th cent., with a small group of 19th cent. French pictures breaking the sequence.

ENTRANCE HALL AND BALCONY. Epstein, \*Joseph Conrad, \*C. P. Scott; Dobson, Margaret Rawlings (bronzes). Series of imaginary portraits of famous literary men (tempera) by William Blake. A recent acquisition is the silver-gift Magdalen Cup (1573), long a possession of the Byrom family. ROOM 1. Piero di Cosimo, The Adoration; Dom. Fett, Giovanni Gabrieli; Van Dyck, Holy Family; Matt. di Giovanni, Crucifixion; Boccaccino, Madonna;

ROOM 1. Piero di Cosimo, The Adoration; Dom. Fett, Giovanni Gabrieli; Yan Dyck, Holy Family; Matt. di Giovanni, Crucifixion; Boccaecino, Madonna; Lo Spagna, Four panels; And. da Murano, Virgin with two saints; Seb. Ricci, Susannah and the elders; A. Freyse, Allegory; School of Van der Weyden, Madonna; J. van Ruisdael, Storm off Dutch coast; Ochtervelt, Merry company; Miereveld, Old Lady with ruff; Steen, The pediar; N. Poussin, Landscape; works by Tenlers, Frans Francken, and H. C. van Vilet. — ROOM 2. Gheeraerts (?), Bp. Wm. Chaderton; Hogarth Portrait of a gentleman; George Gower (?), Mary Cornwallis; portraits by Romney, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Hoppner, Lely, Northcote. Devis, Thos. Beach, J. M. Wright; Richard Wilson, Welsh valley, Cicero's villa; Gainsborough, Landscape; Wootton, Landscape. — ROOM 3. Turner, Pas de Calais; Constable, Landscapes; Cox, Rhyl sands; P. de Wint, Landscapes; Ibbetson, Ludlow Castle; Morland, Farrier's Gorge; Marlow, Lyons; N. Dance, A country gentleman; portraits by Lawrence and Hone. — ROOM 4. The Pre-Raphaelite School is well represented. Millals (Autumn leaves, Mrs. Freeman). Holman Hunt (Hrieling shepherd, Light of the world), Madox Brown (\*Work. Dr. Primrose and his daughters, Oliver Madox Brown), Rossetti (The Bower meadow, Joli cœur); also Etty, Self-portrait, The batkers, Storm. — ROOM 5. Frith, Claude Duval; Greaves, Chelsea regatts; Burne-Jones, Sibylia Delphica; and paintings by C. Lawson, Leighton, Maclise, Watts, Orchardson, R. S., Stanhope. — ROOM 6. Boudin, Trouville harbour; Tissot, Concert; Fantin-Latour, Self-portrait, J. E. Blanche, Thos. Hardy; Corot, Sunset; Sisley, Normandy farm; Gauguin, Dieppe harbour; F. Pissaro, Bridge at Bruges; and G. Lotseau, Vlaminck, Lardgeneta, Merikli; Orpen, Homage to Manet (with portraits of George Moore, Sickert, Steer, Tonks, MacColl, and Lane); Steer, Horseshoe Bend of the Severn, Summer at Cowes; Sicker!, Statue of Duquesne (Dieppe); L. Pissaro, Dartmouth; works by Bevan, McEvoy, Duncan Gran, G. Spencer, Lamb, Paul Nash, Ma Dartmouth; works by Bevan, McEvoy, Duncan Grant, G. Spencer, Land, Paul Nash, Matt. Smith, Piper. Graham Bell, Francis Dodd, Vanessa Bell, and Gertler.—A mong the sculptures are works by Rodin, Maillol, Dalou, Renoir, Derain, and Bourdelle.—The GROUND FLOOR ROOM usually contains the Greg Collection of English Pottery but is also used for small exhibitions.

The Annexe Museum (adm. as above), in Princess St., occupies the Atherma.

(1838), also by Barry, and contains a collection of local Roman finds (ornaments, coins, and pottery), of prints of Old Manchester, and relics of Cobden. ments, coins, and pottery), of prints of Old Manchester, and relics of Cobden.—There are several branch galleries: Fletcher Moss Museum, Didsbury (\*English water colours and drawings, including works by Cox, De Wint, Cotman, and Turner); Heaton Hall, Heaton Park, a mansion of 1772 by James Wyatt, with splendid plastserwork (contemporary furniture and English paintings); Queen's Park Gallery, Rochdale Road, Harpurhey (pictures and industrial art); Wythenshawe Hall, Wythenshawe Park, Northensen (17th cent. furniture, pictures, silver, and Chinese porcelain); and Platt Hall, Platt Fields, Rusholme (\*English costume). Admission: 10-8 or dusk, Sun. from 2 30: free in each case;

Sun. from 2.30; free, in each case.

Farther up Mosley St. is the Portico Library (adm. by arrangement, daily 10-5), with rare first editions. It was opened in 1806 as a social and literary institution, and is now the meeting-place of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, founded in 1781. Among its famous members were John Dalton, whose experiments led to the enunciation of the atomic theory, and James Prescott Joule, who first determined the mechanical equivalent of heat; his experimental apparatus and other relics may be seen at Joule House, Acton Sq., Salford (Mon.-Fri., 10-12, 2-4).

Mosley St. brings us to Piccapilly (C 4), with its garden (only too rare in this city), and to Market St. (C 3) which leads (1.) to the Exchange. Piccadilly runs S.E. towards London Road Station.

PORTLAND STREET (C 4, D 3), which runs S.W. from Piccadily to Oxford St., is the centre of the warehouse district. — In Whitworth St. (D 4, E 3), leading from London Road Station to Oxford St., is the College of Technology, founded as a mechanics' institute in 1824, rebuilt, largely through the munificence of Sir Joseph Whitworth, in 1902, and recently doubled in size.

OXFORD STREET (D, E 3), leading S.E. from St. Peter's Sq., is continued by OXFORD ROAD, the chief thoroughfare

of South Manchester, to the University quarter.

Manchester University, officially the Victoria University of Manchester, occupies as its central premises a large and characteristic building (1873; since enlarged) by Waterhouse, in Oxford Rd., 1 m. from St. Peter's Sq. Additional buildings have been erected in the neighbourhood, while with the University various other institutions, including the College of Technology and seven theological colleges, are associated.

logy and seven theological colleges, are associated. Manchester University has developed out of Owens College, founded under the will of John Owens (d. 1846), a Manchester merchant, opened in 1851 in Quay St. (D 1), incorporated in 1871, and removed to the present building in 1873. The Victoria University was founded in 1880, with Owens College as its seat, and the University College at Liverpool (1884) and the Yorkshire College at Leeds (1887) were admitted as the other constituent colleges. Liverpool, however, obtained a separate university in 1903 and Leeds in 1904, while Owens College was incorporated in 1904 with the Victoria University of Manchester, and its old name finally disappeared.

The university, which has faculties of arts, science, law, medicine, music, economic and social studies, theology, technology, and education, has a teaching staff of 500, and 5500 students.—The Christie Library, of 335,800 vols, is open to all who obtain an order from the Librarian.

vols., is open to all who obtain an order from the Librarian.

Research work at the University has resulted in many important discoveries. especially in physics, among which are the artificial disintegration of the atom by Rutherford, the discovery of the neutron by Chadwick, and the evolution of the first machine for splitting the atom by Cockcroft.

The Manchester Museum (adm. free, weekdays 10-5), on the right of the entrance to the university, contains natural history, ethnographical, and archæological collections, among which the Egyptian antiquities found by Flinders Petric (1843-1952) and the mollusca are notable.

In Dover St., opposite the University, is Manchester High School for Girls (750 pupils), founded in 1874, and endowed by the Hulme Trust (comp. below). No. 84 Plymouth Grove (leading to the Stockport road) to the E., was the residence of Mrs. Gaskell (1810-65). Charlotte Bronts, who visited her future biographer here three times after 1850, began 'Jane Eyre' in lodgings at 59 Boundary St. (since demolished), off Oxford Road.

Farther on in Oxford Rd., on the left, is the Royal Infirmary, founded in 1752 and removed hither in 1908. Opposite is the Whitworth Art Gallery (adm. free, weekdays 10-5), a bequest of



Sir Joseph Whitworth, containing a collection of the first order of English \*Water Colours from the 18th cent. to the present day, and drawings by Old Masters and of the 19th and 20th French Schools. The collection of early foreign prints if not on view may be seen on request. The collection of ancient \*Textiles, brilliant in colour and wonderful in design, is superb. These include Coptic robes and cloths (1st-10th cent. A.D.) collected by Flinders Petrie, a 15th cent. German altar frontal, Spanish, Italian and Near-Eastern embroideries of the 16-18th cent., and Far-Eastern work of the 18-19th cent.; also English embroideries (16-17th cent.), and English and French printed cottons (18-19th cent.).

In Birchfields Av., Rusholme, on the left of Wilmslow Rd., the continuation of Oxford Rd., is Manchester Grammar School, one of the leading schools of the North, founded in 1515 by Hugh Oldham, Bp. of Exeter, and now accommodating over 1000 boys. Here were educated John Bradford, Humphrey Chetham, De Quincey (who ran away in 1802 because he felt his time was being wasted), and Harrison Ainsworth. The school was moved from beside Chetham's Hospital in 1931; the buildings are by P. S. Worthington and

Francis Jones.

Wilmslow Rd. goes on to (c. 1 m.) Platt Fields Park (see above), in which is replica (1919) of Barnard's statue of Abraham Lincoln in Cincinnati.—
At Moss Side, farther W., is Alexandra Park (60 acres), on the S. side of which is the Hulme Grammar School (650 boys), founded in 1881 and endowed by funds bequeathed by Wm. Hulme (d. 1691). Slade Hall (no adm.), in Longsight, to the E., dates from 1585. Farther out are Whalley Range; Choriton-cum-Hardy; Withington, once a wealthy German colony, with Hough End Hall (adm. on application to N. Cowell, 34 John Dalton St., Manchester), a gabled house of 1596, and the notable modern church of St. Christopher, by B. A. Miller (1935); and Didsbury, a well-to-do suburb on the Mersey, with the Fletcher Moss Museum (see above); in the church of St. James is a fine monument to Sir Nicholas Mogley (d. 1612), Lord Mayor of London.

On the farther halk of the Mersey to the S. of Didsbury is the old village.

On the farther bank of the Mersey, to the S. of Didsbury, is the old village of Northenden, 6 m. from Manchester. To the W., towards Sale (Rts. 52A), is the Wythenshawe Estate, developed as a satellite town by the Corporation of Manchester. Wythenshawe Hall (now a branch art-gallery; see p. 401)

has a park of 250 acres.

The suburbs on the N. side are less attractive. Due N. of the centre is Cheetham Hill, a great Jewish quarter, near which is Queen's Park, with a picture-gallery; and farther W. and N.W. are Kersal and Prestwich. To the B. and N.E. are the residential districts of Crunpsall, Blackley and Moston, the first two adjoining Heaton Park (700 acres), formerly the seat of the Earl of Wilton, purchased by the Corporation in 1902. Heaton Hall gallery, see above.

The \*Manchester Ship Canal, 35½ m. long and 28 ft. deep, with a minimum bottom width of 120 ft., was constructed in 1887-94 at a total cost of nearly £17,000,000, and connects Manchester with the Mersey at Eastham, running vià Warrington and Runcorn. It has raised Manchester to the position of the fifth seaport in the kingdom. Steamers up to 15,000 tons trade regularly from Manchester to all parts of the world. There are locks at Mode Wheel (Manchester), Barton, Irlam, Latchford, and Eastham. The Manchester Docks (over 400 acres; water-area 120 acres) are reached by Chester Rd. the continuation of Deansgate, passing near Old Trafford Station. Trafford Park, the former estate of Sir Humphrey de Trafford, has been converted into an industrial area. The County Cricket Ground here has a station at its entrance.

industrial area. The County Cricket Ground here has a station at its entrance, The Bridgewater Canal, which now belongs to the Ship Canal Co., was the first cross-country canal in England. It was constructed, in face of enormous difficulties, in 1758-72 by James Brindley for the third Duke of Bridgewater, and earned the latter a princely fortune. The first portion, from Worsley

to Manchester, of which the chief feature is the aqueduct over the Irwell at

to Manchester, or which the chief resture is the aqueduct over the Irwell at Barton, brought cheap coal to Manchester, while the extension to Runcorn (with an aqueduct over the Mersey at Stretford) brought cheap food.

From Manchester to Chester, see Rte. 42; to the Peak District (Macciesfield, Derby, Buxton, Sheffield), see Rte. 47; to Liverpool, Marrington, St. Helens, Widnes, and Altrincham, see Rte. 52A; to Bolton, Blackburn, Clitheroe, and Hellifield, see Rte. 52c; to Bury, Burnley, and Skipton, see Rte. 52D; to Rochdale, Halifax, and Bradford, see Rte. 52E; to Oldham, Huddersfield, and Leeds, see Rte. 52F; to Penistone and Sheffield, see Rte. 52O.

### Routes from Manchester to London

ROAD. A. Vià Congleton, 184½ m. We quit Manchester by Oxford Rd. (E 3). — 7 m. Cheadle. — 5 m. Wilmslow. — 2 m. Alderley Edge. — 11 m. Congleton. — 8 m. Talke-o-th'-Hill, where we join the road from Liverpool, and thence vià (34 m.) Lichfield to (151½ m.) London, see p. 395.

B. Vià Knutsford, 186½ m. We quit Manchester by the Chester road (5. G E 1). — 8 m. Altrincham. — At (5 m.) Bucklow Hill we fork 1., passing Mere, and join A 50 from Liverpool and Warrington. — 3 m. Knutsford, and thence to (170½ m.) London, see p. 395.

\*C. Vià Buxton, Derby, and Leicester, 188 m. This is the most picturesque route but is hilly for the first 50 m. We leave Manchester by London Rd. (D, E 5). — 6½ m. Stockport. — At (2½ m.) Hazel Grove we bear 1. — 8 m. Whaley Bridge. — At (7 m.) Buxton we take A 515. — 15 m. Alsop-en-le-Dale. — At (6½ m.) Asbourne we take A 52. — 6 m. Brallsford. — 7 m. Derby. — At (6½ m.) Ashbourne we take A 52.—6 m. Brailsford.—7 m. Derby, [A charming alternative (2 m. longer; road not so good) is to keep to A 6 at Buxton and go vià (12 m.) Bakewell.—7½ m. Matlock.—9½ m. Belper.
7½ m. Derby.] We by-pass Derby by A 5111 and resume A 6.—17½ m. Loughborough.—11 m. Leicester.—13 m. Lutterworth.—3 m. Churchover, and thence to (85 m.) London, see p. 395.

O'r motorists may keep to A 6 at Leicester (road only moderate; 118½ m.; comp. Rte. 45).—15 m. Market Harborough.—11 m. Kettering.—11 m. Rushden.—13½m. Bedford.—20 m. Luton.—10 m. St. Albans, and thence to (21 m.) London, see p. 395. [Or from Bedford vià Hitchin and Welwyn (1 m. longer; better road), see Rtes. 46, 49.]

D. Vià the Shakespeare Country, 198½ m. From Manchester to (67 m.) Lichfield, see A above. Thence we take A 446 to (15 m.) Coleshill and A 452 to (13 m.) Kenliworth. Thence to (103½ m.) London, see Rte. 36. - At (61 m.) Ashbourne we take A 52. - 6 m. Brailsford. - 7 m. Derby.

RAILWAY ROUTES. The following coincide in great part with the corresponding routes from Liverpool to London and the traveller, in selecting his route, will be aided by the remarks on p. 396.

A. Viâ Crewe (1883 m. in 33-5 hrs.) or viâ Stoke-on-Trent (1871 m. in 4-5 hrs.), from London Road Station to Euston. See Rte. 41.
B. Viâ Derby, from Central Station to St Pancras (190 m. in 44-5 hrs.). See Rtes. 47c, 45.
C. Viâ Sheffield from London Road Station to Marylebone (206 m. in

5-52 hrs.). See Rtes. 52G, 46,

## 52. THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS OF LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE

This densely populated region is not in the special sense a tourist district, but as the main source of England's industrial wealth and prosperity it is profoundly interesting, and it offers some characteristic aspects of the English social order. Though its industrial activity scarcely makes for beauty, it has attractive interludes and fringes of fresh and picturesque country. The towns, largely of 19th cent. growth, offer few antiquities, but their handsome public buildings are typical of British civic architecture and many of them have masseums and extendistions of nove them makes them in the contraction. museums and art-collections of more than merely local importance. The summary routes given in this section are merely a selection from the innumerable routes that a close network of busy roads and railways makes possible.

Most of the towns are linked up by a widespread system of motor-bus services. The hotels are comfortable though rather of the commercial than of the tourist order. Introductions to some of the great captains of industry add, of course, immeasurably to the pleasure and profit of a visit to these districts.

## A. From Liverpool to Manchester

The Direct Road of East Lancashire Road (A 580: 32 m.) is a modern by-pass from Queen's Drive, the Liverpool ring road, at Walton, to Irlams-o'-th'-Height, where it joins A 6 to Manchester. The following roads serve the intervening towns:

### I. VIÂ WARRINGTON DIRECT

ROAD, 36 m. (A 57). — RAILWAY, 34 m., from Central Station to Manchester (Central) in 45-55 min.; to Warrington (Central), 18½ m. in 25 min. A 57 quits Liverpool by London Rd. and Prescot St. — 8 m. Prescot (12,475 inhab.) is a watchmaking town, where we diverge from A 58 (see below). On the left is Knowsley Hall (adm. 1-5.30; Apr.-Sept. Sun. & BH.; July-Aug. also Tues., Wed., and Thurs.; 2/), the princely seat of the Earl of Derby, situated in a park of 2000 acres, and containing richly-decorated rooms with a noted collection of pictures. — At (10 m.) Rainhill (Rockland, RB. 22/6) we cross the original Liverpool and Manchester Railway (see below). Here the trial of locomotives, won by Stephenson's 'Rocket,' took place prior to the opening of the new line. — 18 m. Warrington (Patter Arms.) Old Vicarage, at both RB, 21/), an ancient town (80,680 inhab.) on the N. bank of the Mersey and Ship Canal, is noted for its foundries, chemicals, and soap-works. The church of St. Elphin has a tall spire (281 ft.), a fine monument to Sir John Butler (d. 1463), and a War Memorial window by Hugh Easton. Holy Trinity was probably designed by Gibbs. A statue of Oliver Cromwell, by the bridge, marks the site of his victory

in England (1848). Tablets mark the residence of Joseph Priestley (in 1761-67) and the site of the house in Bridge St. where John Howard lodged when printing his work on the nouse in Bridge St. where John Howard lodged when printing his work on prison reform (between 1777 and 1789). — Warrington Academy, founded in 1757 as a place of higher education for sons of Dissenters, numbered Dr. Priestley among its tutors, and Thomas Malthus among its pupils. It was dissolved in 1783, but its work is now carried on by Manchester College, Oxford. Warrington was the place of origin of both Independent and Primitive Methodism, and the first total abstinence society was established here in 1830 (comp. p. 407).

From Warrington to London, and to Preston and the North, see Rte. 53a. Bank Quay station, on the N.—S. line, is ‡ m. from Central station.

over the Scots under the Duke of Hamilton in 1648. The Town Hall occupies a fine mansion of 1750, also by Gibbs. The Museum & Library claims to be the first rate-supported library

Beyond Warrington we skirt the S. side of Chat Moss (comp. below), now reclaimed. — 31 m. Patricroft, with the Britannia Iron Foundry, established by James Nasmyth (1808-90), inventor of the steam-hammer, - 321 m. Eccles 43,900 inhab.; Cross Keys), deriving its name from its old church, is famous for cakes and cotton. — 34 mi Salford. — 36 m. Manchester, see Rte. 51.

### II. VIÂ ST. HELENS

ROAD, 331 m. (A 57, A 58, A 572).

ROAD, 352 m. (A 37, A 35, A 372).

RAILWAY, 31 m. from Lime St. in 40-65 min. Principal Stations: 1 m. Edge Hill. — 11 m. St. Helens Junction, for St. Helens (2 m.). — 14 m. Earlestown, for Warrington (5 m.). — 15½ m. Newton-le-Willows, — 18½ m. Renyon, for Leigh (3 m.). — 26½ m. Patricroft. — 27½ m. Eccks. — 31 m. Manchester (Exchange). — This line was completed in 1825-30 by George Stephenson. The chief difficulty was the carrying of the railroad across the spongy surface of Chat Moss, a morass 4 m. wide, which was effected by the construction of a floating expension of the conversed turf construction of a floating embankment of compressed turf.

From Liverpool to (8 m.) Prescot, see above. — A 58 keeps left for (11½ m.) St. Helens (110,275 inhab.; Fleece, RB. 21/), one of the chief centres of the glass industry in the world, noted especially for its plate glass and fancy glass goods. It has also large iron, earthenware, and brick manufactures, and coal

is worked in the district.

From St. Helens A 58 goes on to (5 m.) Ashton-in-Makerfield (19,050 inhab.), noted for its locks and hinges, S. of which is Haydock Park racecourse. innab.), noted for its locks and ninges, 8. of which is Haydock Park racecourse. Thence it continues via (9 m.) Hindley (19,400 inhab.) to (15 m.) Bolion (Rite, 52c). — Ashton is also on A 49, the main N.—S. road through Lancashire (Rite, 53); 4 m. N. along this road is Wigan (Pictoria, RB. 15/1), a smoke-blackened town (84,550 inhab.), in the centre of a rich coalfield producing the valuable 'cannel' coal. It has important iron, steel, and engineering works, cotton mills, and many other factories. The rebuilt church of All Sadnts has a partly 15th cent. tower. Mab's Cross, at the top of Standishgate, is mentioned in Scott's 'The Betrothed.' Haigh Hall (1832-34), 2½ m. N.E., formerly a seat of the Earl of Crawford, now belongs to the town.

At (161 m.) Newton-le-Willows, or Newton-in-Makerfield (21,850 inhab.), we cross A 49 (Rte. 53). — Beyond (21½ m.) Leigh (Rope & Anchor, RB. 17/6), a colliery and cotton centre (48,700 inhab.), we skirt the N. side of Chat Moss (see above). -261 m. Worsley, with the half-timbered Old Hall (1.). — At (28½ m.) Patricroft we join Rte. 52A(i). Thence to (33½ m.) Manchester, see above.

## III. VIÂ WIDNES AND ALTRINCHAM

ROAD 40 m. (A 562, A 50, A 56).

ROLAD 49 In. (A 302, A 30, A 30).

RAILWAY, 37 m. from Lime St. to Manchester (London Road) in c. 2 hrs.; to Warrington (Bank Quay), 18 m. in 50 min. No through expresses. Principal Stations: 5\frac{1}{2} m. Allerion. — 10\frac{1}{2} m. Ditton Junction. — 12\frac{1}{2} m. Widnes. — 18 m. Warrington (Bank Quay), — 23 m. Lymm. — 28\frac{1}{2} m. Altrindes. (Broadheath). — 29\frac{1}{2} m. Timperley. — 31 m. Sale. — 37 m. Manchester

(Broadlesin), — 27% in (Broadlesin), (Condon Road).

We leave Liverpool by Princes Rd. and Sefton Park. Allerton Hall, the home of Wm. Roscoe in 1799–1816, 1 m. S.W. of (6 m.) Woolton, was presented to Liverpool in 1925. — 74 m. Speke (r.), with the Liverpool airport. \*Speke Hall (N.T.), built in 1598 by Sir Edward Norris, is one of the finest timbered manor houses in the country and is noted for its carved wainscoting (adm. weekdays 10-7, Sun. 2-7; 1)). — In the churchyard of (10 m.) Hale (r.) is buried John Middleton (1578-1623), the 'Childe of Hale,' reputed to have been 9 ft. 3 in. in height. — 13 m. Widnes (48,800 inhab.), the child seat of the alkali industry, with numerous chemical factories, is situated on the N. bank of the Mersey, opposite Runcorn, with which it is connected by a transporter bridge across the Mersey and the Ship Canal.

a transporter orlage across the Mersey and the Ship Canal.

20 m. Warrington, see above. We cross the Mersey on A 50 into Cheshire, and at (21 m.) Latchford we cross the Ship Canal and join A 56.—25½ m. Lymm (Lymm Hotel, RB. 27/6), a pleasant old town, has a quaint market-cross and stocks.—32 m. Altrincham (George & Dragon, RB. 20/; Unicorn, RB. 18/6; Woodlands, at Timperley, RB. 21/, P. 8-10 gs.), a pleasant 'dormitory' town (39,800 inhab.), is noted for its market-gardens. The adjoining town of Bowdon (Hydro, unlic., RB. 21/, P. 8½ gs.) has a late-Perp. church with interesting monuments. Dunham Massey, 2 m. W., is the seat of the Earl of Stamford (park open).—We enter the suburbs of Manchester and beyond the twin towns of (35 m.) Ashton-on-Mersey and Sale (43,150 inhab.; Brooklands, RB. 22/6), we recross the Mersey into Lancashire.—Urmston, to the W. of (36½ m.) Stretford, was the birthplace of 'Tim Bobbin' (John Collier; 1708-86) dialect author and painter, a famous Lancashire 'character.' We enter (40 m.) Manchester through the suburb of Old Trafford.

## B. From Liverpool to Preston, Blackburn, Burnley, and Halifax

ROAD, 72<sup>1</sup> m. — A 59 viâ Ormakirk and Preston to (34 m.) Samlesbury. — A 677 to (40<sup>1</sup> m.) Blackburn. — A 679 to (51<sup>1</sup> m.) Burnley. — A 646 to (73 m.) Halfax.

RAILWAY from Exchange Station to Preston in \$\frac{1}{2}-1\$ hr. From Preston to Blackburn in \$\frac{1}{2}\$ hr. and to Halifax in 1\$\frac{1}{2}\$ hr. This route, used by the Scottish expresses as far as Preston, links the northernmost towns of the Lancashire industrial district. — Principal Stations: 4\$\frac{1}{2}\$ m. Aintree. — 12\$\frac{1}{2}\$ m. Ornskirk. — 14\$\frac{1}{2}\$ m. Burscough Junction, for Southport (8\$\frac{1}{2}\$ m.). — 28\$\frac{1}{2}\$ m. Preston. — 31\$\frac{1}{2}\$ m. Bamber Bridge. — 39\$\frac{1}{2}\$ m. Blackburn. — 45\$\frac{1}{2}\$ m. Accrington. — 51 m. Burnley (Manchester Rd.). — 59\$\frac{1}{2}\$ m. Todmorden, where trains are changed. — 64 m. Hebden Bridge. — 69\$\frac{1}{2}\$ m. Sowebly Bridge. — 73\$\frac{1}{2}\$ m. Halifax.

We leave Liverpool by Scotland Rd. (A 59) and Walton, and pass (5 m.) Aintree, with its racecourse. — To the left at 6½ m. is the 15th cent. church of Sefton. — 12½ m. Ormskirk (20,550 inhab.; Hayfields, unlic., RB. 15/, P. 7 gs.), noted for gingerbread, is the centre of an agricultural district. The \*Church, mainly Perp. with Norman remains, has a tower and spire side by side, and contains the burial chapel of the Stanleys (Earls of Derby). About 3 m. N.E. are the remains of Lathom House, the successor of a seat of the Stanleys that withstood a famous siege in 1644 under the Countess of Derby. — 18 m. Rufford. The Old Hall (N.T.; adm. Tues.—Sat. and BH. 10-dusk, Sun. 1-dusk; 1/6; closed Wed. in Oct.—March) is an early Tudor building of timber and plaster, with wings added in 1662 and 1821. The Great Hall is notable for its hammer-beam roof, and in one wing is an interesting folk-lore museum.

30½ m. Preston (Bull & Royal, RB. 24/; Victoria & Station, RB. 19/6) is a cotton-weaving and engineering town (119,250 inhab.), with docks on the Ribble, and was long an important centre of Roman Catholicism.

Once the capital of the ancient duchy of Lancaster, 'Froud Preston' was sacked by Robert Bruce in 1323, captured by the Parliamentary forces in 1643, and occupied by the Old Pretender in 1715 and by the Young Pretender in 1745. Sir Richard Arkwright (1732-92) was born here. The testotal movement may be said to have started at Preston about 1830, under the advocacy of Joseph Livesey (1794-1884; but see p. 405).

The Harris Public Library & Museum (1882-4; weekdays 10-7, to 5 on Thurs.) includes a notable gallery of mid-Victorian and later British paintings. On the W. wall of the Parish Church is a large painting, The Sermon on the Mount, by Feibusch (1956). Avenham Park, S. of the town, is the scene of a popular egg-rolling carnival on Easter Monday.

a popular egg-rolling carnival on Easter Monday.

About 6 m. S.E., beyond Walton Bridge, where Cromwell defeated the Duke of Hamilton in 1648, is Hoghton Tower (pron. 'Haw-ton'; adm. 2/; Sun., Easter-Oct., also Thurs. & Sat. Whitsun-Sept., 2-5), a fine [16th cent. mansion, where James I is said to have knighted the loin of beef ('sirloin'). A 59, which diverges from the Blackburn road beyond Samlesbury (see below), continues up the valley of the Ribble to (17 m.) Clitheroe (Rte. 52c). — B 6243 to Clitheroe (16 m.) ascends the N. side of Ribblesdale wis (7 m.) Longridge and (10 m.) Hurst Green (Shireburn Arms, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; Punchbowl Inn), passing near Stonyhurst College (Rte. 52c). — On B 6245, which connects these two roads, is Ribchester (De Tabley Arms, RB. 176; White Bull), on the Ribble 8 m. above Preston, with the well-defined Roman station of Bremetennacum (N.T.; weekday 2.30-5.30; adm. 6d., incl. museum). From Preston to Blackpool and to Lancaster, see Rte. 53c; to Bolton, see Rte. 52c. — A ferry plies six times weekly from Preston to Larne.

We leave Preston by Stanley St. At (34 m.) Samlesbury the Roman Catholic church commemorates the Blessed John Southworth (1592-1654), the Jesuit martyr. For 300 years his family owned Samlesbury Hall (adm. daily, 6d.) a half-timbered manor house 2 m. farther on.

From (401 m.) Blackburn (Rte. 52c) A 679 leads E. to (451 m.) Accrington (40.650 inhab.), a town engaged in the manufacture of cotton and textile machinery and in calico-printing. — 51½ m. Burnley (Rte. 52D). A 646 ascends through moorland country and enters Yorkshire at (561 m.) Cornholme. - At (61 m.) Todmorden, a cotton-spinning town (19,050 inhab.), the Post Office occupies the 17th cent. Todmorden Hall. We descend the upland Vale of Todmorden, watered by the Calder. - From (65 m.) Hebden Bridge, 1 m. N. of which are Hardcastle Crags (N.T.), a favourite resort, a moorland road runs N. to Haworth and Keighley (10½ m.; see Rte. 52H). We climb out of the valley and pass above (70 m.) Sowerby Bridge. — 73 m. Halifax, see Rte. 52E.

### C. From Manchester to Bolton, Blackburn, and Hellifield

ROAD, 46 m. A 6 to (3½ m.) Irlams-o'-th'-Height. — A 666 via Bolton and Blackburn to (29½ m.) Whalley. — A 59 to (40 m.) Gisburn. — A 682 to (45 m.) Heilifield.

RAILWAY, 48½ m., from Victoria Station to Bolton in 20 min.; to Blackburn in ½-1½ hr.; to Heillfield in 1½-2 hrs. Principal Stations: 8½ m. Farmworth.

— 10½ m. Bolton (Trinity St.), junction for Chorley (11½ m.). — 20½ m. Darwen. — 24½ m. Blackburn. — 31½ m. Whalley. — 35½ m. Clitheros. — 48½ m. Hellifield.

The Bolton road leaves Manchester by Chapel St., Salford, and at (31 m.) Irlams-o'-th'-Height bears right (A 666) towards the Irwell valley. — 82 m. Farnworth (28,600 inhab.) has cotton mills, coal mines, and machine works.

11 m. Bolton (Swan, T.H., RB, 18/6, P. 9 gs.; Pack Horse, RB. 19/, P. 10 gs.; Grosvenor (unlic.), RB. 15/6, P. 7 gs.), one of the oldest seats of the woollen trade (167,150 inhab.), is now the chief centre of the fine cotton-spinning industry and has engineering and chemical works. Here Richard Arkwright, who was a barber in Church Gate, invented his water-frame in 1768, and Samuel Crompton (1753-1827), born at Firwood near by, brought out his spinning-mule in 1779. Another famous native was Lord Leverhulme (1851-1925). Bolton School was founded in 1524. The imposing classical Town Hall was opened in 1873: the near-by Civic Centre, completed in 1939, contains a Museum and Art Gallery (free weekdays, 10-7).

and Art Gallery (free weekdays, 10-7).

The town was sacked in 1644 by Prince Rupert and the Earl of Derby, and when the latter was captured at the battle of Worcester seven years later he was sent to Bolton and beheaded opposite the 'Man & Scythe' in Church Gate. About 2 m. N. (bus 46) is \*Hall-i'-th'-Wood, a half-timbered house in which Crompton lived in 1758-82 and invented the spinning-mule. Now the property of Bolton, it is fitted up as a folk museum (adm. free, 10-8 or dusk; closed Sun. & Thurs.), with Crompton's self-made fiddle and portraits by Lely and Kneller. Another interesting old manor house is Smithills Hall, 2½ m. N.W. — Turton Tower, 4½ m. N. of Bolton, 16th cent, and older, contains a museum of old furniture and weapons (adm. Wed. & Sat., 2-dusk; 1/). — A fine moorland road (A 675) leads N.W. to Preston (18½ m.) via Belmont and Hoghton (see Rte. 528).

FROM BOLTON TO CHORLEY AND PRESTON, 19 m. (A 673, A 6). — Above (5½ m.) Horwich (15.550 inhab.), with locomotive works and paper mills, are the Rivington Reservoirs, supplying Liverpool, and the conspicuous Rivington Pike (1190 ft.; fine view). On the slope of the Pike is the splendid Lever Park (400 acres). — 10 m. Chorley (Royal Oak, RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.) is a cotton-weaving and engineering town (32,650 inhab.), 1½ m. S. of which stood Duxbury Hall, the former seat of the Standish family and the probable birth-leve of the doubleth Myles Standish (1544.1565) recognized sproats smooth. place of the doughty Myles Standish (1584–1656), prominent among the New England colonists on the 'Mayflower.' Astley Hall, \(\frac{1}{2}\) m. N.W., an Elizabethan mansion in fine grounds, contains Cromwellian furniture and 17th cent. Flemish tapestries (adm. 2-4, 6 or 8, 6d.; closed Sun. in Oct.—March). Euxton, on the main Wigan-Preston road, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) m. farther W., has an important arsenal, and at Leyland (14,700 inhab.), 2 m. N.W. of Euxton, are commercial motor works and a church with curious aisles and old glass. --19 m. Preston, see Rte. 52B.

Beyond (15 m.) Egerton, where the 19th cent. church has a 15th cent. Spanish altarpiece, the road crosses bleak moors, diversified by ravines. - 19 m. Darwen (30,850 inhab.) has

cotton mills, paper mills, and chemical works.

23 m. Blackburn (White Bull, RB, 18/6), perhaps the greatest cotton-weaving centre in the world (111,200 inhab.), is noted especially for its calicoes. Since 1926 it has been the see of a bishop, and the parish church (1824), now the cathedral, is being greatly enlarged; the crossing and transepts were completed in 1950. The Lewis Textile Museum (adm. free, weekdays 10-12, 1.30-5, Wed. & Fri. to 7.30), in Exchange St., contains a series of period rooms illustrating the development of the textile industry in the 18th and early 19th centuries. James Hargraves (d. 1778), the inventor of the spinning-jenny, was a Blackburn weaver, but, his house and machinery being destroyed by the mob, he set up his works at Nottingham. Another famous native was Viscount Morley of Blackburn (1838-1923).

From Blackburn to Preston, and to Burnley and Halifax, see Rte. 52B.

Beyond Blackburn we leave the industrial district and emerge into the pleasant valley of the Ribble. — 29½ m. Whalley has the remains of a once splendid Cistercian abbey and an interesting church (Dec. and Perp.), with fine woodwork and three Anglian churchyard crosses (early 11th cent.).

Whalley Abbey (adm. daily, Sun. from 1; 6d.) was transferred from Stanlow in Cheshire in 1296. Its 17th and last abbot, John Paslew, having taken the field in the 'Pilgrimage of Grace,' under the title of 'Earl of Paverty,' was hanged in 1537. The chief remains are the cloister, with parts of the chapter house (1360-1440), the abbot's lodge (c. 1525; altered in the 17th cent.), and two gatehouses (14-15th cent.).

John Mercer (1791-1866), textile chemist and inventor of 'mercerising,' was born at Dean, 1½ m. S. — About 4 m. N.W. of Whalley, beautifully situated above the junction of the Hodder and Calder with the Ribble, is Stonythyst College adm Wed. Sat. & Sun. 2-3 May to luly on previous

situated above the junction of the Hodder and Calder with the Ribble, is Stonyhurst College (adm. Wed., Sat. & Sun., 2-3, May to July, on previous application; 2/6), a famous Roman Catholic school (480 boys), founded by the Jesuits at St. Omer in 1593 and transferred hither in 1794. It includes a junior school, at St. Mary's Hall, and a preparatory school at Hodder, and forms a well-nigh self-supporting little colony. The nucleus of the extensive buildings is the Elizabethan mansion built by Sir Richard Shireburn in 1594-1606. The library of c. 40,000 vols. includes copies of Froissart's 'Chronicles' and Caxton's 'Golden Legende,' and other early works; among the curiosities are Mary Steward: Hore and Moor's hat and self. In the the curiosities are Mary Stewart's Horse and More's hat and seal. In the quaint gardens, with bowling-green and yew hedges, is an observatory.

33 m. Clitheroe (12,050 inhab.; Swan & Royal, RB. 17/6. P. 10 gs.; Starkie Arms, RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.), the farthest N. of the cotton towns, retains the shell of a Norman castle, commandingly situated on a limestone rock. To the E. rises Pendle Hill (1831 ft.: \*View), associated with the 'Lancashire Witches' (comp. Harrison Ainsworth's novel).

A fine moorland road (B 6243) leads W. across the Ribble (here the boundary between Lancs and Yorks) to (8 m.) Whitewell (Hotel, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.), and thence to (10½ m.) Dunsop Bridge, where it joins the road through the Trough of Bowland from Lancaster to Settle (see Rte. 53A). — Another good hill-drive (B 6478) leads N. viā (1½ m.) Waddington and (3½ m.) the Moorcock Inn (RB. 22/6, P. 8½ gs.) to (8 m.) Slaidburn (p. 425).

About 1 m. E. of (35 m.) Chatburn is the pretty village of Downham, with its Tudor manor house. We enter Yorkshire before (37 m.) Sawley Abbey, a ruined Cistercian house (l.) founded in 1147. — At (40 m.) Gisburn (Ribblesdale Arms, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.) we turn left away from the Skipton road. — 46 m. Hellifield (r.) is on the main route from Leeds to Carlisle (Rtc. 53B). A 682 goes on to Long Preston.

# D. From Manchester to Bury, Burnley, and Skipton

ROAD, 42 m. (A 56). — RAILWAY, 45½ m., from Victoria Station to Bury in 25 min.; to Accrington in 50-60 min.; to Burnley (Central) in 1½-1½ hr.; to Colne in 1½-1½ hr.; to Skipton in 2-2½ hrs. Principal Stations: 8 m. Radclife Bridge. — 10½ m. Burry (Bolton St.). — 14½ m. Ramsbottom, junction for Bacup (8½ m.). — 19½ m. Haslingden. — 22½ m. Accrington. — 29 m. Burnley (Central). — 32½ m. Nelson. — 54½ m. Colne. — 45½ m. Skipton. A 56 follows the Bury New Road from Manchester through (4 m.) Prest-

wich. Radcliffe (27,550 inhab., to the left at 7 m., is a cotton and iron working town. — 8½ m Bury (Derby, RB. 15/6; Royal, RB. 14/6), a flourishing town (58,850 inhab.), manufactures cotton, and has paper-making, dyeing, and engineering works. Calico-printing was introduced into Lancashire by Robert Peel, whose grandson, the prime minister (1788-1850), was born at Bury and is whose granuson, the prime minister (1/88-1830), was born at Bury and is commemorated by a statue in the market-place. A monument in Kay Gardens commemorates John Kay (1704-64), inventor of the fly-shuttle (1743), who was mobbed by his townsmen and died a pauper in France. The Art Gallery & Museum (adm. free, 10.30-5 or 7.45) contains the important Wrigley Collection of paintings, water-colours, and engravings. A new Town Hall was opened in 1954.

opened in 1954.

The road now ascends the narrowing valley of the Irwell, "the most long-suffering stream in the Kingdom."—At (12½ m.) Ramsbottom (1.; 14,600 inhab.) were the printing works of Messrs. Grant, the originals of the Cheeryble Brothers in 'Nicholas Nickleby.' We leave on the left a road to Accrington viä Haslingden (2½ m.), the centre of the cotton-waste trade (14,500 inhab.), and ascend through the Forest of Rossendale, a moorland district. From (16½ m.) Rawtenstall (25,450 inhab.; Queen's Arms, RB. 17/6) A 681 leads E. to Bacup (4 m.), a town of 18,350 inhab. in the heart of Rossendale, noted especially for its felt slippers as well as for cotton-spinning and weaving and to Todmorder (Bit. 25).

Rossendale, noted especially for its felt slippers as well as for cotton-spinning and weaving, and to Todemorden (Rte. 52a).

23½ m. Burnley (Sparrow Hawk, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; Ighten Leigh, RB. 12/6, P. 44 gs.), situated in a pretty district blackened by its industries, is the centre of cotton-weaving (84,950 inhab.), and has also spinning and dyeing works, engineering works, and collieries. The parish church contains the monument of Charles Towneley (d. 1805), the collector of the Towneley Marbles at the British Museum. At Hurstwood, 3½ m. E. of Burnley, is 'Spenser's Cottage,' where the poet is said to have written 'The Shepheard's Calendar' (1579), and there is an art gallery and museum at Towneley Hall, 1½ m. S.E., in the midst of a large public park. To Presson and to Halifax, see Rte. 52b. — 27½ m. Nelson (34,350 inhab.; Station, RB. 15/), a creation of the 19th cent., is now one of the chief cotton-weaving centres in Lancashire. — 29½ m. Coine (20,650 inhab.; Crown, RB. 15/), P. 7 gs.), perhaps the Roman Colunio, is noted for its coloured cotton goods, for tanning and engineering. To the W. rises Pendle Hill and to the E. extend the Haworth moors. — Beyond (31½ m.) Foulridge we enter Yorkshire. — 42 m. Skapton, see Rte. 53a. Foulridge we enter Yorkshire. - 42 m. Skipton, see Rtc. 53B.

# E. From Manchester to Rochdale, Halifax, and Bradford

ROAD, 39 m. A 664 to (13 m.) Rochdale. - A 58 to (31 m.) Halifax. -ROAD, 39 m. A 604 to (13 m.) Rochadie. — A 58 to (31 m.) Haily 22. — A 647 or 6036 to (39 m.) Bradford. — RAILWAY, 41 m., from Victoria Station to Rochadie in 18-25 min.; to Hailfax in 1-1½ hr.; to Bradford in 1½-2 hrs. Principal Stations: 5½ m. Middleton Junction. — 10½ m. Rochadie. — 13½ m. Littleborough. — 19½ m. Todmorden. — 23½ m. Hebden Bridge. — 28½ m. Sowerby Bridge, junction for Huddersfield and Wakefield. — 32½ m. Hailfax. — 38 m. Low Moor, junction for Leeds. — 41 m. Bradford (Exchange).

We leave Manchester by the Rochdale Road and the suburb of Blackley, with the public park of Boggart Hole Clough (188 acres).  $-7\frac{1}{2}$  m. Middleton, a cotton-spinning, calico-printing, and soap-making town (32,600 inhab.), has a church containing interesting brasses of the Asshetons, and 16th cent. stained glass and rood screen.

13 m. Rochdale (Wellington, RB, 15/6), with 87,750 inhab., is noted for its blankets, calicoes, and flannels. Dyeing, rubber and asbestos-making, and engineering are also carried on. John Bright (1811-89), the son of a Rochdale mill-owner, was born, lived, and is buried (in the Friends' graveyard) at Rochdale and is commemorated by a statue. The co-operative movement originated at Rochdale in 1844 with the foundation of the Society of Equitable Pioneers. The moors towards Bacup (N.W.) and to the E. are still attractive.

From (161 m.) Littleborough we ascend to the right. A paved Roman way bears to the right over Blackstone Edge (fine view). rejoining the road beyond the Yorkshire border. The descent leads past Rishworth Moor and down the beautiful Vale of

Ripponden to (281 m.) Sowerby Bridge, on the Calder.

31 m. Halifax (White Swan, T.H., RB. 24/), a well-built town of 98,400 inhab, in a hilly situation, ranks fourth among the clothing towns of the West Riding and is second only to Bradford for worsteds. It has also carpet factories, cotton mills, and machine works. The low-lying parish church of St. John, a fine 15th cent. building, contains a quantity of old oak and a monument to Bp. Ferrar (d. 1555), the martyr, born at Midgley, 44 m. W. The Town Hall is a Palladian structure by Barry (1862) and the \*Piece Hall (1779), approached via Westgate, is a curious old market square.

In the Bankfield Museum (adm. free weekdays, exc. Mon., 11-5 or 7; Sun 2.30-5), N. of the town, are good textile exhibits, etc., and a model of the celebrated Halifax Gibbet (base preserved on Gibbet Hill), the precursor of the guillotine, by which stealers of cloth of a value greater than 134d. were summarily executed down to 1650 ("From Hell, Hull, and Halifax, Good Lord, deliver us!"). All Souls' (1859), just below this, was considered by Sir Gilbert Scott to be his best church. — Laurence Sterne was at school in Lalifax, (1723-11). Halifax (1723-31).

In a park in the valley just E. of Halifax is Shibden Hall, a 15-17th cent. house, partly timber-framed. It contains the interesting \*Folk Museum of the West Riding (adm. free weekdays, exc. Fri., 11-7; Sun. 2.30-5; in winter

Wed., Thurs., & Sat. 2-5).

From Halifax to Todmorden, Blackburn, etc., see Rte. 52B.

The lower road to Bradford (A 58, A 6036; wide views) runs near (37 m. Low Moor, the upper road (A 647) runs vià Queensbury.

39 m. BRADFORD, a stone-built city of 292,400 inhab., situated in a basin at the head of a wide valley, is the great centre of the worsted trade, with numerous warehouses and mills producing worsted yarn and every kind of fabric made from wool, worsted, mohair, alpaca, silk, and rayon. Dyeing, machine-tool making, quarrying, and motor and electrical engineering are other important local industries. Frederick Delius (1863-1934), the composer, was born at Bradford. Sir Henry Irving died suddenly in a Bradford hotel (1905) after a performance of 'Becket.

Railway Stations (Rfmts.). Exchange, Leeds Rd. and Bridge St., crange, Loous Kd. and Bridge St., for London, Huddersfield, Man-chester, and Liverpool; Forster Square, Market St., for London, Harrogate, Leeda, Skipton, and Sheffield.

Hotels. Midland, Forster Sq. Station, RB. from 30; Victoria, Exchange Station, RB. 25-40; Alexandra, Gt. Horton Rd., RB. 17/6, P. 10 gs.; Park (uniic.), Oak Ave., Manningham N.W.) RB.

18/6, P. 10 gs.; Wedgwood (unlic.), Claremont, RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.; Talbot, Kirkgate, commercial. Restaurant. Spink's Buttery, Mar-

ket St.

Post Office, Forster Square. Theatres. Princes, Little Horton Lane; Alhambra, Victoria Square.

Swimming Baths. Open Air Bath in Lister Park; Central Baths, Morley St.

Motor-Bus Stations, Nelson Street

for Wakefield: Chester Street for other destinations and long-distance Services to services.

Airport at Yeadon, 61 m. N.E. Newcastle. Channel Islands, etc.

Bradford has little antiquarian interest, but some of the public buildings, situated in the 'Flat,' or level heart of the city. are handsome. Chief of these are the Town Hall (1873), with a campanile 200 ft. in height, and the Wool Exchange (1867), both in the Gothic style. St. Peter's, a church mainly of the 14-15th cent., now the cathedral of the diocese of Bradford (1920). containing a fine oak roof, is being greatly enlarged to the designs of Maufe.

The Grammar School, refounded by Charles II in 1662. occupies buildings opened in 1949 in the Keighley road, N.W. of the town. In Lister Park (53 acres), opposite, is the ornate CARTWRIGHT MEMORIAL HALL (Corporation Art Gallery: 1904). presented by Lord Masham in honour of Edmund Cartwright (1743-1823), reputed inventor of the power-loom, with a good collection of modern British (few foreign) paintings, drawings and studies (these shown on application), and sculpture.

and studies (these shown on application), and scripture.

Bolling Hall. a stately manor house (14-18th cent.). I m. S. of the Town Hall, was the ancestral home of Edith Bolling, wife of President Woodrow Wilson. It now contains a good collection of old furniture and domestic objects (adm. 10-8 or dusk, Sun. 10-5; free).

At Thornion, 4 m. W. of the centre of the city on a bus route to Haworth, is the house where Charlotte, Emily, Anne, and Branwell Bronté were born (in Market St., a turning off High St.; tablet).

Bradford is 9½ m. W. of Leeds (by A 647) and 3 m. S. of Shipley, in Airedale

(see Rte. 52H).

### F. From Manchester to Huddersfield and Leeds

ROAD, 40} m. (A 62). — RAILWAY, 43 m., from Exchange Station to Huddersfield in \(\frac{1}{2}\)-1 hr.; to Leeds in \(\frac{1}{2}\)-1 hr. Principal Stations: 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) m. Ashton-under-Lyne. — 8 m. Stalybridge. — 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) m. Greenfield (connections from Oldham). — 25\(\frac{1}{2}\) m. Huddersfield. — 30\(\frac{1}{2}\) m. Mirfield. — 33\(\frac{1}{2}\) m. Dewabury. — 35 m. Batley. — 43 m. Leeds (City).

Oldham Rd. runs N.E. through a succession of dreary

suburbs. — 7 m. Oldham (Old Red Lion, RB. 17/) is a prosperous town (121,200 inhab.) set on a hill, with some 50 cotton-spinning mills and manufactures of velvets, silks, woollens, and machinery. The Town Hall (1841), which is a copy of the Temple of Ceres, near Athens, stands at the top of Yorkshire St., opposite the Parish Church (1827-30). The 'Oldham Wakes,' which begin on the penultimate Sat. in June, are the most famous of the Lancashire wakes.

A 62 enters Yorkshire beyond Oldham and gradually ascends towards the head of the Tame valley. Delph and Dobcross. N. and S. of the road, were once important centres of clothmaking, and retain old cobbled streets and weavers' stone houses. The summit of the moors is reached on (141 m.) Standedge (1271 ft.), beneath which is the Standedge Tunnel (3 m. 63 yds.; completed 1849), the fourth longest in England. alongside the tunnel of the Huddersfield Canal (34 m.; built 1811). — 17½ m. Marsden and (20 m.) Slaithwaite, in the Colne valley, afford access to fine moorland scenery to the South.

25½ m. Huddersfield (George, RB. 23/; Queen, RB. 25/), a well-built town (129,021 inhab.) with wide streets, is the third of the Yorkshire 'cloth towns.' It has a large number of worsted and woollen mills, a few silk and cotton factories, and large engineering works and dyeworks. In Ravensknowle Park, 11 m. E. on the Wakefield road, are a shelter made from the old Cloth Hall (1766); a hypocaust from Slack (the Roman Cambodunum); and the \*Tolson Memorial Museum (adm. free 10.30-8.30 or dusk, Sun. 2-5), with good collections of local antiquities and exhibits showing the development of the cloth industry. A 17th cent. barn, 1 m. downhill, houses old farming implements and industrial tools (key with the curator).

Excursions may be made in the pleasant environs to Castle Hill (2 m. S.), with an Early Iron Age camp, surmounted by a prominent tower; to Almond-bury (2 m. S.E.), with a good late Perp, church; to the Tudor Woodsome Hall (now a golf club); and to Kirkburton (5 m. S.E.), with an early 13th cent.

church containing remains of a 9th cent. cross.

FROM HUDDERSFIELD TO SHEFFIELD, 26 m. (A 616). — Railway, 26½ m. in c. 1 hr.; carriages usually changed at Penistone. — From (3½ m.) Honley a branch road and railway ascend (r.) to Holmfirth (2½ m.), amid attractive surroundings. — Beyond (10½ m.) Hazlehead Bridge, on the Don, we cross the surroundings.—Beyond (10½ m.) Hazteneau Briage, on the Don, we cross the Manchester-Barnsley road, and skirt the reservoir of the Sheffield waterworks, viå (12½ m.) Langsett and (14½ m.) Midhopestones (to the Derwent Valley, see Rite. 47D).—At (17½ m.) Deepcar we reach the attractive \*Whanneliffe Woods, which may be visited also from (21½ m.) Oughtbridge. About 1½ m. N. of the last is Whanneliffe Lodge, in which Lady Mary Wortley Montagu lived for some time after her marriage. A shallow rocky recess below the natural terrace extending along the Wharncliffe Crags (view) is pointed out as the den of the 'Dragon of Wantley' (perhaps a corruption of 'Wharncliffe', slain by More of More Hall, a mansion on the opposite bank of the Don. — 26 m. Sheffield, see Rtc. 52H.

28½ m. Cooper Bridge (Three Nuns Inn). To the left is Kirklees, with some remains of a Cistercian nunnery (incorporated

in a farm) and the alleged grave of Robin Hood.

In a farm) and the alleged grave of ROOII FIGOG.

To the right is A 644, which traverses the principal seats of the West Riding heavy woollen industry. — At Mirfield (1½ m.; 11,900 inhab.) is the House of Resurrection, a large theological college. — 4½ m. Dewsbury (53,475 inhab.) preserves its 13th cent. Moor Hall, adjoining the rebuilt Church, in which are fragments of a 9th cent. cross and some 14th cent. stained glass. Batley (40,200 inhab.), 1½ m. N. on A 652 where the manufacture of shoddy was invented, has an 11-15th cent. church. Thornhill, 2½ m. S. of Dewsbury, has another interesting church with Dec. and Perp. stained glass and monuments of the Savile and Thornhill families.

The main Leeds road goes on to (31 m.) Heckmondwike (8650 inhab.), a centre of the carpet and blanket industry. and

(33 m.) *Birstall*.

This is the district described in Charlotte Bronte's 'Shirley': 2 m. S.W. of Heckmondwike is Rochead, with Miss Wooller's school, where Charlotte was a pupil in 1831-2 and a teacher in 1835-8; at Hartshead, 1 m. N. of this, is 'Nunnely Church'; Birstall is 'Briarfield'; the Red House at Gomeral, \* m. W. of Birstall is 'Briarmains'; and the Elizabethan Oakwell Hall, \$ m. N.W. of Birstall is 'Briarmains'; and the Elizabethan Oakwell Hall, \$ m. N.W. of Birstall is 'Pieldhead.' Morley (39,800 inhab.), another woollen-cloth down, 3 m. N.E. of Birstall, was the birthplace of Lord Asquith (1852-1928). 401 m. Leeds, see Rtc. 52H.

### G. From Manchester to Penistone and Sheffield

Road, 39½ m. A 57 to (9½ m.) Mottram. — A 628 to (26½ m.) Penistone. — A 629 thence to Sheffield. Motor-Bus from Victoria Station. From Manchester to Sheffield via the Peak District, see Rte. 47D.

RAILWAY, 41½ m. from London Road or Central Station in 1-1½ hr. Principal Stations: 5 m. Guide Bridge, for Hyde.—12 m. Dinting, junction for Glossop (1 m.).—28½ m. Penistone, junction for Barasley (7½ m.).—36½ m. Oughty Bridge.—41½ m. Sheffield (Victoria).

The Hyde road runs E. from Manchester, past Belle Vue Zoological Gardens, and, beyond (5½ m.) Denton, crosses the Tame to enter Cheshire. — 7 m. Hyde is the southernmost of a group of cotton-manufacturing and coal-mining towns in the Tame valley.

Oldest and most important of these is (2 m.) Ashton-under-Lyne (46,500 inhab; George & Dragon), in Lancashire, 6 m. E. of Manchester, which retains some old glass in its church. Statybridge (22,550 inhab), and Dukin-field (18,450 inhab.), adjoining Ashton, are in Cheshire; and farther upstream are (7½ m.) Mossley (10,400 inhab.), in Lancashire, and (11 m.) Saddleworth (4800 inhab.) in Yorkshire, noted for its fine woollen cloth.

9½ m. Mottram has a fine Perp. church. We enter \*Longdendale, watered by the Etherow (dividing Cheshire from Derbyshire) and studded with reservoirs. The road to Glossop and the Peak District bears off to the right (Rte. 47D). - Beyond (161 m.) Woodhead we see the mouth of the Woodhead Tunnel (3 m. 66 yds.), which pierces the hard millstone grit of the Pennine Chain, or 'backbone of England,' and emerges in Yorkshire. — A long descent, crossing (23 m.) the Huddersfield— Sheffield road (Rte. 52F), brings us to the rocky valley of the Don and to (26½ m.) Penistone, a bleak little town (3900 inhab.) with steel works and a fine Dec. church.

The Barnsley road and railway, diverging here to the left, pass through a beautiful district which is also one of the richest coalfields in England. Its centre is (3 m.) Silkstone, with an interesting Norman and Dec. church containing a memorial to Joseph Barmah (1748–1814), the mechanical inventor.

— 7½ m. Barnsley, see Rtc. 52H.

To the S.W. of (31 m.) Wortley, with a forge of 1711, are the Wharncliffe Woods (p. 414). — 391 m. Sheffield, see below.

# H. Sheffield, Leeds, and Airedale

SHEFFIELD (512.850 inhab.), the chief centre in England for the production of steel, and seat of a bishop and of a university, is the largest town in Yorkshire. It is situated at the confluence of the river Sheaf with the Don, in a hilly position near the Derbyshire moors, and, though no longer "one of the foulest towns in England in the most charming situation." as Horace Walpole wrote in 1760, it is still from the nature of its industries a smoky manufacturing city. The residential suburbs and the neighbouring country to the W., however, are very attractive, and the Peak District is within easy reach (comp. Rte. 47D).

Railway Stations (Rfmts. at both). Midland (F 6), for Birmingham, Bristol, Bradford, and Scotland; Victoria for Lincoln and Liverpool; trains for London, Manchester, Leeds, Hull, Harrogate, Scarborough York, and Newcastle go from either station and enquiry should be made

station and enquiry shows on the spot.

Hotels. Grand (D 4), near the Town Hall, RB. 35/; Royal Victoria Station, RB. from 35; Rutland, unlic., 452 Glossop Rd. (W. of the University), RB. 21/, P. 7 gs.; Albany (1; D 4), temperance, Fargate; County (E 5), unlic., Howard St. — Kenwood, in Kenwood Pk., 2 m. S.W. of the centre, RB. 21/. Restaurants. Hudson's, Norfolk St.; Queen's, Fitzalan Sq.; Carlton, Change Alley; Old No. 12, Hay-

market; Green Room, at the Gaumont

Post Office, Fitzalah Sq. (D 5), Motor-Buses from Midland Station to Eyam and lukton; Hathersage and Castleton; Bakewell; Manchester viå Woodhead (also viå Snake Inn in summer); from Castlegate to Wakefield and Leeds; Bradford; Pentstone and Ruddersfield, etc.; from Pond St. (Bas Station; E 6) to Worksop, Galnsborough, Mansfield, and Chesterfield.

Theatres. Lyceum (E 5), Tudor St.; Empire (F 4), Charles St.; Little, Shipton St.; Playhouse (C 3;

repertory), Townhead St

Swimming Baths in Glossop Rd., etc. — GOLF COURSES at Beauchief and Tinsley Park. — COUNTY CRICKET GROUND at Bramall Lane (S. of F 3).

History. The manor of Hallam, or Hallamshire, a term now embracing Sheffield and the neighbouring localities where the cultery industry is carried on, belonged at the time of the Conquest to Barl Waltheof, the last of the Saxon barons, beheaded in 1075. In 1406 the estates came to the Talbots, Barls of Shrewsbury, and in the 17th cent. to the Howards, whose descendant, the Duke of Norfolk, is still the chief landowner in the city. Mary, Queen of Scots, spent most of her captivity from 1570 to 1584 in the custody of the Barl of Shrewsbury at Sheffield, partly in the Norman castle and partly in the Manor Lodge. The castle was wholly destroyed after its capture by the Parliamentarians in 1644. — Since the time when the miller in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales bore "a Sheffield thwitel in his hore," the town has been famous for its cutlerly, and its present production of steel and tools of all kinds is enormous. Coal and water-power are abundant in the neighbourhood, but the iron ore is nearly all imported, mainly from Sweden. The chief works are situated for the most part in the N.E. suburbs of Attercliffe and Brightslade. Sheffield plate, invented by Thomas Bolsover in 1742 and highly prized by collectors, has been superseded by electroplate.

In FITZALAN SQUARE (C, D 5), one of the chief centres of traffic, is the large Post Office. Market St., issuing from the N.W. corner of the Square, is continued W. by High St. and Church St., and from the junction of these the broad Fargate (D 4) leads to the left. In Church St. is the \*Cathedral (C4; SS. Peter & Paul) of the bishopric founded in 1913, a cruciform building dating back to the 14-15th cent., with a handsome crocketed spire. Extensions are now being made to the N. and S., and a new Chapel of the Holy Spirit was consecrated in 1948. The Shrewsbury Chapel, added prior to 1538, adioining the old chancel, has been restored as the sanctuary of the Lady Chapel. It contains the interesting monuments of the Earls of Shrewsbury, including that of the sixth Earl, Queen Mary's keeper, with an epitaph composed by Foxe. The church contains also several monuments by Sir Francis Chantrey (1781-1841), who was born and is buried at Norton, c.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. of Sheffield.

On the opposite side of Church St. is Cutlers' Hall (D 4),

a 'Grecian' building of 1832, containing a few busts and portraits. The Company of Cutlers, incorporated in 1624. though shorn of many of its ancient privileges, still possesses the right of granting trade marks. An annual feast is given by the Master Cutler in March.

The Town Hall (E 4), at the end of Fargate, is a Renaissance building by C. W. Mountford (1897). The tower, 210 ft. high. is crowned with a 7 ft. bronze statue of Vulcan. Facing Barker's Pool, farther W., is the Corinthian portico of the City Hall (D. E 3), a dignified classical building by E. Vincent Harris (1932), decorated by G. Kruger Gray. The main Oval Hall. seating 3000, contains a fine 4-manual organ.

In Surrey St. (E 5) is the building of the Central Library and Graves Art Gallery, opened in 1934, which includes an important Technology department. The \*PICTURE GALLERY (adm. 10-8, Sun. 2-5; free), due mainly to the munificence of J. G. Graves (d. 1945), of Sheffield, occupies seven rooms on

the top floor.

Owing to the lack of space in which to show the whole of the 1500 paintings in the possession of the gallery, each room is hung afresh every six weeks, and the collection is therefore shown in successive groups. Bona-fide scholars and interested visitors are, however, given access to any picture not exhibited, provided application (preferably in writing) is made to the Director, Dir. Richard Seddon. The collection includes works by Clouet, Rubens, Gainsborough, Turner, Constable, Whistler, Cotman, Richard Wilson, and Epstein, and the Grice Collection of carved ivories. The water colours of the British school are among the best in the country.

The University of Sheffield, incorporated in 1905, occupies a building in the Tudor style, in Western Bank, a continuation of Broad Lane (D 1). It had its origin in Firth College, founded in 1879, and the Sheffield School of Medicine, founded in 1828, and includes also the Technical College (D 1; opened in 1886), in Broad Lane. The list of faculties comprises arts, pure science, law, medicine, metallurgy, and engineering (with special departments for mining and glass technology). Just beyond is the beautiful Weston Park, which contains an observatory and a statue of Ebenezer Elliott, the 'Corn Law Rhymer' (b. at Masborough in 1781). The City Museum (10-5 or 8.30, Sun. 1-4), in the park, includes a fine collection of Sheffield plate, cutlery, and other metal work, and archæological and natural history collections. The new extension to the Mappin Art Gallery here (the gallery itself was destroyed during the War) houses a loan exhibition from the Graves Picture Gallery.

Norfolk Rd. (F 7) leads S.E. to the public Norfolk Park. To the E. are the remains of Manor Lodge, a 16th cent. mansion occupied occasionally by Queen Mary during her captivity. Wolsey spent 18 days here in 1530 on his

Abbeydale Rd., to the right from London Rd. (beyond F 3), is the main approach to the pleasant S.W. suburbs of Sheffield. The chapel of (4 m.) Beauchief, to the left, with its 14th cent. tower and arches, is a relic of a Premonstratensian abbey (1183). - At (6 m.) Totley is the mouth of the Totley

Tunnel (3½ m.), the second longest in England. Thence the (13½ m.) Baslow, in the Peak District (see Rte. 47c).

goes on to

The road from Sheffield to Doncaster (A 630; 18 m.) traverses (61 m.) The road from Sheffield to Doncaster (A 630; 18 m.) tra rases (67 m.) Rotherham (Crown, RB. 18/6), a murky colliery and iron-king town (82,350 inhab.) on the Don. On the altered 15th cent. bridge an ancient chantry. All Saints, with its crocketed spire, is one of the finest F rp. churches in the North. The Museum and Art Gallery (weekdays 10-5 or Sun. 2.30-4.30 or 5; closed Friday) in Clifton Park is housed in a charming 18th cent. residence. About 44 m. N. is Wentworth Woodhouse (no adm.) the magnificent mansion built by Flitcroft for the first Marquis of Rockingham, now a charming training college. A former house (of which a part remains in the physical training college. A former house (of which a part remains in the garden front) was the home of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford (beheaded in 1641), for whom Van Dyck here painted several pictures. The park has been ruined by opencast mining. — 13 m. Conisbrough, and thence to Doncaster, see Rte. 49.

The Lincoln road from Sheffield (A 57; 45½ m.) runs viâ (17 m.) Worksop and (27 m.) Markham Moor; the railway viâ Worksop and Retford.

From Sheffield to Manchester via the Peak District, see Rte. 47D; via Penistone, see Rte. 52G; to Nottingham and London, see Rte. 46.

#### From Sheffield to Leeds and Skipton

ROAD, A 61 viå (23½ m.) Wakefield to (32½ m.) Leeds; A 657 from Leeds to (11 m.) Shipley; A 650 from Wakefield to (14 m.) Bradford, (17½ m.) Shipley,

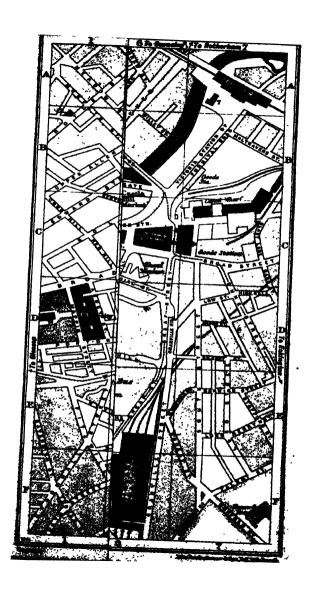
(11 m.) Shipley; A 650 from Wakefield to (14 m.) Bradford, (17½ m.) Shipley, and (25½ m.) Keighley; A 629 thence to (9 m.) Skipton.

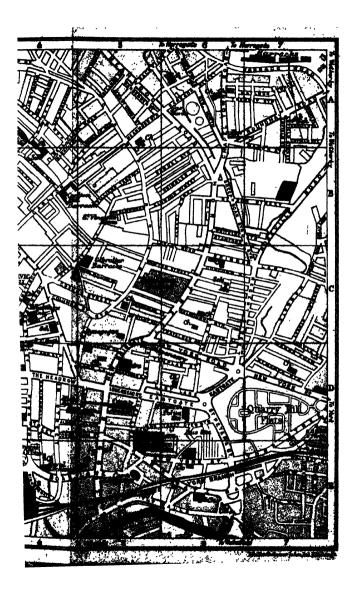
RAILWAY, 65½ m. from Midland Station to Leeds (City) in 1-1½ hr.; to Skipton in 2-2½ hrs. Principal Stations: 5½ m. Rotherham (Masboro').—18½ m. Cudworth, junction for Barnsley (4½ m.).—28½ m. Normanton, junction for Wakefield (3 m.).—39½ m. Leeds (City).—50½ m. Shipley.—56½ m. Skipton. Through expresses on this route from London to Carlisle, see Rte. 53B.

A 61 leads nearly due N. from Sheffield through a colliery district. — 13½ m. Barnsley (Queen's, RB. 19/6; Three Cranes Inn), a town (75,625 inhab.) that has earned the epithets of 'bleak' and 'black,' is the centre of a rich coalfield. The Market Place is the scene of a busy market on Wed. and Sat., and Bunkers Hill Cattle Market of a horse fair in October.

About 14 m. N.E. is Monk Bretton, a colliery village with the remains of a Cluniac priory founded in 1153; 14th cent. gatehouse (adm. daily, Sun. from 2; 6d.). — The churches of Cawthorne (44 m. W. on the Huddersfield road) and Skelmanthorpe (54 m. farther N.W.) have unusual carved Norman fonts. From Barnsley to Penistone (Manchester), see Rte. 52o.

231 m. Wakefield (Strafford Arms, RB. 21/; Woolpacks, RB. 17/6), an ancient city (60,380 inhab.) on the Calder, and the county town of the West Riding, is now an agricultural centre, with some woollen factories and iron foundries. Wakefield has been the seat of a bishop since 1888. The CATHEDRAL, a handsome church dating mainly from 1470, has a large E. extension (by J. L. Pearson; 1901-5), including an undercroft chapter house reached from the N. choir aisle. The conspicuous crocketed spire (247 ft.) is the tallest in Yorkshire. The chief features of the interior are the old woodwork in the chancel and the modern windows by Kempe. The Chapel of St. Marsi almost entirely rebuilt in 1847 in a rich Dec. style, was originally erected in the reign of Edward III, at the same time as the bridge against which it stands. There is no foundation for the tradition that it was re-endowed by Edward IV as a





chantry for his father Richard. Duke of York, who was defeated and slain by the Lancastrians at the Battle of Wakefield (1460).

and statin by the Lancastrans at the Battle of warehers (1700), fought near Sandal Castle, 13 m. S.

Among distinguished natives of Wakefield were Dr. John Radcliffe (1632-1714) and George Gissing (1857-1903; tablet at 30 Westgate).

About 5 m. S.E. is Nostell Priory (N.T.; adm. Easter-mid-Oct., Wed., Sat., Sun., and BH., 2-6; 2/6; first Fri. in month, 2-6, 5/), the beautiful mansion of the Winn family, begun in 1733 by James Paine and continued in 1767-85 by Robert Adam. It contains 400 paintings, including a famous picture of Sir Thomas More and his family by Holbein, a full range of Chippendals family and much furniture from the arrayions (12th cent) house. The dale furniture, and much furniture from the previous (17th cent.) house. The original priory was founded c. 119. Within the grounds is the church of Wragby, with painted glass from Switzerland (16-18th cent.), and an 18th cent. Nativity (German) forming a pulpit panel. The Norman font came from an E. Yorkshire church now overwhelmed by the sea.

Heath, 21 m. E. of Wakefield, has 16-18th cent. houses by Paine and Carr of York. Normanton, 22 m. farther N.E., is an important railway centre (19,100

inhab.) with a large 14-15th cent. church.

324 m. LEEDS (504.950 inhab.), one of the centres of the English cloth industry, situated on the polluted Aire, is a city of comparatively modern development. Besides its woollencloth factories and engineering works and its enormous trade in ready-made clothing, Leeds has a very varied and important industrial activity. Once notorious for its slums, it is now noted for its bold and comprehensive housing schemes, both within and outside the city.

Railway Stations. City (E 4; Rfmts.) for London, the Midlands, Sheffield, Manchester, Liverpool, likley, Skipton, York, Harrogate, Hull, Scarborough, etc. Central (E 3), for Wakefield, Doncaster, and London.

Airport at Yeadon, 8 m. N.W.

Services, see p. 413. Services, see p. 413.
Hetels. Queen's (a; E4), City
Station, RB. from 37/6; Great
Northern (b; E 3), Wellington St.,
RB. 25/6-36/, P. 14\frac{1}{2}\text{gs.}; Metropole
(c; E 3), King St., RB. 25/6-30/;
Mount, Clarendon Rd. (B 1), unlic.
RB. 21/-27/6, P. 10 gs.; Golden
Lios (c; E 5), T.H., Imperial (f;
E 5), T.H., both in Briggate, RB.
19/6, P. 8\frac{1}{2}\text{gs.}; Griffin (g; E 4),
Boar Lane, RB. 21/.
Restaurants. Whitelock's Turk's

Restaurants. Whitelock's Turk's Head, off Briggate; Jacomelli, 51 Boar Lane; Powolny, 5 Bond St.; Collinson's (unlic.), 23 King Edward Street.

Post Office (E 4), City Square.

Motor-Buses and TRAMWAYS traverse the principal streets and run traverse the principal streets and run also to Wakefield, Bradford, etc.—
MOTOR-BUSES also from Vicar Lane or Wellington' St. (D 5, E 3) to Harrogate and Ripon; Knaresborough; Wetherby; Tadcaster and York; from Cooktdige St. (C 4) to Otley and Ilkley; from Eastgate (Bus Sta.; D 6) to West Riding towns, and to Doncaster, Selby, Burnley, Rochale, etc.
Theatres. Grand (D 5), New Briggate, one of the finest in the provinces; Royal (D 4, 5), Land's Lane; Empire (D 5), Briggate (music hall); City Varleties, Swan St. (of Briggate),—Concarts in the Town Hall (D 3),

 Concerts in the Town Hall (D 3). and at lunch-time on Wed. in the

and at lunch-time on the City Museum (D 4; free).
Golf Courses at Temple Newsam (2 courses), Roundhay Park, Moortown, etc. — County Ground at Headingley.

History. Clothmaking was introduced into Yorkshire by Flemiah workmen in the reign of Edward III, and by the beginning of the 18th cent. Leets (which received its first royal charter in 1626) had obtained a predominant position. The factories are mostly situate in the W. quarter, in the direction of Kirkstall, and visitors interested in technical industries should obtain permission to visit some of them.—Charles I was confined in Red Hall, formerly in Upper Headrow, during his journey S. in 1647. Tablest commemorate Phil May (1864-1903), the caricaturist, born at 66 Wallace St., New Wortley (near the Pudsey Rd.); and Louis le Prince (184 :-90), pioneer of the cinema, on the site of his workshop, 160 Woodhouse Lane.

The railway stations are both near the main CAY SQUARE (E 4), in the centre of which is a bronze equestrian figure of the Black Prince, by Brock, surrounded by statues of Dr. Priestley, James Watt, John Harrison (see below), and Dean Hook. On the E. side is Mill Hill Chapel (rebuilt by A. W. Pugin), where Dr. Priestley was minister in 1767-72. To the W. diverges Wellington St., with the chief warehouses; to the E. (towards Briggate) is Boar Lane, with Holy Trinity Church, a good classical structure of 1727. To the N., in Park Row, an important business thoroughfare, is the City Museum (D 4; adm. free, 10-5 or 6, Sun. 2.30-5), containing well-arranged geological and zoological exhibits, and (in the basement) a model coal mine. The important Saville collection of Roman antiquities from Lanuvium (near Rome), housed near by, may be seen on previous application.

Farther on Park Lane leads to the left to the Town Hall (D 3), an imposing classical structure by Cuthbert Brodrick (1853–58), with a tower 225 ft. high. The triennial festivals of the Leeds musical societies (which Sullivan conducted in 1883–98) are held here in Oct. (next in 1958). A tablet commemorates Joseph Aspdin (1799–1855), a Leeds bricklayer, one of the inventors of Portland cement. Facing the Headrow Garden is the City Art Gallery (D 4; adm. free, 10.30–6.30, Sun. 2.30–5), containing a

fine collection of paintings.

These include oils by Boucher, Corot, Courbet, Daubigny, Diaz, Fantin-Latour, Frans Pourbus the Elder, Rembrandt (an unusual equestrian portrait), and Jacob Ruisdael; but the majority are English. The water colours are arranged in one large room chromologically from Alexander Cozens. Among the oils are works by Constable, Gainsborough, John, Kneller, Orpen, Sickert, Wilson, Steer, Benjamin Wilson (1721-88; a native of Leeds), Richard Wilson, and a representative selection of modern works. There are sculptures by Dobson, Epstein, and Gaudier-Brzeska, and a notable collection of Leeds pottery.

In Cookridge St. are St. Anne's Cathedral (C, D 4; Rom. Cath.), by J. H. Eastwood (1904), and the Leeds Institute, with a college of technology; and in Calverley St. is the Civic Hall (C 4), by E. Vincent Harris (1933), a classical building with a

fine reception hall and council chamber.

The Headrow, a broad E. to W. thoroughfare (80 ft. wide), prolongs Park Lane eastward across Briggate to Vicar Lane. \*St. John's (D 5), in New Briggate, is a fine example of a 'Laudian' church, built by John Harrison, a Leeds merchant, in 1634. It was somewhat impaired by restoration in 1867, but most of the superb Renaissance woodwork (screen, pews, pulpit) has survived. Beyond Vicar Lane, Eastgate prolongs the Headrow to Quarry Hill Flats (D 7; 1938), a monumental solution of the housing problem. In Kirkgate, to the S.W., stands the parish church of St. Peter's (E 6, choral evensons

daily), rebuilt in 1839-41 in a Perp. style by the efforts of Dean Hook (1798-1875), the 'Apostle of the West Riding.' It contains a restored 11th cent. \*Cross and the cenotaph of Dean Hook (by Scott). In Commercial St. (D 4, 5) is the Leeds Library (1768), housed in the present building since 1808.

The University (A 2–B 3), in Woodhouse Lane, received its charter in 1904, and devotes itself especially to science and technology. It grew out of the Leeds School of Medicine (1831) and the Yorkshire College of Science (1874), and for a time was affiliated to the Victoria University (p. 402). The circular \*Brotherton Library, erected by the generous gift of Lord Brotherton (d. 1935), was opened in 1936. It contains, among the 500,000 vols. of the University collection, the Brotherton Collection (the private library of Lord Brotherton), notable for its early editions and MSS. of English literature, including Caxtons, and all four Shakespeare folios (adm. by appointment with the Librarian). Other new buildings include the large Parkinson Building (1951), designed by T. A. Lodge, with an impressive assembly hall, and the Department of Textile Industries (1956).

The chief residential quarters of Leeds lie to the N. of the city, in the neighbourhood of Headingley, Chapel Allerton, and Roundhay. On the way to Headingley is Woodhouse Moor (A 1), partly laid out as a public park. Leeds Grammar School, S. of the moor, was founded in 1552. About 2½ m. N. of Headingley is Adel, the beautiful little Norman \*Church of which has interesting sculptures on the S. porch and chancel arch (reached by Otley or Ilkley bus, or by tramway to Lawaswood and walk of ½ m.).— In Roundhay Road (A 7), the approach to Roundhay Park (775 acres), one of the finest public parks in the country, is St. Aidan's, a remarkable Romanesque church (1894) with mosaics by Brangwyn, painted panels by Joseph Heu, etc.

interesting sculptures on the S. porch and chancel arch (reached by Otley or Ilkley bus, or by tramway to Lawsswood and walk of \( \frac{2}{3} \) m.). — In Roundhay Road (A 7), the approach to Roundhay Park (775 acres), one of the finest public parks in the country, is St. Aidan's, a remarkable Romanesque church (1894) with mosaics by Brangwyn, painted panels by Joseph Heu, etc.

Motor-buses run from the Headrow or Wellington St. to \*Kirkstall Abbey (adm. free, 10-5 or 7, Sun. to 5 or 5.30), 3\frac{1}{2} m. N.W. in the valley of the Airc, a Cistercian house founded in 1152 by Henry de Lacy, and now the property of the city of Leeds. The ruins, chiefly in the transitional Norman style, are perhaps more perfect than those of any other Yorkshire abbey, with the exception of Fountains, which they closely resemble, but the original rusticity of the site is now marred by industrial activity. The chief remains are the chapter house (late-Norman and E.E.), which is almost intact; the beautiful church, with its collapsed Perp. tower; and the abbot's lodging a splendid example of early 13th cent. domestic architecture. In the restored gatehouse, N. of the road, is the Abbey House Museum (adm. free, 11-4, 5, 6, or 7, Sun. 2.30-5 or 6), with historical and folk collections. — Temple Newsam (open daily, 10.30 or 11.30-6.15 or dusk, Wed, to 8 in summer; adm. 3d. in summer only, 4\frac{1}{2} m. E. of Leeds (tram 22 from Kirkgate), was the birthplace of Lord Darnley in 1545 and the original of Templestowe' in 'Ivanhoe.' The existing house, built after 1622 by Sir Arthur Ingram, ancestor of Lord Halifax, and altered in the 18th cent., was bought by Leeds in 1922. On the ground floor the Great Hall has 16-17th cent. furniture, and adjoining rooms contain lengths astimwood furniture, French and Engish lewelled snuff boxes, and Chinese carvings in semi-precious stones. Upstairs, the Gallery in the N. wing (108 ft. long) has medallion portraits of George II and his family in the ceiling and the original furniture, and the rooms in

FROM LEEDS TO DONCASTER, 28½ m. (A 639). Railway from Central Station in ½-1½ hr. viâ (10 m.) Wakefield. — Crossing Leeds Bridge we bear to the left. — 5 m. Oulton. The John o' Gount Ins, 1 m. N.W., is said to mark

the spot where the last wolf in Yorkshire was killed by John of Gaunt. the spot where the last wolf in Yorkshire was killed by John of Gaunt, — 7½ m. Methley church contains interesting tombs with recumbent efficies (15-17th cent.) of the Waterton and Savile families. — 10 m. Castleford, at the junction of the Aire and the Calder, was an important Roman station, but is now a grimy colliery and bottle-making town (43,100 inhab.). — 13½ m. Pontefract (formerly pron. 'Pomfret'; Red Lion, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; Queen's, RB. 17/6), a market-town (23,200 inhab.), has a well-known racecourse. The Norman Castle, in which Richard II (1367-1400) was either nurdered by Sir Piers Exton ('Richard II,' v. 5) or starved to death, was 'slighted' about 1649, and has little architectural value. 'Pomfret cakes' are lozeness made of liamerica. At Achieveth 21 m. S. is an important school of the Society of liquorice. At Ackworth, 2½ m. S., is an important school of the Society of Friends, founded in 1778. Ackworth Park was the residence of John Gully (1783–1863), the prize-fighter, afterwards M.P. for Pontefract. — At (20 m.) Barnadale Bar we join the Great North Road, 8½ m. N. of Doncaster (see

FROM LEEDS TO SELBY, 22 m. (A 63). Railway from City Station in c. ½ hr. (through trains to Hull). The road traverses the ancient district of Elmet, extending N.E. towards Tadcaster. In the church of (4 m.) Whitkirk John Smeaton (1724-92), the engineer, is buried; near by is Austhorpe Lodge, where he lived. — At 11½ m. we reach the Great North Road, which we follow for c. 1 m. - 15 m. Monk Fryston (Monk Fryston Hall, RB, 25/). - 22 m.

Selby, see Rtc. 59.

From Leeds to Skipton via Ilkley (Wharfedale), see Rte. 57; to Harrogate, Ripon, and Stockton, see Rte. 58; to Huddersfield and Manchester, see Rte. 52s; to Bradford, Rochdale, and Manchester, see Rte. 52s; to Fork, see Rte. 59; to Settle and Carlisle, see Rte. 53s.

The road (A 657) ascending industrial Airedale from Leeds joins the direct route from Sheffield via (37½ m.) Bradford (A 650) at Shipley (32,600 inhab.), 11 m. from Leeds, and practically continuous with Bradford. — 441 m. Saltaire is named after the river and Sir Titus Salt, the first manufacturer of alpaca fabrics, who established a model factory here (the first in Britain) in 1853. — 47 m. Bingley (21.550 inhab.: Bankfield, RB. 21/) and (51½ m.) Keighley (pron. 'Keethley'; 56,950 inhab.; Queen's, RB. 16/6) are likewise manufacturing towns. East Riddlesden Hall (N.T.: adm. 2-4, exc. Thurs., 1/), on the main road 11 m. N.E. of Keighley, is a typical 17th cent. manor house with a medieval tithe barn.

The Todmorden road (and a branch-railway to Oxenhope) runs S.W. to (32 m.) Haworth (Bronte Guest House, RB. 14/6, P. £6), a quaint village on the edge of the bleak moors, famous as the home of the Brontes. The parsonthe edge of the bleak moors, famous as the home of the Brontes. The parsonage, whither the Rev. Patrick Bronte brought his family in 1820, is now the \*BRONTE MUSRUM (11-5 or 6, Sun. 2-5; 6d.), containing Bronte MSS, and relics, including the Bonnell collection from the U.S.A. The church rebuilt in 1879-81, with the exception of the tower, contains the tomb of Charlotte Bronte (1816-55) and Emily Bronte (1818-48), and a memorial tablet and a stained-glass window put up by an American admirer. The Black Bull mwas the haunt of the unfortunate Branwell Bronte. Walks may be taken except the moors, which exercised such an influence on the sixters to the across the moors, which exercised such an influence on the sisters, to the Brontë Waterfall (2 m. W.) and Withens ('Wuthering Heights'; 3 m.); or to Ponden House (the 'Thrushcross Grange' of 'Wuthering Heights'; 2\frac{1}{2} m.), Wycoller Hall (the 'Feradean Manor' of 'Jane Eyre,' now in ruims, 6\frac{1}{2} m.), and Colne (10 m.).

56½ m. Kildwick (Kildwick Hall, RB. 23/6, P. 10 gs.) has a stone bridge dating from Edward II and a long Perp. church containing good woodwork. Charlotte Brontë was governess in 1839 at Stonegappe, the 'Gateshead Hall' of 'Jane Eyre,' c. 2 m. W. - 601 m. Skipton, see Rtc. 53B.

# 53. FROM LONDON TO CARLISLE A. Vià Preston

ROAD, 296\frac{1}{2} m. To (149\frac{1}{2} m.) Talke-o'-th'-Hill, see Rte. 41. Thence we follow the Liverpool road via (160\frac{1}{2} m.) Holmes Chapel and (168\frac{1}{2} m.) Knutsford to (180\frac{1}{2} m.) Warrington. Then A 49 leads through industrial Lancashire (Rte. 52) to (192\frac{1}{2} m.) Wigan and (209\frac{1}{2} m.) Preston. — Thence A 6: 231\frac{1}{2} m. Lancaster. — 252\frac{1}{2} m. Kendal. — 278\frac{1}{2} m. Pewrith. — 296\frac{1}{2} m. Carlisle.

RAHWAY from Euston, 299 m. in 5\frac{1}{2}-7\frac{1}{2} hrs. Principal Stations: To (158 m.)

RAILWAY from Euston, 299 m. in 53-7½ hrs. Principal Stations: To (158 m.) Crewe, see Rte. 41. — 182½ m. Warrington (Bank Quay). — 194 m. Wigan. — 209 m. Preston, junction for Blackpool (18 m.), Lytham, Fleetwood, etc. — 218½ m. Garstang. — 230 m. Lancaster (Castle), junction for Morecambe (4 m.) and Heysham (7½ m.). — 236½ m. Carnforth, junction for the Furness line (Rte. 54). — 249½ m. Oxenholme, junction for Kendal (2 m.) and Windermere (10½ m.). — 269½ m. Shap. — 281½ m. Pearith, junction for Keswick (18½ m.). — 299 m. Carlisle, — This main routs to the North, with an admirable service of express trains, is the chief approach to the Lake District (Rte. 55), forms part of the 'West Coast Route' to Scotland, and is followed as far as Lancaster by the boat-trains to Heysham.

From London to (145½ m.) Newcastle-under-Lyme and (149½ m.) Talke-o'-th'-Hill, see Rte. 41. Thence A 50 leads across the Cheshire plain viâ (168½ m.) Knutsford, crossing the Mersey to enter Lancashire at (180½ m. Warrington (Rte. 52A). A 49 then leads due N. through the industrial district of Makerfield to (192½ m.) Wigan (Rte. 52A), and on viâ (199½ m.) Charnock Richard (Bowling Green Inn) to (205½ m.) Bamber Bridge, where it joins A 6. — 209½ m. Preston, see Rte. 52B. This route, traversing Lancashire from S. to N., gives an excellent idea of the varied character of the county.

Lancashire, to which both Liverpool and Manchester belong, is one of the richest counties in England and, spart from London, it is the most populous. South Lancashire, with its commerce, its coal mines, its cotton industry, and its engineering works, is of enormous economic importance (comp. Ret. 52), but has few attractions for the pleasure-traveller. But the moors that rise towards the hills of the Pennine Range on the E. county boundary, Ribblesdale, and the valley of the Lune repay the visitor. The coast, everywhere flat, is interrupted by wide estuaries, exposing vast sandy areas at low water. The level region between the estuaries of the Wyre and the Ribble is known as the Fylde. Funness, the detached portion of Lancashire N. of Morecambe Bay, which has a noted ironfield in the S., merges on the N. into the Lake District (Rtc. 55). Lancashire has been a county palatine since 1351, but on the accession of Henry IV (1399) the palatine rights were vested in the King.

LEO EXCESSION OF HENTY IV (1399) the palatine rights were vested in the King. FROM PRESTON TO BLACKPOOL AND FLERTWOOD (Frequent service of trains either viå Poulton to Blackpool North and Fleetwood or viå Lytham and St. Anne's to Blackpool (20 m.) The broad direct road (A 583; 17 m.) runs to Blackpool viå (8½ m.) Kirkham; while A 584 diverges left after 4 m. and reaches Blackpool (20 m.) viå (12 m.) Lytham. These roads cross the Fylde (see above), and a continuous esplanade, 18 m. long, joins Blackpool with Lytham and Fleetwood.

Lytham 84 Aprais' (Cliffor Apras PB 27/6 P 15 ma Cluster's PB 17/6

Lytham St. Anne's (Clifton Arms, RB. 27/6, P. 15 gs.; Queen's, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs., at Lytham: Fairhaven, RB. 20/, P. 11 gs., at Anae's, RB. 18/6, P. 124 gs.; Grand, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; St. Anne's, RB. 18/6, P. 124 gs.; Westmorland, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; St. Anne's, RB. 18/6, P. 124 gs.; Westmorland, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; St. Anne's is a quiet residential sesside resort (30,300 inhab.) stretching along the shore from Lytham, facing S. at the mouth of the Ribble estuary, to the more open St. Anne's, with first-class golf links, looking S.W.

Blackpool (Norbreck Hydro, 400 R., with golf course, swimming pool, etc., RB. 27/6; Sesov, 250 R., RB. 25/, P. 12½ gs.; Imperial, 174 R., RB. 22/6, P. 12 gs.; Cliffs, 230 R., RB. 21/; Carlton, RB. 18/6; Revill's, RB. 18/, P. 10 gs.;

all N. Shore: County, 100 R., RB. 23/6, P. 12 gs.; Clifton, 100 R., RB. 21/6, P. 12 gs.; Palatine, RB. 21/, P. 11 gs.; these near town centre: Queen's, RB. 17/6, P. 10 gs.; S. Shore), the 'Coney Island' of England, a modern and enterprising town (147,150 inhab.), is one of the most popular/resorts in the kingdom, crowded in summer by myriads of excursionists from all parts of the industrial North and Midlands. The manifold attractions include three piers (adm. 34); the Tower (320 ft. high; adm. 4/); the Pleasurd Beach, with many side-shows, and \*Bathing Pool, both on the S. Shore; Stanley Park (nearly 300 acres), with a hosting lake, tennis courts, etc.: [our solf courses.] many side-shows, and "Bathing Pool, both on the S. Shore; Stanley Park (nearly 300 acres), with a boating lake, tennis courts, etc.; four golf courses; etc. Air Services from Squires Gate to the Isle of Man' and Jersey. Buses run along the shore S. to (5 m.) St. Anne's and (8 m.) Lytham, and tramways N. to (9 m.) Fleetwood, passing (4 m.) Thornton Cleveleys (Regal, RB. 21/P. 30/; Royal, RB. 15/P. 8½ gs.) and (5 m.) Rossall, a public school with 515 boys, founded in 1844. — Fleetwood (North Euston, RB. 21/P. 10 gs.; Mount, RB. 18/6, P. 10 gs.), a seaside resort at the mouth of the Wyre, looking N. across Morecambe Bay, is also the third largest fishing port in England (27 352 index). A necessage forcy plies across the Wyre to Kent England. (27,325 inhab.). A passenger ferry plies across the Wyre to Knott End (connected by motor-bus with Lancaster) and there are steamers daily in summer to Douglas (Rte. 56).

The direct road from Fleetwood to Preston (A 585; 224 m.) passes (6 m.)

Poulton-le-Fylde, a little market town with an old cross and stocks.

Beyond Preston the main road runs N. through pleasant country, with the Bleasdale Moors on the right, and crosses the Wyre below (219 m.) Garstang (Royal Oak, RB, 15/6.

P. 7 gs.).

2311 m. Lancaster (Royal King's Arms, RB. 19/6, P. 10 gs.; White Cross, RB. 13/6, P. 7 gs.), the county town (51,650 inhab.) of Lancashire, stands on the Lune. The Castle (adm. weekdays, 10.30-3.30 or 4; 1/), now occupied by law-courts and a prison, was founded c. 1170, burned to the ground (with the town) by Robert Bruce in 1322, and largely rebuilt in Elizabethan and later times. The turreted Gateway Tower has a gateway constructed by John of Gaunt, and the Norman keep has a turret known as 'John of Gaunt's Chair.' In the church of St. Mary (15th cent.) are carved oak \*Stalls (c. 1340; from Cockersand, see below) and much old stained glass. The Museum (adm. free, weekdays, 10-6), in the Old Town Hall, has a good collection of local antiquities; the Storey Institute, opened in 1891, includes an art gallery (key at museum).

"Old John of Gaunt, time-honoured Lancaster," son of Edward III, succeeded to the Lancaster estates in right of his wife Blanche, and was created Duke of Lancaster in 1362. This title now belongs to the Sovereign, one of whose ministers bears the title of 'Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster'. — Dr. William Whewell (1794—1866) and Sir Richard Owen (1804–92) were born and educated at Lancaster. — The Lancaster Canal (boating), which runs N. to Kendal, has a fine aqueduct, by Rennie, crossing the Lune.

A 589 runs W. from Lancaster to (34 m.) Morecambe, (54 m.) Heysham, and (74 m.) Heysham Harbour. The Belfast boat-trains run through on to the quay at Heysham and do not call at lancaster. — Morecambe (Midland

and (7½ m.) Heysham Harbour. The Belfast boat-trains run through on the quay at Heysham, and do not call at Lancaster. — Morecambe (Midland, RB. 27/6, P. 14½ ga.; Grasvenor, RB. 23/6, P. 11 gs.; Grand, RB. 22/6, P. 10 gs.; Elms, at Bare, 1 m. N.E., RB. 19/, P. 10 gs.), named after its bay, a seaside resort (37,000 inhab., with Heysham), more select than Blackpool, has a wide sandy beach, a good golf course, and two piers. A coast road connects it with the main road (A 6) at Bolton-le-Sands, 3½ m. N.E. — Heysham (pron. 'He-sham') is the starting point of the night mail-steamers to Belfast (123 m.). The old willage has a 12-14th cent, church. In the churchyard is a 'hogs-backed' severestone with Viking sculptures; and on the promontory above size. backed' gravestone with Viking scriptures; and on the promontory above are remains of a Saxon chapel to St. Patrick, with rock-hewn tombs,

About 6½ m. S.W. of Lancaster, reached by taking A 588 S. viâ (4 m. Conder Green (Stork Inn) to (3 m.) Thurnham Hall and there following the lane to the right, are the beautiful chapter house (13th cent.) and other remains of Co. kersand Abbey (key at Thurnham Hall). Glasson Dock (Caribou, RB. 12/6, P. 7 gs.) is on the tidal Lune, 2 m. W. of Conder Green.

RB. 12/6, P. 1 (gs.) is on the than Lune, 3 ml. w. of Conner Creen.

FROM LANCASTER TO KIRKEY LONSDALE, 16½ m. (A 683; B 6254 is an alternative on the N. bank of the Lune). 2½ m. Halton (N. bank) preserves in its churchyard a \*Cross (carly 11th cent.) depicting episodes from the saga of Sigurd the Volsung. — Beyond (5 m.) Caton (Scarthwaite, unlic., RB. 15/6, P. 7½ gs.) we approach the Crook of Lune, the loveliest part of the green valley of Lonsdale, immortalised by Turner. — 9 m. Hornby (Castle, RB. 17/) has a noble castle-keep and a church with a curious octagonal tower, both built by Sir Edward Stanley (d. 1523). — 13 m. Tunstall, and (16½ m.) Kirkby Lonsdale, see Rte. 53s.

From Lancaster à fine moorland road leads S.E. to the Yorkshire border

From Lancaster å fine moorland road leads S.E. to the Yorkshire border at (12 m.) the \*Trough of Bowland (1000 ft.), the pass between the Bleasdale Moors (r.) and the Forest of Bowland, and thence into the Hodder valley at (15 m.) Dunsop Bridge (to Whalley or Clitheroe, see Rte. 52c). — Farther on is (20 m.) Slaldburn, a remote village with a Youth Hostel, and a Jacobean screen in its church. Thence roads lead either E. to (29 m.) Globurn (Rte.

52c) or N.E. (B 6478) to (30 m.) Long Preston (Rte. 53B).

234½ m. Slyne (Cross Keys, RB. 15/, P. 8 gs.). Hest Bank, ½ m. W., is the S. end of the 'road' across the sands of Morecambe Bay (see p. 430). — From (235½ m.) Bolton-le-Sands (Royal, RB. 15/, P. 8 gs.) we enjoy a good view of the bay on our left. — 238 m. Carnforth (Royal Station, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; Carnforth, RB. 14/6, P. 7 gs.) is the junction of the railway to Barrow, Lake Side (Windermere), Coniston, and Whitehaven (see Rte. 54), and of a line to Clapham (Rte. 53B), Hellifield, and Leeds viä (9½ m.) Wennington.

A road runs N.W. to (1½ m.) Warton (Grange, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.), where the church has the Washington arms on its tower, (4½ m.) Silverdale (Hotel, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.), where Mrs. Gaskell did some of her best work, and (8 m.) Araside (Inglemere, RB. 22/6, P. 8½ gs.; Crown, RB. 16/, P. 7½ gs.), a quiet resort on the sandy estuary of the Kent. Arnside Knott (N.T.), 1 m. S., affords good views of Morecambe Bay and the Lake mountains. — Borwick Hall, 3 m. N.W. of Carnforth, dates mainly from the 17th century.

Before reaching (245½ m.) Milnthorpe (Bull's Head, RB. 16/6, P. 7½ gs.; Cross Keys, RB. 15/6, P. 5½ gs.) we enter Westmorland.

Here the railway begins an ascent of 24 m. to Shap Summit (1000 ft.), climbing for the first 13 m. almost without a break (average gradient 1 in 130); thence the line descends practically all the way to Carlisle, falling 850 ft. in 31 m.

Westmerland is one of the most mountainous counties in England. Its N.W. portion falls within the beautiful region known as the *Lake District* (Rte. 55), while on the E. and N.E. it is occupied by part of the Pennine Chain. Between these mountain masses lies the beautiful vale of the Eden. Farther S. mountains give place to undulating hills.

247½ m. Levens Bridge, on the Kent, adjoins Levens Hall, and farther on (1.) is Sizergh Castle (see below). — 252½ m. Kendal (Woolpack, RB. 19/, P. 10 gs.; Kendal, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; County, RB. 20/, P. 14 gs.; Heaves, unlic., RB. 19/6, P. 10 gs.), the largest town (18,550 inhab.) in Westmorland, still continues the manufacture of woollen goods said to have been established here by Flemings about 1330, though the serge

known as 'Kendal Green' is no longer made. It is likewise noted for snuff. A curious feature of the town is the number of narrow 'yards,' or alleys. The interesting double-aisled Church is chiefly of the 13-15th centuries. Oueen Catherine Parr (1512-48) was born in the ruined Castle on the hill to the E... and her prayer-book is preserved in the Town Hall. Scout Scar (713 ft.), beyond the old racecourse to the S.W., commands a view of the Lake District and of the Yorkshire hills.

Sizergh Castle (N.T.; adm. Apr.—Sept., Thurs., 2-6; 2/6), 3½ m. S. of Kendal, is a 14th cent. pele-tower (in excellent condition) with later additions, including a Tudor hall (much altered), and the 'Queen's Room,' said to have been occupied by Catherine Parr after the death of Henry VIII. Sizergh has been the home of the Stricklands for 700 years. A direct ancestor of George Washington married Joan Strickland of Sizergh c. 1292.—Levens Hall, 1½ m.

Washington married Joan Strickland of Sizergh c. 1292.—Levens Hall, 1½ m. farther, an Elizabethan house famous for its topiary gardens, is, with the surrounding dales; the scene of Mrs Humphry Ward's 'Helbeck of Bannisdale.' Adm. June-Sept., Thurs., 2-5 (2/6; gardens, each weekday, 1/). The road from Kendal to (8½ m.) Windermere (Rie. 55c) keeps parallel to the railway (coming from Oxenholme), against the building of which in 1847 Wordsworth protested in a vigorous sonnet. — A pleasant alternative route (hilly) runs due E. to (3 m.) Underbarrow, then descends to the Lyth valley at (5½ m.) Crosthwalte (Lyth Valley, RB. 17/6), where it joins A 5074 coming from I seven Bridge — 10 m. Rowers.

coming from Levens Bridge. — 10 m. Bowness. Italierton, see Rte. 63a; to From Kendal to Sedbergh, Hawes, and Northellerton, see Rte. 63a; to Ingleton, Skipton, Leeds, etc., see Rte. 53s; to Brough (Teesdale), see Rte. 63c.

Beyond Kendal A 6 begins the long climb up Shap Fells (1 in 11 to 20), reaching (263 m.) the summit at 1304 ft. (\*View of the Pennines from Cross Fell, N., to the Howgill Fells). — 2654 m. Shap Wells (1 m. E.; Hotel, RB. 27/, P. 10 gs.). — 269 m. Shap

(Greyhound, RB, 18/6) is a quarrying village.

Keld Chapel (N.T.), in the Lowther valley 1 m. S.W., is a small 16th cent. monastic building (key at cottage opposite), and 1 m. downstream are the scanty remains of the 12th cent. Shap Abbey. A fine road leads from Shap scamp remains of the lain cent. Snap Avoey. A fine road leads from Shap to (10 m.) Pooley Bridge vis (34 m.) Bampton Grange (Crown & Mitter, RB. 12/6, P. 8 gs.), 2 m. from Hawes Water, and the charming village of (7 m.) Askham (Queen's Head, RB. 13/6, P. 7 gs.). From Askham a public road crosses Lowther Park (see below) to the main road. — About 5 m. E. of Shap is Meaburn Hall, a pele-tower manor, the home of Miss Lowther (afterwards Duchess of Bolton), the betrothed of General Wolfe.

As we descend from Shap there are views (1.) of the High Street range and, later, of Saddleback. - Skirting the park (see above) of Lowther Castle now a dismantled shell, the road enters Cumberland at (277½ m.) Eamont Bridge (Crown, RB. 17/, P. 9 gs.).

Cumberland, the N.W. extremity of England, is famous chiefly as embracing a large part of the beautiful *Lake District*, described at length in Rte. 55. In the neighbourhood of Whitehaven and Workington is a coal and iron district, with mines running out under the sea. Farther N. lie Carlisle and the Border lands, the home of so much romance. The W. end of the Roman Wall crosses this county.

2781 m. Penrith (George, RB. 22/6-30/; Crown, RB. 19/-25/, P. 10-12 gs.; Carlton, unlic., RB. 16/6), an old market town (10,500 inhab.), has a ruined Castle (temp. Edward IV). The Gioucester Arms Inn, formerly Dockray Hall. contains a room in which Richard III slept and some old oaken wainscoting. and in the Two Lions Inn (once the town house of the Lowthers) is an interesting plaster ceiling. Penrith Beacon (937 ft.), N.E. of the town, commands a fine view of the Lakeland fells.

Of the town, Commands a line view of the Laketand lens, Brougham Castle (pron. 'Broom'; adm. daily, Sun. from 2; 6d.), 1\frac{1}{2} m. S.E. (motor-bus), with the ruins of a keep of c. 1170 and other later buildings, occupies the site of the Roman station of Brocarum. — Edenhall (3\frac{1}{2} m. N.E.; Hotel, RB. 19/6, P. 10 gs.), the seat of the family of Musgrave for nearly Sol years until 1920, was demolished in 1935. The old glass goblet whose legend has been made familiar by Longfellow's translation of Uhland's ballad on 'The Luck of Eden Hall,' was removed to the Bank of England.

'The Luck of Eden Hall,' was removed to the Bank of England.
FROM PENRITH TO KESWICK, 18 m. (A 594). Railway in \(\frac{1}{2}\) hr., going on to
Cockermouth. — 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) m. Greystoke has a rebuilt castle. — At (9 m.) Troutbeck
(Hotel) a road to Matterdale and Ullswater (Rte. 55a) bears to the left. —
13\(\frac{1}{2}\) m. Threskeld is the starting-point of the usual ascent of Saddleback, which
rises to the N. (Rte. 55b). In the churchyard is a curious memorial to over
forty "noted veterans of the chase," all natives of Threskeld parish. To the
left opens the Vale of St. John. — Beyond (15\(\frac{1}{2}\) m.) the Naddle Beck a lane
on the left leads to the Castlering Stone Circle (Rte. 55b). The scenery increases
in grandless as we descend the wooded valley of the Grets. — 18 m. Kewick in grandeur as we descend the wooded valley of the Greta. - 18 m. Keswick.

From Penrith to Patterdale (Uliswater), see Rtc. 55A.

The direct road from Penrith to (2961 m.) Carlisle is uninteresting. Our route, more attractive, follows A 686 N.E. passing near Edenhall (see above) and crossing the Eden at (5 m.) Langwathby, where we turn left. (The main road goes on over Hartside Cross, Rte. 64A, to Alston, 141 m. N.E.) — Less than a mile beyond (63 m.) Little Salkeld are the monolith and stone circle known as Long Meg and Her Daughters (64 stones. 27 of which are still upright). - 11 m. Kirkoswald (Bracken Bank, unlic., near Lazonby, 1 m. S.W. across the Eden, RB. 18/6, P. from 5 gs., with special facilities for shooting and fishing). beautifully situated on the Eden, has scanty remains of a castle. - 15½ m. Armathwaite (Red Lion, RB. 16/6, P. 8½ gs.) has a fine old bridge, where we cross the river. — 26½ m. Carlisle, see Rte. 64.

# B. Viâ Leeds and Skipton

ROAD, 309 m. To (161 m.) Sheffield and (193\frac{1}{2}\text{ m.}) Leeds, see Rtes. 46, 52n. Thence to (210\frac{1}{4}\text{ m.}) Ikley, see Rte. 57. We follow A 65: 219\frac{1}{4}\text{ m.} Skipton. — 234\frac{1}{4}\text{ m.} Settle. — 245 m. Ingleton. — 265 m. Kendal, and thence to Cartisle, see Rte. 53a. — The industrial district may be avoided by following the Great North Road (A 1) to (191\frac{1}{4}\text{ m.}) Bramham, and turning left on to A 659 at the cross-roads 2 m. N. Thence it is 19\frac{1}{4}\text{ m. to likley.}

RAILWAY from St. Pancras, 310\frac{1}{4}\text{ m. in 7-7\frac{1}{4}\text{ hrs.}} to Leeds in 3\frac{1}{4}\text{ hrs.}

Leeds is reached also from King's Cross via Doncaster (Rte. 49) and Wakefield in 3\frac{1}{4}\text{ hrs.} Principal Stations: to (15\frac{1}{4}\text{ m.}) Sheffield, see Rte. 46; thence to (197\frac{1}{4}\text{ m.}) Leeds, see Rte. 52s. — 208\frac{1}{4}\text{ m. Shipley.} — 21\frac{1}{4}\text{ m.} Kingley. — 223\frac{1}{4}\text{ m. Kingley.} — 21\frac{1}{4}\text{ m. Mangley.} — 21\frac{1}{4}\text{ m. Kingley.} — 21\frac{1}{4}\text{ m. Gardale, junction for Clitheroe and Blackburn, for Clapham and Lancaster, and for Hawes (5\frac{1}{4}\text{ m.}). — 269\text{ m. Kirkby Stephen.} — 279\frac{1}{4}\text{ m. Appleby.} — 295\text{ m. Lazonby & Kirkoswald.} — 310\frac{1}{4}\text{ m. Carlisle.}

From London to Leeds see Rtes. 46, 52\text{ Thence via Orleans.}

From London to Leeds, see Rtes. 46, 52H. Thence vià Otlev and Ilkley to (2131 m.) Addingham, see Rte. 57. At Addingham A 65 ascends N.W. out of Wharfedale, and crosses the water-

shed into Airedale.

219½ m. Skipton (Midland, at the station, RB. 17/6, P. 9/gs.: Devonshire, RB. 15/, P. 7 gs.; Unicorn, RB. 16/6), a fine old market town (13,200 inhab.) with a wide main street, is the capital of the limestone district of CRAVEN, which extends from the sources of the Wharfe and the Ribble to the borders of Lancashire and contains some of the wildest and most picturesque scenery in Yorkshire. From the 12th to the 15th cent. most of it was divided between the two great houses of Percy and Clifford. Skipton Castle, the ancient home of the Cliffords, afterwards Earls of Cumberland, consists of an older part (open weekdays 10-12 and, incl. Sun., 2-4.15; 2/) dating from the reign of Edward II but much altered by Lady Anne Clifford in 1658, and a Tudor portion built by the first earl. Over the gate is a 'lettered' balustrade with the Clifford motto 'Désormais.'
The parish church contains Clifford tombs and an oaken screen from Bolton Abbey. The Craven Museum, in the public library. illustrates local history and resources (adm. weekdays, except Tues., 2-5, Sat. 10.30 or 1.30-4.30).

From Skipton to Colne, Burnley, etc., see Rte. 52D; to Malham and

Wharfedale, see Rte. 57.

At (224 m.) Gargrave, where the Malham road (see Rte. 57) bears right, we leave Airedale, and soon cross the 'backbone of England' into Ribblesdale. — 2291 m. Hellifield (Black Horse) is the junction of the road and railway to Clitheroe, etc. (Rte. 52c), and at (231½ m.) Long Preston (Maypole, RB. 12/6, P. 7 gs.) begins the Bowland route to Slaidburn and Lancaster (see Rte. 53A). — 234½ m. Settle (Falcon, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; Ashfield, RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.; Golden Lion, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.), a quaint little town possessing a market charter 700 years old, is an excellent centre for exploring the wild surrounding country. and here (at Townhead) is a Museum illustrating the geology and history of the Craven caves. The 17th cent. 'Folly Hall' contains a fine staircase. Benjamin Waugh (1839-1908), founder of the N.S.P.C.C., was born at Settle. About \(\frac{1}{2}\) m. W., on the opposite bank of the Ribble, is Giggleswick (Hart's Head, RB. 15/6, P. 8 gs.), with a public school founded in 1512, the chapel of which is the masterpiece of Sir Thomas Jackson (1901). About 1 m. N.W., under Giggleswick Scar. is the Ebbing & Flowing Well, celebrated in Drayton's 'Poly-Olbion.'

FROM SETTLE TO HAWES, 22½ m. This narrow moorland road, following the main railway line (here protected by snow-acreens), crosses the wildest corner of Yorkshire. — 2½ m. Stainforth, with an old single-arch bridge (N.T.) over the Ribble. — 5½ m. Horton-in-Ribblesdale (Helwith Bridge, RB. 13/6, P. 7 gs.) lies at the foot of Pennyhent (2273 ft.), on the W. side of which is the deepest pot-hole in England (c. 325 ft.), discovered in 1949. On the left are Ingleborough (2373 ft.) and, farther on, Whernside (2419 ft.). — 12 m. Ribblesdad is 2 m. NB. of Weathercote Cave (see below). The railway crosses Batty Moss by a great viaduct, but we turn to the right, leaving on the left before (16 m.) Newby Head Inn the road to Dentdale and Sedbergin (Rts. 63A), and then descending Widdale. — 22½ m. Hawes, see Rts. 63A.

241 m. Clapham (New Inn, RB. 15/, P. 8 gs.), at the S. foot of Ingleborough, is a good starting-point for numerous fine excursions in this attractive limestone district. About 11 m. N. of the village is \*Ingleborough Cave (normally open on Sat. afternoon, Sun. and public holidays; 1/), a series of chambers and passages 800 yards in length, filled with glittering stalactites and stalagmites.

Farther up the hillside is (1 m.) the mouth of Gaping Gill, a vast cavern 400 ft. deep, into which a beck flings itself. Thence it is an easy ascent of 1½ m. to the top of Ingleborough (2373 ft.; View), the most striking though not the highest of the Yorkshire hills. On the level summit are indications of an ancient hill-fort, enclosed by a wall. The descent may be made N. to (2 m.) Chapel-le-Dale or S.W. to (3 m.) Ingleton (see below).

245 m. Ingleton (Bridge, RB. 16/, P. 8 gs.; Ingleborough, RB. 13/6, P. 7 gs.), to the right, is situated at the junction of two streams, the Ingleton Glens (adm. 6d.), on each of which, 1-11 m. from the village, are picturesque falls.

From the village, are picturesque iails.

From the right-hand glen the excursion may be continued to (2 m. from Ingleton) \*White Scar Caves (adm. 9.30-8 or dusk; 1/3), discovered in 1923, a fine series of caverns on the other side of the Hawes road. Thence we may go on to Chapel-le-Dale (4 m. from Ingleton; Hill Inn, RB. 15/6, P. 27/6), with the birthplace of Daniel Dove (in Southey's commonplace book 'The Doctor'; "about a bow-shot" E. of the church), and \*Weathercote Cave (adm. free; collection made for charity), a rocky chasm with an imposing waterfall. Yordas Cave in Kingsdale, 44 m. N. of Ingleton, is another fine limestone causer rich in stalactites (adm. free; light required). limestone cavern, rich in stalactites (adm. free; light required).

We cross a strip of Lancashire and then enter Westmorland beyond (250½ m.) Kirkby Lonsdale station (see below). The new road crosses the Lune just below the old Devil's Bridge. probably of 15th cent. foundation. — 252 m. Kirkby Lonsdale (r.; Royal, RB. 18/, P. 8-11 gs.; Green Dragon, RB. 15/, P. 8 gs.), finely situated and commanding beautiful views, is the 'Lowton' of 'Jane Evre.'

About 21 m. S.E., near the station (no trains), is Cowan Bridge, where in 1824-5 Charlotte Bronte was a pupil in the Clergy Daughters' School, described in 'Jane Eyre' under the name of 'Lowood.' Part of the old school scribed in Jane Eyre under the name of 'Lowood.' Part of the old school (tablet) remains N. of the bridge over the Leck; but in 1833 the institution was removed to Casterton (1 m. N.E. of Kirkby Lonsdale), the Old Hall at which was the former residence of the Rev. Wm. Carus-Wilson (the 'Mr. Brockleburst' of the story). From Cowan Bridge "an exposed and hilly road" leads S.W. to (2½ m.) Tunstall ('Brocklebridge' in the novel), 3½ m. due S. of Kirkby Lonsdale, with the church attended by the pupils of the school. Thence to Lancaster, see Rite. 53A.

A fine road (A 652) seconds Longdale at (103 m.) Salbarat (1946-62).

A fine road (A 683) ascends Lonsdale to (102 m.) Sedbergh (Rtc. 63A). 265 m. Kendal, and thence to (309 m.) Carlisle, see Rtc. 53A.

### 54. FURNESS AND THE CUMBRIAN COAST

ROAD FROM KENDAL TO WHITEHAVEN, 80 m. A 6 to (5 m.) Levens Bridge then A 590 via Lindale (for Grange and Cartmel) and Newby Bridge (Windermere) to (30½ m.) Dalton, for Barrow-in-Furness, 13½ m. S. From Dalton A 595 circumvents the Duddon estuary and then follows the coastal plain northward to (80 m.) Whitehaven.

RAILWARD TROM CARNFORTH TO WHITEHAVEN, 74½ m. in 3-3½ hra.; through carriages to Barrow and Whitehaven from London, Manchester, Liverpool, etc., in summer. Principal Stations: Carnforth, see Rte. 53a. — 5½ m. Arnside. — 9 m. Granga. — 13½ m. Cark & Carnel. — 18½ m. Ulwarson

junction (in summer) for Lake Side (Windermere, 91 m.). - 231 m. Dakon (for Furness Abbey). — 28½ m. Barrow. — 40 m. Foxfield, junction for Coniston (9½ m.). — 44½ m. Millom. — 57½ m. Ravenglass (for Eskdale). — 61½ m. Seascale. — 69½ m. St. Bees. — 74½ m. Whitehaven (Bransty).

Kendal, and thence to (5 m.) Levens Bridge, where we turn right (W.), see Rte. 53A. — A 590 crosses the Winster and enters Lancashire (Furness) just before (111 m.) Lindale (Lindale Inn) - B 5277 on the left leads in 2 m. to Grange-over-Sands (Grand, RB. 19/-28/, P. 10-13 gs.; Grange, RB. 22/6-27/6, P. 10 gs.; Graythwaite Manor, RB. 25/-30/, P. 10 gs.; Netherwood, RB. 18/6, P. 10 gs.), an attractive seaside and golfing resort (3100 inhab.) on Morecambe Bay.

At Cartmel (King's Arms, RB. 15/, P. 7½ gs.), 2½ m. W. of Grange, is an interesting 12th cent. \*PRIORY CHURCH, with good sedilia, a fine Perp. E.

interesting 12th cent. \*PRIORY CHURCH, with good sedilia, a fine Perp. E. window, and oaken stalls of the 15th cent., beneath an exquisite canopied screen of the 17th. The tomb of Sir J. Harrington (?) dates from c. 1380. In the vestry is a curious umbrella, upwards of 200 years old. In the N. aisle is a memorial (by Woolner) to Lord Frederick Cavendish (p. 468). The Priory Gatehouse (N.T.; adm. weekdays, 3d.) dates from the 14th century. At Cark Hall (1597), 2 m. S.W. of Cartmel and 3½ m. W. of Grange, George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, spent a night on his way to Lancaster Gaol (1663). Holker Hall (adm. daily exc. Fri., 10.30-6, Apr.—Sept.; 2/6), a seat of the Cavendish family, ½ m. N.W. of Cark, is a Victorian house with paintings by Claude, Van Dyck, Reynolds, etc. — Between Grange and Cark is Kent's Bank, the N. end of a 'roadway,' once used by coaches, across the sands of Morecambe Bay to (9 m.) Hest Bank (p. 425). It is now regularly used by walkers, who should apply to the guide, Mr. Burrow, Carter House Kent's Bank.

From Lindale the main road runs N.W. to the Leven valley at (17 m.) Newby Bridge (hotels, see p. 449), 1 m. from the foot of Windermere (Rte. 55c). It then descends the river, crossing it before (19 m.) Haverthwaite (Anglers' Arms, Dickson's Arms Inns), and joins the road from Coniston (Rte. 55c) at (22 m.) Greenodd, which commands a view up the Crake valley of the Coniston Old Man group of fells. — 23½ m. Arrad Foot (Armadale, unlic., RB. 15/, P. 7½ gs.). —  $25\frac{1}{2}$  m. Ulverston (10,100 inhab.; Sun, RB. 17/, P.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ gs.; Golf, RB. 15/6), a market town with a big fair on the Thurs. after Martinmas, was the later home of George Fox (1624-91). About 1 m. S. is Swarthmoor Hall, a quaint old manor house, which was the residence of Judge Fell, whose widow Fox married. Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania takes its name from this house. On a hill above Ulverston is a memorial to Sir John Barrow (1764-1848), who was born at Dragley Beck, ½ m. S.E. A pleasant coast road (A 5087) runs S. to Piel (13 m.; see below) via Aldingham (7 m.), with an ancient church.—At (301 m.) Dalton (Wellington), where George Romney ('pictor celeberrimus'; 1734-1802) was born and is buried, the Whitehaven road (A 595) turns right (N.).

A 590 goes on S. to (3½ m.) Barrow-in-Furness. In 1½ m. a lane on the left descends to the important red sandstone ruins of \*Furness Abbey (adm. faily, 8tm. from 2; 1/), in the 'Vale of Deadly Nightshade.' Founded in 1127 by Stephen (afterwards King) for Banedictines from Savigny in Normandy, who c. 1148 adopted the Cistercian rule, the abbey soon attained a wealth and

importance little inferior to Fountains, and its abbot enjoyed feudal powers importance little inferior to Fountains, and its abbot enjoyed feudal powers over the whole district of Furness. The cloister arches are Trans. Norman; the beautiful chapter house is E.E.; the transepts are in part Trans. Norman, in part Decorated; the W. tower and the presbytery (with its fine sedilia) are Perpendicular. The two efficies of Norman knights in armour (12th cent.) in the Infirmary Chapel (on the extreme S.) are the oldest in England.

Barrow-in-Furness (Victoria Park, off the Dalton road, RB. 244, P. 12 gs.; White House, RB. 20, P. 10 gs.; Imperial, RB. 19/6-24/, P. 11 gs.) an important industrial town (67,450 inhab.), has large docks, shipbuilding yards, and iron, steel, and armament works (Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd.). During the First World War Barrow nearly doubled in size. A bridge near the docks leads to Vickerstown. a workmen's residential suburb, situated on the long

rifst woria war Barrow nearly doubled in size. A bridge near the docks leads to Vickerstown, a workmen's residential suburb, situated on the long Walney Island, which shelters the harbour and provides a recreation ground (golf course, etc.).—At High Cocken, 1½ m. N., is the house in which the youthful George Romney (see above) lived for upwards of ten years.—To the S.E., reached by A 5087, are (3½ m.) Rampside (Clarke's Arms, RB. 14/6, P. 7 gs.) and (4 m.) Piel, off which is Piel Island with the ruins of the castle (1327) where Lambert Simnel held a brief court in 1487.

From Dalton A 595 runs N. and makes a wide loop round the Duddon Sands, the estuary of the Duddon, - Beyond (40½ m.) Broughton-in-Furness (Old King's Head; High Cross. m. W., RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.), where the Coniston road (Rte. 55c) bears to the right, we cross the Duddon and enter Cumberland. — 47½ m. Millom, with iron mines, has a 14th cent. castle and an interesting church. The road sweeps round the W. base of Black Combe (1969 ft.) and runs parallel to the sandy coast, crossing the Esk just below (59\frac{1}{2} m.) Muncaster Castle, the seat of the Penningtons, with the 'Luck of Muncaster' (an enamelled glass bowl; comp. p. 427). The terrace, open to visitors on Wed., Sat., and BH. (1-5; 2/), commands perhaps the finest \*View in Cumberland (Eskdale, etc.). — About 11 m. farther on is Ravenglass (Pennington Arms), at the junction of the Esk, the Mite, and the Irt, with some remains of a Roman fort.

Near Ravenglass is a large Gullery (best visited by boat), where many thousands of terns and black-headed gulls breed.— In summer a miniature railway (15-in. gauge) ascends the Mite and then the Esk to (5 m.) Eskdale Green and (7 m.) Dalegarth, for upper Eskdale (see Rte. 55b).

Crossing the Mite and then the Irt we reach (65½ m.) Holmrook (Lutwidge Arms, RB. 16/6, P. 7½ gs.), 1½ m. E. of which is

Irton, which has a fine churchyard cross (9th cent.).
To the left is the road to (3th m.) Seascale (Scawfell, RB. 18/, P. 8 gs.), a thriving seaside and golfing resort, and a good starting-point for motorists for the western Lake District. — Motor-buses to Gosforth and Whitehaven, and to Ravenglass and Millom.

68 m. Gosforth, with the interesting \*'Viking Cross,' 141 ft. high, in the churchyard, showing a singular mixture of Norse saga and Christian lore in its decoration (10-11th cent.). - About 1 m. E. of (701 m.) Calder Bridge (Stanley Arms) is Calder Abbey, an attractively situated Cistercian ruin of the 12th cent. (adm. Fri. 10-4; 6d.), and at Calder Hall. 2 m. S., is a large atomic energy plant producing plutonium. — 74 m. Externont is a dull town with a ruined castle (comp. Wordsworth's 'Horn of Egremont Castle'), 8 m. from Ennerdale.
To the left is the road for (2½ m.) St. Bees (Abbots Court, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.),

named from St. Bega, a 7th cent. Irish maiden. It has an interesting collegiate church (c. 1170) and a boys' school, founded by Abp. Grindal in 1583. St. Bees Head, to the N.W., attains a height of 466 ft.

To the right farther on is a road (A 5086) to Cockermouth (16 m.; see

below), viå Cleator Moor (p. 457).

80 m. Whitehaven (Globe, Waverley, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.), a seaport (24,600 inhab.), is surrounded by coal mines, some of which extend under the sea. Paul Jones, who served his apprenticeship on a Whitehaven vessel, made an abortive raid on it in 1778, and its bombardment by a German submarine in 1915 was equally futile.

FROM WINTEHAVEN TO KESWICK, 26½ m. Railway in 14–2 hrs. We follow A 595 N.E. through (4 m.) Distington, beyond which we emerge from the colliery district and reach the Derwent valley. — 13½ m. Cockermouth (Globe, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; Lakes, RB. 16/6, P. 7½ gs.) is a little town (5250 inhab.) at the junction of the Cocker and the Derwent. William Wordsworth was born here in 1770 and his sister Dorothy in 1771; their father is buried in the church. Wordsworth's Birthplace (N.T.; adm. Mon. and Sat., 2–5, or on application; 1/), built in 1745, in the main street, has its original staircase and fireplaces. The Castle was dismantled by the Roundheads in 1648. Fletcher Christian, the Bounty' mutineer, was born in 1764 at Moorland Close, ½ m. S. Eaglesfield, 2½ m. S.W., was the birthplace of John Dalton (1766–1844), chemist and physicist, and of Robert de Eglesfield (d. 1349), chaplain to Queen Philippa of Hainault and founder of Queen's College, Oxford. Bridekirk church, 2 m. N., has 11th cent. doorways, and a \*Font of c. 1140, a remarkable example of North English sculpture introducing Norse motifs, signed by the artist in Runic letters. — MOTOR-Buses run from Cockermouth to Loweswater, and to Buttermer and Galesgarth (foot of Honister Pass).

signed by the artist in Runic letters. — Morora-Buses run from Cockermouth to Loweswater, and to Buttermere and Gatesgarth (foot of Honister Pass). From Cockermouth the main road (A 594) goes on to Keswick viå Bassenthwaite Lake; an alternative, and finer, route (B 5292) runs S.E. up the Vale of Lorton and over Whinlatter Pass (comp. Rte. 55B). — From Cocker-

mouth to (26 m.) Carlisle, see p. 531.

FROM WHITEHAVEN TO CARLISLE VIÂ MARYPORT, 42 m. Railway, 40½ m. in 1½-1½ hr. Beyond (4 m.) Distington (see above) we bear left on A 596.

— 8 m. Workington (Central, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.; Green Dragon, RB. 16/6, P. 8½ gs.) is a seaport (28,900 inhab.) at the mouth of the Derwent, with salmonfisheries and steelworks. Mary, Queen of Scots, landed here on her flight to England after the battle of Langside (1568), and was escorted hence to Bolton Castle. — 14½ m. Maryport (Golden Lion, RB. 16/6, P. 7g.) is a decayed coal and iron port (12,250 inhab.). A road (B 5300) goes on hence along the coast to Silloth (13 m.; see Rte. 64) vià Allonby (5 m.; Solway, unlic., RB. 15/6, P. 7 gs.), a quaint fishing village. The Carlisle road turns inland. — 30½ m. Wigton (Kildare, RB. 16/6), is an old market town with manufactories of tweed. About 7 m. S.E. is Caldbeck, in the churchyard of which is the grave of John Peel (d. 1854), the fox-hunter, whose home was close by. The famous song in his honour was composed by J. W. Graves in 1828. — 42 m. Carlisle, see Rte. 64.

## 55. THE LAKE DISTRICT

The \*\*English Lake District, popularly so called, is a tract about 35 miles square, occupying a great portion of Cumberland and Westmorland, with a small bit of Lancashte on the S. Nowhere else in England is such a wealth and diversity of natural beauty concentrated in so limited an area; and the comparatively small size of its lakes and mountains is no index to the wildness and even grandeur attained at places by its scenery. Windermere, the largest of the lakes, is but 10½ m. long; Soafell Pike, the loftiest summit, is only 3210 ft. high. The vast forests that once covered a great part of the district lave largely disappeared, but reafforestation has been started in Eskdale, the Duddon Veiley, Ennerdale, and elsewhere. The botanist and geologist will find the district a happy hunting-ground. Traces of Norwegian and

Danish influence (dating from the 7th and 8th centuries) still linger in the place-names and in the dialect and customs of the dales.

The comparative lack of historical interest in the district is compensated by a wealth of poetical and literary association. It was the spiritual home of the 'Lake School'—Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, and their literary associates. Gray, Wordsworth, and Harriet Martineau are among the who have written accounts of the Lake District, which has inspired many volumes, down to the works of Canon Rawnsley (1851–1920), and the 'Herries' saga of Sir Hugh Walpole (1884-1941). See also 'Lake District History' and 'The Lake Counties' by W. G. Collingwood. A large and increasing number of the most beautiful sites and those most in danger of disfigurement have been acquired for preservation by the National Trust.

Plan of Tour. The usual approaches to the Lake District are indicated at the beginning of the sections into which our description is divided. The great majority of visitors begin with Windermere, thus progressing from the quieter to the wilder scenery. In summer the Lake District is invaded by Motor Coaches from nearly every large town within a radius of 100 m.; while numerous Circular Tours by coach are arranged from centres within the district. ONE DAY in the Lake District may be well devoted to one of the whole-day tours (the Wastwater Round or Ullswater Round), or to the Buttermere Round from Keswick described on p. 442, which reveals some of the most exquisite scenery. The Tour of the Langdales from Ambleside ranks with this. For a visit of Two Days the most serious rivals to the trips just mentioned are the Ambleside and Coniston Round and the Uliswater Trip from Pooley Bridge to Patterdale, continued over the Kirkstone Pass to Windermere, and the drive from Windermere to Keswick through the Wordsworth country. No thorough exploration of the Lake District, however, can be made except on foot, and the following WEEK'S WALKING TOUR should be well within the compass of the average pedestrian. 1st Day. From Penrith to (6 m.) Pooley Bridge, and steamer thence up Ullswater to Patterdale (8 m.). to (6 m.) Pooley Bridge, and steamer thence up Ullswater to Patterdale (8 m.), with a visit (by motor-bus) to Aira Force (3 m.). — 2nd Day. From Patterdale to Thirlspot, over the top of Helvellyn, 3½-4½ hrs.; thence to (5½ m.) Keswick, perhaps by bus. — 3rd Day. From Keswick to Buttermere vià Borrowalde and Honister Hause, 14 m. — 4th Day. From Buttermere vià Gatesgarth to Scarf Gap, and thence across Upper Ennerdale to the Black Sall Pass and Wasdale Head (4-4½ hrs.); or vià Scale Force and the High Stile ridge to Scarf Gap, and thence as above (8-10 hrs. in all). — 5th Day. From Wasdale Head to Dungeon Gill vià Esk Hause, 3-4 hrs. (with the ascent of Scafell Pike, 2 hrs. more). — 6th Day. From Dungeon Gill to Windermere vià Grasmere and Ambleside, 16 m. (last part by steamer, if desired). Those who wish to get back to Penrith will be repaid by the walk over the Klystone Pass to Patterdale (9 m. from Ambleside). over the Kirkstone Pass to Patterdale (9 m. from Ambleside).

Motoring and Cycling. The chief roads in the Lake District, though rather twisty, have good surfaces, and much of it can be easily visited by the motorist. The car should be handy, a good hill-climber, and have good brakes. The chief trunk road is A 591, branching from A 6 at Kendel, to Windermere Ine chief trunk road is A 391, branching from A 6 at kendal, to windermere (\$\frac{1}{2}\$ m.), Ambleside (\$4\) m.), and Keswick (16\) m.), where it joins A 594 from Penrith (18\) m.) to Cockermouth (14\) m.). This is wide throughout, with moderate hills (Dunmail Raise, 1\) in 7-12). A road at right angles to this (A 592), running from Newby Bridge (joined there by A 590 from Levens Bridge, \$1\frac{1}{2}\$ m. E., and from Barrow, 16\) m. W.) to Bowness (6\) m.), kirkstone Padage, \$1\frac{1}{2}\$ m. E., and from Barrow, 16\) m. W.) to Bowness (6\) m.), and Penrith (14\frac{1}{2}\$ m.), reveals the delightful scenery of Windermere and Uliswater. The distances are so short that the choice of headquarters is immaterial; Keswick, Gressress Ambleside Rowness Windermere, or Coniston will all serves Grasmere, Ambleside, Bowness, Windermere, or Coniston will all serve. From Keswick a good run is that round Derwentwater, with a visit to Borrowdale. Another enjoyable round is made by approaching Buttermere via Whinlatter Pass (1 in 8) and Crummock Water, with return via the Vale of Lorton, Cockermouth, and Bassenthwaite. A longer run includes Threfixeld, Ullswater, Patterdale, Troutbeck Low Wood, and Ambleside, with return direct. The main road along the coast (A 595) is much less attractive: most of its branches are 'blind' for motorists. Honister Hause (1 in 5), the route from Vandela to Charge to war. Bed Bask (1 in 4) and the sand heaten the route from Vandela to Charge to war. Bed Bask (1 in 4) and the sand heaten the from Langdale to Grasmere over Red Bank (1 in 4), and the road between Ambleside and Kirkstone Pass (1 in 4 to 6) should be avoided except as sporting hill-climbs. In normal seasons the Borrowdale road is overcrowded between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Walks. In fine weather these will present no difficulty to a pedestrian be any experience; but, as some of the routes are not well marked, and as sudded mists are not uncommon, a good map and a compass, as well as a little food, should always be carried. Strong, nailed boots and a good weatherproof and desirable.

Sport, Grasmere Sports, held on the Thurs. nearest Aug. 20th, are the chief athletic festival in the Lake District, with the best wrestling (Cumberland and Westmorland style), fell-running, and hound-trailing. Interesting sheed og trials are held in every dale; the best are at Rydal Park the day before the sports. — Fox Hunting, the dalesman's favourite sport, is done on foot and demands great physical endurance. The chief packs are at Threlkeld, Patterdale, Ambleside, Eskdale, and Lorton. — The ROYAL YACHT CLUB at Windermere holds regattas on the lake. — Angling. Salmon, trout, and char are taken in the lakes, the best months being May, June, Aug., and September. The salmon-fishing in the Derwent and Eden is excellent, but some of the waters are occupied by private owners or clubs.

Climbing. Rock climbing in the Lake District has influenced Alpine

Climbing. Rock climbing in the Lake District has influenced Alpine practice almost to the exclusion of snow ascents. The most famous 'courses' are found on Pillar Rock, Great Gable, Scafell, Gimmer Crag (on the Langdale Pikes), Pavey Ark, Dow Crag, in Borrowdale, and round Buttermere. The sport is organised locally by the Fell & Rock Climbing Club, which issues a number of handbooks (6/6 each) describing the climbs in detail. The beginner is recommended to join one of the several clubs that practise the sport in the district. The Mountaineering Association (102a Westbourne Grove, London, W.2.; subscription 5/) will supply names and addresses of clubs to members, and itself organises training schools in summer in Borrowdale and Langdale, Particulars of first-aid and mountain rescue stations in the Lake District are given in a booklet obtainable (free, with supplements) from A. S. Pigott, Hill House, Cheadle Hulme, Stockport, Cheshire.

House, Cheanie Hume, Stockport, Chesnire.

Glossary of Local Terms. Band, elevated terrace or ridge between two lower tracts; Beck, stream; Combe, hollow; Dodd, lower spur or foothill, generally rounded; Fell, mountain; Force, waterfall; Gill, Ghyll, mountain torrent, narrow ravine; Hause, top of a pass (French 'col'); Holme, island; How, Howe, low rounded hill; Knott, rocky knob; Nab, projection, promontory; Pike, peak; Pitch, steep slope of loose stones; Stickle, sharp peak; Tarn, small lake; Thwette, clearing: Trod, sheep-path; Wyke, bay.

#### A. Ullswater and Patterdale

Penrith (Rtc. 53A) is the portal for the Ullswater part of the Lake District. Travellers proceed thence to Patterdale, either partly by bus and partly by steamer or all the way by bus. — Through-express from London (Euston) to Penrith in c. 7 hrs.

a. From Penrith to Patterdale by Road & Steamer. Motor-buses, in connection with the trains, from Penrith (railway station or Sandgate) to Pooley Bridge. Beyond Eamont Bridge (Rte. 53A), 1 m. S. of Penrith, we turn r. on A 592, which leads between King Arthur's Round Table (1.) and Mayburgh (r.), two ancient circular earthworks. — 2 m. Yanwath Hall, where we cross the railway, has an old pele tower, overlooking the 'barmkin' or inner bailey. — 3 m. Tirril (Queen's Head, RB. 16/6, P. 9 gs.). — 6 m. Pooley Bridge (Sun, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; Crown, RB. 15/6, P. 25/), at the foot of Ullswater.

Those who prefer to welk may turn S. at Penrith station and follow the read on the left at the fork in 14 m. At Delimain Holl, 15 m. farther on, they should cross the river by a footbridge and follow the track (1.) to Barton Church, with two chancel

arches, one over the other. The route thence to Pooley Bridge has a fine 'audden' view of Ullswater. — About 2 m. N. of Pooley Bridge is the 14th cent. Dacre Castle, now a farmhouse, where the kings of England, Scotland, and Cumberland are said to have met in 934.

\*Ullswater (476 ft.; i.e. 'Ulf's Water'), the grandest of English lakes in scenery and the second in size, separates Cumberland (W. bank as far as Glencoyne) from Westmorland (E. bank and head). It is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. long and  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. wide, and consists of three reaches, the bends of which prevent any general view of the lake as a whole. Its scenery increases in beauty as we near its head.

A good road (see below) skirts the entire W. side of the lake, but the road on the more rugged E. bank ends at Howtown, 4 m. from Pooley Bridge. Thence to (5 m.) Patterdale, see below.

A small Motor-Yacht plies in summer on Ullswater from Pooley Bridge to (1 hr.) Glenridding (four times daily on weekdays, once on Sun.; to Glenridding, 3/, ret. 4/; to Howtown 1/3, ret. 1/9). At the head of the first reach, 3 m. in length, lies (l.) Howtown (Hotel, RB. 18/, P. 8½ gs.). Passing Skelly Neb, on our right, we enter the second reach (c. 31 m. long). On the right are Gowbarrow Park and Fell (1579 ft.; see below), continued beyond the Aira Beck by Glencovne Park. On the left is Sandwick, a small cluster of farms at the mouth of Martindale, enclosed between Hallin Fell (1.; 1271 ft.) and Sleet Fell (1179 ft.). Catstycam, the N.E. spur of Helvellyn, becomes prominent at the end of the reach, with the main summit to its left. The last \*Reach, running N. and S., is about 11 m. long and presents a striking "blend of wild overhanging mountain and rich homelike foreground." It contains three or four small islands. To the right is the finely wooded Stybarrow Crag, to the left the steep side of Place Fell (2154 ft.). At the head of the lake lies Patterdale (see below), dominated by the imposing St. Sunday Crag. The steamer pier is at Glenridding, S. of the grounds of the Ullswater Hotel, 1 m. from the head of the lake.

b. From Penrith to Patterdale by Road all the Way (A 592). The motor-buses from Penrith to Pooley Bridge (see above) run on to Patterdale via the N.W. bank of Ullswater, passing (7½ m.) Rampsbeck Hotel (RB. 20/, P. 10 gs.) and (7½ m.) Brackenrigg Hotel (RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.). Beyond (9 m.) Hallsteads the road runs close to the lake, affording increasingly fine views across it and skirting (r.) Gowbarrow Park. The principal entrance to the park is at (11 m.) the foot of the Dockray and Troutbeck road (see below).

Gowharrow Park (inseparably associated with Wordsworth's 'Daffodils'), a National Trust property of 750 acres, includes the whole Ullswater side of the fell, together with Aira Force, reached by a good path (\$\frac{1}{2}\$ m.) ascending from the entrance. To the right stands \( \text{Lyulph's Tower, a small shooting-lodge, the name of which is supposed to go back to the same Baron Ulph or de l'Ulf after whom the lake itself is named (the "Ulfa take" of Scott's 'Bridal of Triermain'). Gowbarrow Park contains some red deer and affords many fine views. \*Aira Force, one of the most beautiful waterfalls of the

Lake District, is 65 ft. high and romantically situated in a deep winding glen. The scene of Wordsworth's 'Somnambulist' is laid here. A path ascends the left bank above the fall, to (1½ m.) Dockray, passing another pretty little fall named High Force.

Our road continues to skirt the lake, below Glencoyne Park, then passes under Stybarrow Crag (pron. 'Stee-barra'; view), above which is Glencoyne Wood (a bird sanctuary): all are N.T. property. — 13½ m. Glenridding (Ullswater, RB. 21/, P. 11 gs.; Glenridding, unlic., open March-Oct., RB. 16/, P. 8½ gs.) is at the mouth of the valley of that name. The road goes on past a well (r.), with misty traditions concerning St. Patrick, and crosses the mouth of Grisedale.

14½ m. Patterdale (Patterdale, RB. 18/6, P. 9½ gs.), a good centre for excursions, is a village with a few score inhabitants, charmingly situated at the head of Ullswater and the foot of the

dale of its own name ('Patrick's Dale').

EXCURSIONS. Aira Force (4 m.) may be visited either by land or (preferally) by water: rowing boats obtainable at the landing-stage at Glenridding (see above). — The walk to (5 m.) Howtown (returning by boat) by path skirting the S.E. bank of the lake, viâ Sandwick and Hallin Fell. may be recommended. Visitors at Glenridding may save 2 m. by rowing to Bleawick. From Howtown walkers may return to Patterdale (c. 2 hrs.) viâ Boardale House (1250 ft.; view). — Short walks may be taken also to (1-1½ hr.) Angle Tarn (good trout fishing by permission) viâ Boardale Hause, or to (2 m.) Glencovne.

ASCENTS. \*Helvellyn (3118 ft.), the third in height and one of the finest in form of the Lake District mountains, is ascended from Patterdale by one or other of three routes. a. For the Red Tarn Route (2½-2½ hrs.; steeper but more interesting) we follow the Grisedale lane (see below) for ½ m. and then (finger-post) turn right and cross the stream. A few minutes later the well-marked path turns to the left and ascends over the fell towards a conspicuous gateway on Striding Edge, about 2 m. ahead of us. Striding Edge may be followed to the top. In mist, gale, or snow it should be treated with caution, but otherwise it presents no difficulty to the steady-headed. Those who wish to avoid it keep to the right, past to the N. of Red Tarn (2356 ft.), the highest in the Lake District (ground here rather boggy), and mount to Swirral Edge (2500 ft.) and (½ hr.) the summit. — b. By the GLENRIDDING ROUTE (3½-4½ hrs.) we leave the main road opposite the Ullswater Hotel and ascend by road and cart-track on the right of the beck to (1½ m.) the Greenside Smelling Mills. Thence, avoiding both the cart-track to the right and the path to the left, we follow the pony track straight on, along the main beck. Just short of (½ hr.) Egpselove Tarn (1825 ft.) the track (not easy to find) zigzags up to the right, at the brow of the hill bending to the left. On reaching (½ hr.) the top of the ridge (c. 2800 ft.) we turn sharply to the left. On reaching (½ hr.) the top of the ridge (c. 2800 ft.) we turn sharply to the left for (½ hr.) the summit. — c. For the Gramspale Routre (2½-3½ hrs.; viå Grisedale Tarn), see below. — The "View from Helvellyn is extensive but less varied than from some other peaks. Windermere, Esthwatie Water, and Consiston Water are visible to the S., with the Irish Sea beyond them; Ullswater is conspicuous to the N.E. Thirlmere and Derwentwater are not visible from the top. In the extreme N.W. are the Solway Firth and the Dumfriesshire hills. Among the most prominent peaks are Scafell Pike and Great Gable (S.W.), Ski

11 hr. viå (1 hr.) Boardale Hause. The descent may be made to Boardale and Howtown (1½ hr.). — St. Sunday Crag (2756 ft.; 1½ hr.; view) is ascended by a zigzag track (l.) beginning about 200 yds. beyond (1½ m.) the farm of a zigzag track (1.) beginning about 200 yds, beyond (1½ m.), the rarm of Elmhow in Grisedale, or (better) by a track starting behind Patterdale post office and ascending through Glemara Park and along the side of Birks (2040 ft.). The descent may be made viâ Deepdale. — Fairfield (2863 ft.) and its N. spur Co'a Pike are other good view-points (comp. below). FROM PATTERDALE TO GRASMERE (8½ m. in 3-3½ hrs.). The route, ascending Grisedale, between Striding Edge, Dollywaggon Pike, and Seat Sandal, on the right, and St. Sunday Crag and Fairfield, on the left, is easy to follow. Leaving the main road a little to the W. of the church we follow the lands of the property of the propert

Leaving the main road a little to the W. of the church we follow the lane mounting along the right bank of Grisedale Beck to (1 hr.) the farm of Elmhow. The track crosses the stream about \(\frac{1}{2}\) hr. farther up, turns to the fight and then to the left, crosses a side-stream, and reaches (20 min.) a disused shooting-box about \(\frac{1}{2}\) hr. below Grissdale Tarn (1768 ft.). We keep to the left of the tarn and reach (\frac{1}{2}\) hr.) the top of the Grissdale Pass (1929 ft.), between Seat Sandal (2415 ft.; r.) and Falffield (2863 ft.), where we pass through a gap in the wall. Fine views of Coniston Water and Grasmere are disclosed as we descend the winding pony-track to (1½ hr.) the Grasmere and Keswick road. On reaching the road we turn to the left, and in ½ m. opposite the Swan Hotel diverge to the right from the Ambleside road. 8½ m. Grasmere, see Rte. 55c. — Robust walkers may easily combine the 'traverse' of St.

Sunday Crag or Fairfield, or both, with this route.

FROM PATTERDALE TO KESWICK BY THE STICKS PASS, 11 m. (last 5 m. by road). This route is now rarely used. To (1½ m.) the Greenside Smelting Mills, see above. About & m. farther on we leave the Helvellyn bridle-path and ascend the steep zigzag cart-track to the right, viå (\frac{1}{2}\) hr.) the Greenside Lead Mine (disused) and the N. end of Greenside Reservoir. From (\frac{1}{2}\) hr.) the top of the Sticks Pass (2420 ft.; view), named from upright stakes planted in the ground which have now disappeared, the path descends in zigzags to (\frac{1}{2}\) hr.) the farmhouse of Stanah. Below the farm we strike the Vale of St.

(4 m.) the farminouse of Stantan. Below the fail we state the Value of St. John road which, a few yards to the left, joins the Ambleside road at a point 44 m. from Keswick and 4 m. from Thirlepot.

FROM PATTERDALE TO KESWICK VIA TROUTBECK, 18 m. by road (not very FIGOM PATTERDALE TO KESWICK VIA TROUTERCK, 18 m. by Foad on Very interesting). From Patterdale to (3½ m.) the divergence of the Dockray road, see above. The road (\*Retrospects) ascends to the left (N.), between Glencoyne Park (1) and Gowbarrow Park and Fell. [Walkers in either direction should do the bit between the Pooley Bridge road and Dockray viâ Gowbarrow Park and Aira Force.] From (3½ m.) Dockray a fine high-level walk leads through Glencoyne Park. Beyond (6½ m.) Matterdale End the road reaches its highest point (1124 ft.), to the W. of Great Mell Fell (1560 ft.) 9 m. Troutback and thereot to (18 m.) Keswick see Ete 534.

(1760 ft.). 9 m. Troutbeck, and thence to (18 m.) Keswick, see Rus. Stat. FROM PATTERDALE TO HAWES WATER. The easiest route starts from Howtown (comp. above). The walk thence takes 33-4 hrs. We ascend by a track on the banks of the Fusedale Beck. After about ½ hr. we incline to the left (little or no visible path) and cross a tributary stream. To the right is the Martindale deer-forest, the last refuge of the indigenous red deer that used to Martindale deer-forest, the last refuge of the indigenous red deer that used to range over the Pennine and Lake mountains. In ½ hr. we reach Wether Hill (2174 ft.), the top of the ridge, affording a fine view S. and W. (Coniston Old Man S.W.). We descend in the same general direction (S.E.), follow (§ hr.) the Measand Beck, and soon reach the path descending the W. balow of Hawes Water (r.) to (§ hr.) Burn Banks, below the foot of the reservoir. Thence it is ½ hr. more either to Bampton (p. 426) or to the hotel on the E. bank. — The direct route from Patterdale to Hawes Water (4½-5½ hrs.; for good walkers) diverges from the Windermer road at (2 m.) the point where that road turns to the right, soon after crossing the outflow from Brothers Water. We follow the cart-track straight on, pass through the hamlet of Low Hatsop. cross (4 m.) the Haveswater Gill (route to the obvious pass of Low Hartsop, cross (\$\frac{1}{2}\) the Hayeswater Gill (route to the obvious pass on the right to be avoided), and in \$\frac{1}{2}\) m. more recross the beck and pass a little to the N. of the foot of Hayes Water (1383 ft.), A zigzag track, keeping to the left of the Knott (2423 ft.), ascends to (\$\frac{1}{2}\) hr.) the top of the ridge. The direct route to Mardale passes through a gateway in the wall and then drops very steeply for \$\frac{1}{2}\) hr., to the foot of Riggindale, whence a path (1.) follows the W. bank of the reservoir for Bampton (1\frac{1}{2}\) hr.), while another (r.) rounds the

head of the reservoir and reaches the hotel on the E. bank in 14 hr. [Little time is lost by inclining to the left and including Kidsty Pike (2560 ft.), from the shoulder of which a slanting track leads down to the foot of Riggindale.] Those who wish to combine the ascent of High Street (2718 ft.: view) with this route diverge to the right at the top of the ridge and follow it to the S. (1 hr.). The descent to (12 hr.) Mardale leads via Long Stile to the foot of Blea Water (1584 ft.), whence the path to the dale is distinct (not very easy). High Street derives its name from an old Roman road that ran from the camp at the head of Windermere to Brocavum (Brougham) over High Street, Rampagill Head, and High Raise; traces of it are visible near the top of High Street.

and High Raise; traces of it are visible near the top of High Street.

Hawes Water (789 ft.; 4½ m. long, ½—½ m. wide) was in 1937 converted into a reservoir for the water-supply of Manchester by the construction of a 90 ft. dam near Burn Banks, at the foot of the lake. Every house in the dale was submerged and the village of Mardale Green, near the head, including the old church, was demolfshed. The Haweswater Hotel (RB. 18/6, P. 9½ gs.), half-way along the afforested E. bank, takes the place of the old Dun Bull Inn. The lake has lost most of its charm, but the mountain group at its head is fine (Harter Fell, High Street, Kidsty Pike, Welter Crags).

Hawes Water may be reached also from Shap, and from Penrith by road (11 m.), vià Lowther Park and Bampton (see Rte. 53A).—Active walkers may reach Wildermere from Haweswater Hotel vià High Street and the Troutheck Valley (34-64 hrs.). or vià the Nan Bield Pass (2050 ft.). Kenimere

may reach Windermere from Haweswater Hotel via High Street and the Troutbeck Valley (3\pm -6\pm ths.), or vià the Nan Bield Pass (2050 ft.), Kentmere, where a unique dug-out boat was discovered in 1955, and the Garburn Pass (1450 ft.) &\pm -3 hra.); or by a good but little-used route vià the Gatescarth Pass (1900 ft.), Sadgill (2\pm -2\pm hrs.); the highest hamlet in Long Sleddale), Kentmere and the Garburn Pass (5\pm -5\pm hrs.). Kendal may be reached vià the Gatescarth Pass and Long Sleddale, the 'Long Whindale' of 'Robert Elsmere' (5\pm -6\pm hrs.).

From Patterdale to Windermere, 124 m. (motor-bus). The road (A 592) ascends through Patterdale, crossing (1 m.) the Deepdale Beck and (12 m.) the Goldrill Beck. It next turns to the right, and skirts the E. side of Brothers Water (520 ft.; N.T.), popularly supposed to be named from the drowning of two brothers (more probably a corruption of Water; retrospect of Place Fell). From (3½ m.) 'Broader' Brothers Water Hotel the road mounts rapidly (1 in 52-10) to (6 m.) the top of Kirkstone Pass (1489 ft.), between Caudale Moor (2474 ft.; left) and Red Screes (2541 ft.; right; wide \*View). About 200 yds, short of this point (r.) is the stone after which the pass is named, from its supposed resemblance to a church (\*View). About as far on the other side of the pass is the Kirkstone Pass Inn (1476 ft.; RB. 18/6, P. £11), where the direct road (dangerous: 1 in 4-6) for Ambleside diverges on the right. The main road, trending to the left, crosses the ridge between the Stock Gill valley (r.) and Troutbeck (l.). The descent (known locally as the 'Six Ill Steps') is fairly rapid (1 in 52). The head of Windermere soon comes into sight, followed by fine views of the middle and lower reaches. At (9 m.) the Queen's Head Ing, the road forks, the right branch (not recommended) leading through the village of Troutbeck (Mortal Man, P. 27/6 or 8½ gs.) to (111 m.) Low Wood, 12 m. S.E. of Ambleside. At the S. end of Troutbeck is Townend (N.T.; adm. weekdays, 2-5; 1/). a typical 17th cent. farmhouse. The other branch runs straight on to (91 m.) Troutbeck Church (with a window by Morris, Madox Brown, and Burne-Jones), beyond which the road ascends again to the Borrans (\*View). 12½ m. Windermere, see Rte. 55c.

# B. Keswick, Derwentwater, and Buttermere

Penrith (Rtc. 53A) is the gateway for this section of the Lake District also. Road thence to (18 m.) Keswick, p. 427. — Through-expresses in summer from London (Euston) to Keswick in 7 hrs., and from Manchester and Liverpool.

KESWICK (280 ft.; 4850 inhab.) lies on the Greta, about 1 m. from Derwentwater, but the little town itself commands no very good view of the fine mountain and lake scenery for the exploration of which it is so convenient a centre.

Hotels. Keswick, a large house at the station, RB. 23/6; Derwentwater, at Portinscale, 1½ m. W., RB. 25/, P. 10-15 gs.; Queen's, Main St., RB. 21/-27/, P. 10½ gs.; Castlerigg Manor, unlic., Manor Brow, RB. 20/6, P. 8½ gs.; all these closed in winter. Royal Oak, Station Rd., RB. 21/-27/, P. 10½ gs.; George, St. John's St., RB. 17/6, P. 10 gs.; County, Penrith Rd., RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.; Skiddaw, unlic., Main St., RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; Harney Peak, unlic., Portinscale, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.; Fletcher's, unlic., Ambleaide Rd., RB. 15/6, P. 8 gs.;

Lake, Lake Rd., RB. 18/6, P. 9\frac{1}{2} gs.; these three closed in winter. Lodore and Borrowdale Hotels, see pp. 440-1.

Motor-Buses to Lodore and Seatoller; Grasmere, Ambleside, and Windermere; Kendal and Lancaster; Bassenthwaite, Cockermouth, and Whitehaven; Penrith; Patterdale; Buttermere viå Whinlatter Pass.

Boats on Derwentwater. Moror BOATS also ply on the lake, calling at Ashness Oate, Lodore, and High and Low Brandelhow (single journey 1/, tour of the lake 2/).

The road from the station traverses Fitz Park and passes a small Museum (adm. weekdays, 9-8; 6d.), containing a model of the Lake District, a cup made of silver from the Goldscope Mines, and MSS. of Wordsworth, Southey, and Sir Hugh Walpole. In the market square is the quaint Town Hall (1813), which possesses a clock-bell bearing the date 1001 (an error for 1601), brought from Lord's Island. Scott wrote part of the 'Bridal of Triermain' at the Royal Oak Hotel. Greta Hall, the residence of Coleridge from 1800 to 1809 and of Southey from 1803 to 1843, stands on an elevation in the loop of the river N.W. of the town.

The Lead Pencil Manufactories (interesting processes) and the School of Industrial Arts, both near Greta Bridge, are normally open to visitors. The old plumbago or 'wad' mine at Seathwaite (p. 445) has long been closed, and Keswick now gets its black-lead from other sources. Beyond the bridge, and from the Town Hall, is Crosthwaite Church, on the site of a church built by K. Kentigern in 553. The present interesting structure, with (uniquely) twelve 'consecration crosses' on its outside walls, dates from 1553, and contains a 14th cent. font and a monument (by Lough) to Southey (inscription by Wordsworth). Canon H. D. Rawnsley (1851–1920) was vicar of Crosthwaite in 1883–1917.

There are two other Models of the Lake District (6 in. to the mile) in Lake Rd. (Mayson's, Abraham's; adm. 6d.). — Shelley lived at Keswick for a short time is 1812 (in a cottage on Chestnut Hill), soon after his marriage to Harriet Westbrook.

\*Derwentwater (244 ft.), perhaps the most absolutely satisfying in its loveliness of all the lakes of England, is 3 m. long.

1 m. wide, and 10-70 ft, deep. Its banks present a wonderful blending of abrupt crag, green fell, and wooded slopes, while the final charm is lent by the islets dotting its surface. The mountain background, especially Skiddaw (to the N.), is very imposing. To the S. opens the romantic Borrowdale. The chief islands (all N.T.) are Derwent Island (originally Hertholm), with a house on it: Lord's Island, once the site of Lord Derwentwater's mansion; the smaller Rampsholme; and St. Herbert's Island. the site of a traditional 7th cent. hermitage, the retreat of St. Hereberht, a disciple of St. Cuthbert. The Floating Island, a periodic appearance near Lodore, is a tangled mass of weeds

made buoyant by marsh gas.

Southey maintained that the best view of Derwentwater was obtained from "the terrace between Applethwaite and Millbeck." To reach this point we "the terrace between Applethwaite and Millbeck." To reach this point we cross Greta Bridge, turn to the right (Carlisle road), cross the railway and turn into (1 m.) the lane to the right. This leads straight to (4 m.) Ormathwaite (once visited by Benjamin Franklin), then curves to the left, and reaches (4 m.) Applethwaite. The "View Point is \(\frac{1}{2}\) m. or so farther on. — A much closer view of the lake is enjoyed from "Friar's Crag (N.T.) \(\frac{1}{4}\) m. So of the town, opposite Derwent Isle. It is reached by the road diverging to the right from the Borrowdale road (opposite the Lake Hotel) and passing the heat-leading. On the creative a memorial to thou Buskin (1819.1001) of the town, opposite Derwent Isle. It is reached by the road diverging to the right from the Borrowdale road (opposite the Lake Hoted) and passing the boat-landing. On the crag is a memorial to John Ruskin (1819–1900). The crag itself, with part of the shore, was purchased in 1922 as a memorial to Canon Rawnsley, and the adjoining shore on either hand, with Castle Head, was given to the N.T. in 1925–29. — Most visitors will give the palm over both these views to that from \*Castle Head (529 ft.; N.T.), a wooded hill \( \frac{1}{2} \) m. S. of the town, just to the left of the Borrowdale road (see below). The top commands a view of the whole lake. From the E. bank rise Walla Crag and Falcon Crag, partly clothed with wood. A peep of Helvellyn is obtained over the intervening 'dodds' to the S.E. In the S.E. corner of the lake nestles Lodore. To the right of this, at the S. end of Derwentwater, are the 'Jaws of Borrowdale', apparently filled up by the conical Castle Crag. The background just to the right of this is formed by Great End, Scafell Pike, and Scafell. Beyond the next gap come Scawdel Fell and Maiden Moor, the latter sloping (N.) towards Cat Bells, over the shoulders of which peer Hindscarth and Robinson. Farther to the right are High Stile and Red Pike, rising over Newlands Hause. To the N. (r.) of this depression are the prominent butt of Causey Pike, Sand Hill, and Grisedale Pike (with Whinlatter Pass at the foot of its long slope). To the N.W. opens Bassenthwaite Lake, with the falls enclosing it. Criffel (in Kirkcudbrightshire) is said to be sometimes wishle in the distance. To the N. is the massy Skiddaw. — Other good views of Derwentwater are afforded by Walla Crag (see below), Latrgg (1203 ft.; N.E.), the terrace of Cat Bells (1481 ft.; S.W.), and Swinside (803 ft.; above Portinscale). Portinscale).

\*ROUND DERWENTWATER BY ROAD (10 m.; motor coach, including Borrowdale as far as Rosthwaite). We leave Keswick by the narrow street running S.E. to the Borrowdale road. - 1 m. Castle Head (1.), see above. The road passes through the Great Wood, with Walla Crag (1234 ft.; view) rising to the left. Beyond this is Falcon Crag (1050 ft.). — The left branch at (2 m.) the fork leads to Watendlath (p. 444). Just beyond this are the grounds of Barrow House, with the Barrow Falls (total descent 120 ft.). - 3 m. Lodore Hotel (RB. 23/6, P. 12 gs.).

In the picturesque gien behind the hotel are the Falls of Lodore (adm. 2d.), which (in spite of Southey's rhapsodic verses) are disappointing except after

heavy rain. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. higher up is the little fall of High Lodore (reached also by a path from the road,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. farther on).

3½ m. Borrowdale Hotel (RB. 28/6, P. 10 gs.). — At (4½ m.) Grange (Borrowdale Gates, unlio., RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.) we quit the Borrowdale road and cross the Derwent by a couple of bridges to the right. Beyond the village we again turn to the right. — 5 m. Manesty. Walkers should here choose the old road to the left (from which a path for Newlands diverges after ½ m.), as it affords more open views of the lake. On the right, beneath the ridge of Cat Bells (1481 ft.) are the N.T. estates of Manesty Park and Brandelhow Park, and Brackenburn, the home of Sir Hugh Walpole (d. 1941). — Our route is joined on the left by a road from Skelgill and then (7½ m.) by that from Buttermere. Between this point and (8½ m.) Portinscale (hotels, see p. 439), the lake is mainly hidden by trees. The road crosses the Derwent and leads S.E. to (10 m.) Keswick. Walkers may

save 1 m. by a path to the right just beyond the bridge.

ASCENTS FROM KESWICK. The ascent of Skiddaw (3053 ft.; up and down 41-6 hrs.) offers a safe and easy day on the fells, but the view from the top hardly vies with those from more centrally situated peaks. We pass under the nardly vies with those from more centrally situated peaks. We pass under the railway to the right (E.) of the station and then follow (§ m.) Spoony Green Lane, the second turning on the right (finger-posts), which works round the W. and N. side of Larigg (see below) and ends (1½ m.) at a gate opening on a road from Applethwaite. There is another gate about 50 yds. to the right (E.) through which we pass on to the open hillside. The track leads to the left along a wall to (¾ m.) a white hut. The next ½ hr. is the steepest part of the route (good retrospects). At the angle of the wall the track bears to the left and becomes nearly level (cairn). We keep a little to the right of the highest part of the Low Man (2837 ft.), the S. extremity of the main ridge (view better than from the summit) and pass through (Å hr.) a fence. We reach the Hish High. than from the summit), and pass through  $(\frac{1}{4} \text{ hr.})$  a fence. We reach the High Man or top in less than  $\frac{1}{4} \text{ hr.}$  more. The panorama is very extensive: N.W. are Solway Firth and the mountains of Dumfries and Kirkcudbright (Criffel, Merrick, etc.); W. are the Irish Sea and the Isle of Man; E. is the desolate tract of dark grouse moor known as Skiddaw Forest, bounded on the right by Saddleback. Among the most prominent points in the "turbulent chaos of dark mountains" to the S. are Helvellyn (S.E.), the Scafells, the Borrowdale peaks, and Coniston Old Man (in the distance). Windermere is not visible and even Derwentwater is hidden from the actual summit. Bassenthwaite is and even Derwettwater is moden from the actual summit. Deads and water conspicuous to the W. A shorter (but steeper) descent leads via Carl Side (2400 ft.) and Millbeck. — Latrigg (1203 ft.; 1]—2 hrs. up and down), the S. 'cub' of Skiddaw, commands a better view that that from Skiddaw itself. — Saddleback or Blencathra (2847 ft.), E. of Skiddaw, is a more difficult and more remunerative climb. From Threlkeld the direct ascent and descent take 3-4 hrs., but the best plan is to proceed to Scales and follow the whole ridge of the mountain from E. to W., with descent to Threlkeld (4-5 hrs. in all) or to Keswick (5-6 hrs.). We may take the Penrith or Patterdale bus to (6 m.) Keswick (5-6 hrs.). We may take the Penrith or Patterdale bus to (6 m.) Scales or the train to (3+ m.) Threlkeld. The route, keeping to the left (S.) of Scales Tarn, is fairly obvious. The view of Thirlmere and the Vale of St. John Scales Tarn, is fairly obvious. The view of Thirimere and the Vale of St. John is charming; other features are seen much as from Skiddaw. — Helvellyn (3118 ft.) may rank among the Keswick mountains, though the actual ascent (marked by cairns and whitened stones) begins on the Crasmere road either at (3½ m.) Thirispot (1½-2½ hr.) or at (8 m.) Wythburn (1½-1½ hr.). (a) The track from Thirispot begins behind the King's Head Inn, leads at first N.E., then (½ hr.) just short of Fisher Gill sweeps round to the right, and ascends straight (S.E.) towards the summit. After 1½-1½ hr. more our route is joined on the left by the Keppelcove Tarn track from Ullswater. A sharp climb hence brings us to (½ hr.) the Low Man (3033 ft.) and (10 min.) the High Man or summit. (b) The well-marked track from Wythburn leaves the road by the Church, c., + m. before the head of Thirimers, and ascends to the right of a given church, c. 1 m. before the head of Thirlmere, and ascends to the right of a gill.

After 10-15 min. t bends to the right (away from the beck) but sweeps round Arter 10-15 mm. t bends to the right (away from the beck) but sweeps round to the left again. About half-way up there is a patch of soft ground where the track is a little less clear. 30-35 min. Spring (l.), the highest in fingland. In 5 min. more we join the Grasmere track (r.) ½ hr. below the top. View and descent to Patterdale, see Rte. 55A; descent to Grasmere, see p. 455. — Great Gable is often tackled from Keswick by taking the bus to Seatoller (7 m.), or a car to Seathwaite (8 m.) in Borrowdale (see below).

FROM KESWICK TO THIRLMERE BY CASTLERIGG CIRCLE AND VALE OF St. JOHN (10 m. to Wythburn). We leave Keswick by the Penrith road, which runs E. on the S. side of the Greta. passing first under and then over the railway. We quit this main road by the second turning to the right (the old road). pass (1½ m.) a lane on the right, and reach the gate leading to the Castlerigg Stone Circle (N.T.), consisting of 48 stones, the tallest nearly 8 ft. high. The old road rejoins the new 1 m. farther on, near a bridge over the Naddle Beck. After 1 m. we take the road to the right, which crosses the St. John's Beck by (3½ m.) Wanthwaite Bridge and joins (3½ m.) the main road along the \*Vale of St. John, flanked on the left by the Wanthwaite Crags and the Dodds of Helvellyn. Ahead rises the Castle Rock (c. 1000 ft.), familiar from Scott's 'Bridal of Triermain.' At (6½ m.) the fork we keep straight on for (7½ m.) Thirlspot and (10 m.) Wythburn (comp. p. 447).

Those who are making the short circular tour, via the dam at the foot of Thirimere, keep to the right at the above-mentioned fork, cross the Keswick and Windermere road and reach (3 m.) the dam. Thence they return to (5 m.) Keswick viå Shoulthwaite Bridge and Castlerigg (p. 446).

\*From Keswick to Buttermere viâ Borrowdale and Honister Hause, returning via Newlands. This round of 22 m. is certainly one of the finest in Britain. - From Keswick to (44 m.) Grange, at the entrance to Borrowdale, see above. Here we keep straight on, to the left of the Derwent, with Grange Fell (1250 ft.; N.T.) on the left. From a slate quarry about \(\frac{1}{2}\) m. farther on a track on the left ascends to (5 min.) the Bowder Stone, a marvellously balanced mass of metamorphic rock (estimated to weigh c. 2000 tons) fallen from the adjacent cliffs. Its top (26 ft.), reached by a ladder (small fee to cottager), affords an excellent view of \*Borrowdale, the most beautiful valley in the Lake District, with its level green floor enclosed by picturesque and multi-coloured crag and fell. "A truly secreted spot is this, completely surrounded by the most horrid romantic mountains that are in this world of wonders." Immediately opposite is the wooded Castle Crag (900 ft.; N.T.; view). Farther S. over Rosthwaite rises Glaramara (see below) and (W. of that) Great End, the N. buttress of the Scafell group. Regaining the road we follow it to (6 m.) the village of Rosthwaite (Scafell, RB. 18/6, P. 101 gs.), attractively situated on the Stonethwaite Beck.

A bridle-path leads N.E. from Rosthwaite to (13 m.) Watendlath, whence we may reach (5 m.) Keswick as described on p. 444 (a charming route).

Rosthwaite, or Seatoller (see below), is the starting-point for the ascept of Great Gable (2949 ft.), the finest in form of all the Lake mountains, either

viå the Sty Head Pass (2\frac{1}{2}-3\frac{1}{2}\text{ hrs.}) or viå Honister Hause, Grey Knotts (2287 ft.), Brandreth (2344 ft.), and Green Gable (2603 ft.). Owing to the central situation of Great Gable the \*View is magnificent. It includes Skiddaw, Helvellyn, the Buttermere peaks, the Scafells, the Pillar, Wastwater, Ennerdale Water, Crummock Water, and a strip of Windermere. The Isle of Man is visible and sometimes even Snowdon. Bronze map on the summit, see p. 445. Great Gable is supposed to have been in Carlyle's mind when he described the mountain-ascent in 'Sartor Resartus' (ii. 6). The descent may be made to Wasdale Head viå Sty Head, or viå Beck Head, between Great Gable and Kirk Fell (2631 ft.). — Glaramara (2560 ft.), ascended in 2-2\frac{1}{2}\text{ hrs.,} affords an exquisite view of Borrowdale and Derwentwater.

About ½ m. beyond Rosthwaite, near the church, the route to Stonethwaite and the Stake Pass, dominated by the finely shaped Eagle Crag, diverges to the left. Just short of (7½ m.) the hamlet of Seatoller the road to Seathwaite and the Sty Head Pass strikes off on the same side. Our road ascends to the right to (8½ m.) the top of Honister Hause (1190 ft.). To the left rises the steep and picturesque Honister Crag (1750 ft.), somewhat defaced by its slate quarries. The abrupt descent soon brings us within sight of Buttermere. To the left rise High Crag, High Stile, and Red Pike; in the middle towers Mellbreak; to the right is Robinson. From (11 m.) the farmhouse of Gatesgarth, at the foot of the pass, famous for its flock of 'Herdwick' sheep, the Scarf Gap Pass leads to the left towards Ennerdale. Our road skirts the N.E. bank of Buttermere, passing (12 m.) Hassness, a Ramblers' Association hotel (RB. 14/6, P. 5-7 gs.), to (13 m.) the village of Buttermere (RB. 21/2 P. 10 gs.: Fish. RB. 16/6, P. 94 gs.)

mere, passing (12 m.) Hassness, a Rambiers' Association note: (RB. 14/6, P. 5-7 gs.), to (13 m.) the village of Buttermere (Bridge, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; Fish, RB. 16/6, P. 9½ gs.).

\*Buttermere (329 ft.; 1½ m. long, ½ m. wide, and 94 ft. deep near its S.E. end) and its N.W. neighbour Crummock-Water (321 ft.; 2½ m. long, ½ m. wide, 144 ft. deep), connected by a stream ½ m. in length, fill a trough-like valley about 5 m. long and ½ m. wide. Both lakes now belong to the National Trust. On the W. the mountains fall abruptly to the water's edge. At the N.W. corner of Buttermere, opposite the village, are the thread-like cataracts of Sour Milk Gill, descending from Bleaberry Tarn. Both lakes contain pike, trout, and char. — in a small ravine S.W. of Crummock Water is \*Scale Force (N.T.), a striking waterfall with a sheer leap of at least 120 ft., reached from Buttermere (2½ m.) by crossing the stream connecting the two lakes (path usually wet). — The visit to Scale Force may be extended by a not very attractive route to (1½ m.) Floutern Tarn and (2½ m.) Ennerdale Water, or it may be combined with an ascent of Red Pike (2479 ft.). The direct route for the latter (1½-2 hr.s.), however, is up Ruddy Beck, the stream flowing into the S.W. corner of Crummock Water. The \*View includes Ennerdale Water and many other lakes and tarns. The descent may be made vià Bleaberry Tarn (see above). A fine ramble goes on S. along the ridges over High Stille and High Crag (2443 ft.) to the Scarf Gap path, returning by it to Gatesgarth and Buttermere. — High Stille (2643 ft.) may also be climbed direct by Som Milk Gill and Bleaberry Tarn. — Fleetwith Pike (2126 ft.), of which Honstern and Buttermere (2-2) har, and affords a fine though limited view. — Buttermere How or Moss (1725 ft.), E of the village, easily assonded in 1 hr., is a good point of view. From Buttermere along Crummock Water to (3½ m.) Scale Hill, see below; to Wastale Head via Scarf Gap, see p. 445.

The return route to Keswick ascends from Buttermere, a little to the N. of E., to (144 m.) Newlands Hause (1096 ft.), between Robinson (2417 ft.) on the right and Whiteless Pike

(2159 ft.) and Wandhope (2533 ft.) on the left. Behind the last two hills rises Grasmoor (see below). We then follow the highlying and somewhat desolate Keskadale. Before (18 ml) Rigg Beck Bridge, whence a road leads r. to Newlands Church (1 m.). we begin our descent through the comparatively tame valley of Newlands.

The name of the Goldscope Mines in this valley may possibly be a corruption of Gottesgab ('God's gift'), the name used by the German (chiefly Bavarian) miners imported by Queen Elizabeth c. 1566. Some local patronymical trace back to the same source.

At (18\frac{1}{2} m.) a fork we keep to the right (left for Braithwaite. see below), and beyond (19½ m.) Swinside we join the road round Derwentwater and turn left for (22 m.) Keswick.

Derwentwater and turn left for (22 m.) Keswick.

From Keswick to Buttermere via the Whinlatter Pass, 15 m. The road runs W., passing Greta Hall and Portinscale to (3 m.) Braithwaite (Royal Oak, RB. 12/6) at the entrance to Coledale (see below), just before which the road to Bassenthwaite strikes off to the right. Our road winds up in steady ascent, through the huge Wythop plantation of the Forestry Commission to (5 m.) the top of the Whinlatter Pass (1043 ft.; view), between Lord's Seat (r.; 1811 ft.) and Grisedale Pike (2593 ft.). About 2 m. farther we turn left from the road to Cockermouth, pass (84 m.) another Swinside, keep left again at (94 m.) the next fork, join (10/ m.) the road through the Vale of Lorton and follow it to the left. The right branch at the next fork leads to (11 m.) Scale Hill (Hotel, RB. 18/6, P. 10 gs.), \(\frac{1}{2}\) m. from the foot of Crummock Water; the left branch passes Lanthwaite Green and runs along the E. bank of the lake to (15 m.) Buttermere. The Scale Hill Hotel may be made the starting-point of walks via Floutern Tarn (pron. 'Flootern'; 1250 ft.) to (6 m.) the Angler's Inn at the foot of Ennerdale Water or of a drive via (1\frac{1}{2}\) m. Loweswater (397 ft.; N.T.), a little-visited lake 1 m. long, and (6 m.) Lamplugh, to (11 m.) the Angler's Inn. Between Scale Hill and the N. end of Crummock Water are pleasant woods (N.T.), and at the N. w. shoulder of the lake is the curious fortified hill of Peel, once an artificial sistand. curious fortified hill of Peel, once an artificial island.

A fine route from Keswick to Buttermere for good walkers (6 hrs.) is the mountain walk over the summits of Cat Bells (1481 ft.), Maiden Moor (1887 ft.), Scawdel Fell (2143 ft.), Dale Head (2473 ft.), and Robinson (2417 ft.). The views are magnificent, and the dips between the summits are comparatively slight. At places the going is stony and the ridges are narrow, but there is nothing sensational. The bogs can (even in wet weather) be avoided by keeping strictly to the watershed

Another route from Keswick to Buttermere (44 hrs.) via Braithwaite and up Coledale to Coledale Hause, thence S.W. by the ridge of Whiteless Pike (2159 ft.; fine view), may be combined with the ascent of Grasmoor (2791 ft.). The descent of Gaskell Gill, N. of Grasmoor (for Lanthwaite or Lorton) is

The descent of Gaskell Gill, N. of Grasmoor (for Lanthwaite or Lorton) is steep in places but not difficult.

From Keswick to Watendlath, 5 m. due S., a road affording delightful views. We diverge to the left from the Borrowdale road, a little short of (2 m.) Barrow House (p. 440; guide-post). After ½ m. we cross the Barrow Beck by Ashness Bridge ("View). Thence we ascend through wood, most of the way skirting the Watendlath Beck. Watendlath, on a small tarn (847 ft.), is the scene of much of Sir Hugh Walpole's 'Judith Paris.' Just N. of the hamlet is the Churn or Devil's Panchbowl. Walkers may follow the track (S.W.) to (1½ m.) Rosthwaite, on the Borrowdale road; or they may go on from Watendlath over the fells E. to (1½ hr.) Thirlmere (see below).

\*From Keswick to Wasdale Head via the Sty Head Pass (14 m.). Driving is practicable to Seathwaite, whence the walk to Wasdale Head takes 12-22 hrs. - From Keswick to Borrowdale and (7½ m.) Seatoller (motor-bus), see above. We ascend the valley of the Derwent, crossing the river.

A gate on the right, just short of the bridge, leads to what remains of the

Borrowdale Yews, the 'fraternal four' of Wordsworth. The girth of the largest was 22 ft. We may follow up the same path, past the old black-lead mine (comp. p. 439), and rejoin the main route by crossing a foot-bridge to Seathwaite.

9 m. Seathwaite (N.T.) has a rainfall of 130 in. per annum (at the Sty Head, see below, the average is 170 in.). Hence the footpath ascends on the right bank of the stream, soon crossing a tributary beck. To the right rises Base Brown (2120 ft.), to the left Glaramara. The imposing mountain generally visible ahead of us is Great End. At (91 m.) Stockley Bridge the path crosses the Grain Gill and turns to the right (the path straight on ascending along Grain Gill provides a short but uninteresting cut to Esk Hause, p. 453, and Scafell Pike). Beyond (10 m.) Taylor Gill Force (r.: fine retrospect of Borrowdale and Derwentwater) we keep to the left, cross (101 m.) the Sty Head beck, and reach (101 m.) the Sty Head Tarn (1430 ft.), a sombre little lake in the heart of some of the wildest scenery England has to offer. Ahead of us (from left to right) are Great End, Scafell Pike. and Lingmell; to the right are Great Gable and Green Gable. with the depression known as Aaron Slack between them. Just beyond the tarn the track leading via Sprinkling Tarn (1960 ft.) and Esk Hause to Langdale diverges to the left. From (11 m.) the top of the Sty Head Pass (1600 ft.; cairn). the track (steep and stony) descends to the right, S. of Great Gable. From (123 m.) Burnthwaite Farm a lane (1.), practicable for cars, leads to (13½ m.) the church and a field-path (r.) to (14 m.) the hotel at Wasdale Head (p. 458).

The fells on both sides of the Sty Head (incl. Great Gable, Green Gable, Kirk Fell; Glaramara, Allen Crags, Great End, and Lingmell) were bought by the Fell and Rock Climbing Club as a War memorial to fallen members, and are now vested in the National Trust, together with more recent acquisitions of land on both sides of Ennerdale (from Great Gable to Steeple and Haycock), and Scafell and Scafell Pike above the 2000-ft. line (bronze relief

map on the summit of Great Gable).

FROM KESWICK TO WASDALE HEAD VIÂ SCARF GAP AND THE BLACK SAIL PASS (19 m.). We may drive to Gatesgarth, whence the walk to Wasdale takes 3-3½ hrs. From Keswick to (11 m.) Gatesgarth viâ Honister Hause or Newlands, see above. We pass through a gate (S.) and cross the strath above the head of Buttermere. After reaching the open fell the path slants steeply towards the S. to (1 hr.) the top of Scarf Gap (1410 ft.), the saddle between Haystacks (l.; 1750 ft.) and High Crag (2443 ft.; retrospect of Buttermere). As we begin the rough descent we have Kirk Fell (2631 ft.) in front of us, with Great Gable (2949 ft.) on its left and Pillar (2927 ft.) on its right. On the N. or Ennerdale slope of the last is the famous Pillar Rock, a mighty pile of precipices, first ascended in 1826 by John Atkinson, an Ennerdale cooper. This rock is no place for the inexperienced. On reaching (½ hr.) the green floor of Emerdale at a small Youth Hostel, the bridle-path turns to the left along the bank of the Lizz: it then (4 m.) crosses the stream and

ascends, between two becks, to (1-12 hr.) the Black Sail Pass (1825 ft.), flanked by Kirk Fell (1.) and Pillar (r.). [Note that we keep to the right of Kirk Fell.] The \*View here is one of savage grandeur. Behind us (from l. to r.) are High Crag (with Grasmoor in the distance), Haystacks (with Fleetwith Pike peering over it), Brandreth, and Great Gable. In front lies Mosedale, with another Red Pike (2707 ft.) to the right and Yewbarrow (2058 ft.) to the left. Our path winds down along a beck. crossing it and then trending to the left after c. 3 m., and revealing a sudden \*View of Scafell. The hotel at Wasdale Head (p. 458) soon comes into sight, and our path descends to it

The Motor Route from Keswick to Wasdale Beck.

The Motor Route from Keswick to Wasdale (to Nether Wasdale 36½ m., to Wasdale Head 42 m.) makes a long detour viā the Whinlatter Pass and the coastal plain. From Keswick to Scale Hill and (17 m.) Lamplugh, see p. 444. The road then runs S. to (3½ m.) Ennerdale Bridge. For (5½ m.) Egremont we diverge to the right (S.W.). Hence to (3½ m.) Calder Bridge, (2½ m.) Gosforth, (4½ m.) Nether Wasdale, and (5½ m.) Wasdale Head, see Rte. 54 and p. 458.

FROM KESWICK TO COCKERMOUTH there are three road routes, the first two of which have regular motor-bus services. A. VIA THE PHEASANT HOTEL, 13 m. (A 594). Leaving Keswick by Portinscale, we skirt the foot of the afforested fells below the Whinlatter Pass, and run parallel with the railway. After 4 m. we come in sight of Bassenthwaite Water (223 ft.; 4 m. long, 7 m. wide). The chief feature of the rather tame opening stage is the Bar (1536 ft.), on the W. shore, with the rock known as the 'Bishop of Bar' (generally painted white), opposite the Swan Hotel (RB. 21/, P. 104 gs.). The view of Skiddaw, opposite, is imposing. — 7½ m. The Pheasant Hotel (RB. 19/6, P. 10 gs.; boats for hire) is near Bassenthwaite Lake Station. — At (8½ m.) P. 10 gs.; boats for hire) is near Bassenthwaite Lake Station.—At (84 m.) Brathay Hill we join Route B, and thence follow the railway to Cockermouth (Rte. 54).—B. VIÂ ARMATHWAITE, 14 m. Crossing Greta Bridge we follow A 591 (r.) and soon enjoy good intermittent views of Bassenthwaite Water on the left with the wooded slopes above it.—2½ m. Millbeck (Red House, RB. 19/6, P. 8 gs.).—At 4½ m. a lane on the left leads to a pleasant footpath going direct to Armathwaite.—At (7½ m.) Castle Inn (RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs., Mar.—Oct.) we turn left on B 5291, passing (8 m.) Armathwaite Hall Hotel (RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.) in fine grounds. Just beyond it we cross the Derwent by the Ouse Bridge, and enjoy a splendid \*View up the lake.—9½ m. Brathay Hill, and thence to Cockermouth, see above.—C. VIA WHINLATTER PASS AND THE VALE OF LORTON. 14 m., see p. 444. VALE OF LORTON, 14 m., see p. 444.

From Keswick to Dungeon Gill and Ambleside, see Rtc. 55C; to Patterdale,

see Rte. 55A.

FROM KESWICK TO GRASMERE, AMBLESIDE, AND WINDER-

MERE, 21 m. (motor-bus, going on to Kendal).

We leave Keswick by the road running S.E. from the Town Hall and ascending to (1½ m.) the top of Castlerigg (702 ft.), which affords a fine retrospect of Keswick, Derwentwater, Bassenthwaite, and Skiddaw. The route is now relatively dull until after we cross the Naddle Beck by (3½ m.) Shoulthwaite Bridge. Helvellyn ('Low Man') appears in front. About \(\frac{1}{2}\) m. farther on the road forks.

It is pleasant to diverge here to the right and follow the road along the W. bank of Thirimpre (better views). The chief points are Raven Crag (1400 ft.), opposite the great dam; Fisher Crag, 2½ m. farther on; Launchy Gill (4 m.) with its perched boulder, waterfails, and carpet of stag's horn most; and Bull Crag (200 ft.), with the 'New Nick' at its foot (½ m.). The road rejoins the main road about 1 m. to the S. of Wythburn (see below). From Thirlmere a rough track, starting 1 m. S. of Raven Crag, leads across Armboth Fell (1650 ft.) to (1½ hr.) Watendlath.

The road to the left at the above-mentioned fork crosses the St. John's Beck at (41 m.) Smeathwaite Bridge, just beyond which the road through the Vale of St. John (p. 442) diverges on the left. On the same side rises the Castle Rock. To the right the wooded Great How (1092 ft.) cuts off the view of the foot of Thirlmere. Opposite diverges the path to the Sticks Pass. Just beyond (6 m.) Thirlspot (pron. 'Thrispot'; King's Head, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.) we are in full view of Thirlmere (569 ft.). a narrow sheet of water nearly 4 m. long, formerly known as Brackmere.

Thirlmere belongs to the Corporation of Manchester and is the chief source of the water supply of that city (aqueduct nearly 100 m. long). Its level has been artificially raised 50 ft. by a large dam at its foot, but this has rather improved its appearance than otherwise. The dam, which is 260 yds. long and 100 ft. high, is traversed by a road connecting the roads on the Land W. banks. The plantations with which the reservoir is enclosed frequently restrict the videous of its from the reads. restrict the views of it from the roads.

The road skirts the W. base of Helvellyn (ascents, see p. 441). From (8½ m.) Wythburn (pron. 'We-burn'; no inn), ½ m. from the head (S. end) of Thirlmere, the road ascends nearly due S. to (9½ m.) the top of Dunmail Raise (782 ft.; retrospect of Thirlmere), the dip between Seat Sandal (1.; 2415 ft.) and Steel Fell (r.; 1811 ft.). The wall here divides Westmorland from Cumberland, and the cairn to the right is said to mark the grave of Dunmail, last king of Cumbria, whose defeat here in 945 made Cumberland a dependency of Scotland for over a century. As we begin the long descent on the other side of the pass we enjoy a good view of the vale and lake of Grasmere, with Helm Crag conspicuous to the W. (r.). To the right runs the Rothay. A gate on the left, before crossing (111 m.) the Tongue Gill, opens on the path to Grisedale Pass and the top of Helvellyn. At (12 m.) the foot of the pass is the Swan Hotel, where the road to (12½ m.) Grasmere village diverges.

Grasmere is described on p. 453. The Ambleside road runs straight on from the Swan Hotel to (123 m.) the Prince of Wales Hotel and skirts the E. bank of Grasmere, with a fine retrospect of the vale of Grasmere, backed (right to left) by Great Rigg,

Seat Sandal, Steel Fell, and Helm Crag.

The old Rydal road, diverging (I.) short of the Prince of Wales Hotel passes Dove Cottage (Wordsworth's house; p. 454) and White Moss, whence walkers should follow the road (I.) and the path along the S. slope of Nab Sear, finally descending by the steep road passing Rydal Mount (see below).

Near (13½ m.) the end of the lake, opposite which rises Loughrigg Terrace, we sweep to the left round a wooded elevation and come in sight of (13½ m.) Rydal Water (181 ft.), a charming lakelet, 1 m. long and 1 m. across, connecting with Grasmere and Windermere by the river Rothay. The road skirts its N. bank, passing (1.) Nab Cottage, where De Quincey lived in 1816 and Hartley Coleridge from 1840 till his death in 1849. — 14½ m. Rydal (Glen Rothay, unlic., Apr.-mid-Oct., RB. 17/6, P. 7½ gs.), a charming hamlet near the E. end of Rydal Water, was the home of Wordsworth from 1813 till his death in 1850. His house, Rydal Mount (the second in ascending the wooded hill behind the church), is not shown to the public, but the gardens are open occasionally.

From Rydal the Ambleside road runs S.W., keeping to the

left at the fork just clear of the houses.

The preferable branch to the right crosses the Rothay by Pelter Bridge, and follows its right bank to (2 m.) the head of Windermere. At the foot of Loughrigg Fell, near the road, are Fox Gill (r.) and Fox How (l.), the homes of W. E. Forster (1818-86), the statesman, and Dr. Thomas Arnold (1795-1842) of Rugby.

The main road skirts the park of Rydal Hall, a Georgian seat of the Le Flemings, now a hotel (RB. 17/6, P. 7½ gs.), and passes the mouth (1.) of the glen of the Scandale Beck. To the right is the Knoll, once the residence of Harriet Martineau (1802-76). We then cross the Stock Gill and enter (161 m.) Ambleside (see p. 451). In the height of summer the traffic on the next section of the road is very great. At (17 m.) Waterhead, at the N. end of Windermere, passengers may in summer exchange the bus for the steamer. We then skirt the E. bank of this lake (views). To the left, on the slopes of Wansfell, is Dove Nest, for a time the home of Mrs. Hemans (1793-1835). 18 m. Low Wood Hotel (see p. 451); \*View of the fells, from the Coniston Old Man (l.) to the Langdale Pikes (r.). To the left, 1 m. farther on, is a hilly road leading to the long and picturesque village of (20 m.) Troutbeck (Rte. 55A). Beyond the Langdale Chase Hotel (RB. 23/6, P. 11½ gs.), with a lakeside garden, our road turns somewhat away from the lake, and at (194 m.) Troutbeck Bridge it is joined on the left by a road from Troutbeck. To the right stands Calgarth Hall, once the home of the tree-planting Bp. Watson of Llandaff (1737–1816; now used for crippled children). About 2 m. farther on we cross a road leading left to Patterdale by the Kirkstone Pass and right to Bowness. Our road runs S.E., passing the grounds of Elleray, to (21 m.) Windermere Station, see below.

# C. Windermere, Ambleside, Grasmere, and Coniston

Windermere, if not necessarily the best, is undoubtedly the most popular starting-point for a visit to the Lake District. It is approached by rail either viå Oxenholme and Kendal (Rte. 53a; through-expresses from London, Liverpool, Manchester, etc.), or viå Carnforth and Lake Side (Rte. 54; summer only), with steamer connection. — The direct Roan from Kendal (A 591) is 8½ m. long; a pleasant but hilly by-road runs from Kendal to Newby Bridge (13 m.) viå (8 m.) Bowland Bridge.

Windermere ('Winand's lake'; 130 ft. above the sea), the largest of England's lakes, is 10½ m. long and so narrow (½-1½ m.) as almost to resemble a river. Its greatest depth is 220 ft.

It drains, through the Leven, into Morecambe Bay. Its banks are beautifully wooded and of moderate elevation, except at its head, which is enclosed by a circle of imposing fells. The E. bank is lined by villages and villas, and there are many single houses on the W. bank.

On Windermere in 1930 Sir Henry Segrave perished in breaking the record for speed-boats with a speed of 982 m.p.h.

for speed-boats with a speed of yet m.p.n. Steamers (several times daily, from Whitsun to late Sept.). From Lake Side station (see below) to Bowness in 35 min. (3/6, 2/6), to Waterhead in 1½ hr. (5/3, 3/6), up and down the lake in 2½ hrs. (7/6, 5/). Steamers call at Storrs and Low Wood piers only if required. The steamers command fine views of the mountains at the head of the lake. Approaching Bowness they steer between the wooded Belle Isle (§ m. long), with a circular house (no adm.), and the E. heads of the Bowness else heads. the wooded Belle Isle (\frac{3}{2}\text{ m. long}), with a circular house (no adm.), and the E. bank. — 6\frac{1}{2}\text{ m. Bowness,} also the pier for Windermere, see below. Passing the N. end of Belle Isle and clearing Ladyholme (N.T.) and other islets, we emerge on the open water of the beautiful upper reach of Windermere. The mountains at the head of the lake now assume their full value. Immediately in front is Fairfield, with a peep of Helvellyn over its W. (l.) shoulder; far to the left of it are the Langdale Pikes, Bowfell, and the Scafell Range, ruggedly imposing in spite of their moderate elevation; to the right are Red Screen, High Street, and Ill Bell; to the W. are Coniston Old Man and Wetherlam. To the l. (9\frac{1}{2}\text{ m.)} appears the modern Wray Castle (N.T.). — Beyond (9\frac{1}{2}\text{ m.)} Low Wood (r.) Bowfell and Scafell Pike are seen to the left of the Langdales, with the distant Great Gable rising over the top of Esk Hause. To the left opens Pull Wyke. — 10\frac{1}{2}\text{ m. Waterhead is \frac{1}{2}\text{ m. from Ambleside (see below; bus) and 5 m. from Grasmere (bus). Opposite Waterhead, to the W., the Brathay enters the lake just after receiving the waters of the Rothay.

About 1 m. S.W. of the S. end of Windermere is Newby Bridge (Swan, RB. 24/6, P. 14 gs.; Newby Bridge, Easter-Oct., RB. 21/-25/, P. 11 gs.), where the lakeside road joins the Kendal-Barrow road (Rte. 54). Lake Side (Lakeside, RB. 25/, P. 16 gs.), 1 m. N. on the W. bank, with the steamer pier (see above), is the terminus of the summer railway-service from the S. (Rte. 54).

S. (R.C. 54).

Good view-points are Finsthwalte Tower (605 ft.) and Gummer's How (1054 ft.), ½ m. N. and 2½ m. N.E. of Newby Bridge.

FROM NEWBY BRIDGE TO BOWNESS by road, 7½ m. (A 592), a well-wooded route keeping fairly close to the E. shore (road on W. bank, see below). We pass beneath Gummer's How (see above). — 4½ m. Beech Hill Hotel (RB. 16/6, P. 9 gs.). — 5½ m. Storrs Point (Storrs Hall, RB. 25/, P. 12 gs.) was the scene of a regatta held in 1825 in honour of Sir Walter Scott's 54th birthday, and witnessed by Wordsworth Wilson Canning, and Southey. — 7½ m. and witnessed by Wordsworth, Wilson, Canning, and Southey. - 72 m. Bowness, see below.

Windermere (400-500 ft.; Windermere, with fine view, RB. 20/-26/, P. 9-13 gs.; Armathwaite, unlic., RB. 18/, P. 82 gs.; Elleray, RB, 16/6) the settlement round the railway station of that name, lies amid woods on the S.W. slope of Orrest Head, c. 300 ft. above the lake and ½ m. from it by the direct footpath to Millerground Landing. It practically forms one town (6300 inhab.) with the older Bowness, 11 m. S.W. (bus), and both offer equally good headquarters for the S. part of the Lake District.

BOWNESS-ON-WINDERMERE (135-340 ft.) is situated on an attractive bay on the E. side of Windermere and is the chief place on the lake.

Hotels. Old England, T.H., on the lake, RB. 25/-37/6; Belsfield, with fine grounds and views of the lake, Easter-Oct., RB. 30/, P. 12/-15 gs.; Crown, N.E. of the last, RB. 23/6, P. 11-15 gs.; Royal, an old family hotel in the village, Easter-Oct., RB. 22/6, P. 10/+ gs.; Wild Boar, near the golf course, RB. 20/, P. 9 gs.; Nab Wood, unlic., near the erry, RB. 21/, P. 9 gs.; St. Martins, unlic., opposite the church, RB. 17/6, P. 25/. — Storrs Hall, Beech Hill, P. 25/. — Storrs Hall, Beech Hill, see above. — Windermere Hydro, on Biskey How, RB. 23/, P. 35/.

Motor-Buses from Windermere

station to Bowness Pier; to Kendal and Lancaster; Ambleside, Grasmere, and Keswick; Patterdale and Penrith; Newby Bridge (connection Cartmel and Grange) and Ulverston.

Steamers on the lake in summer (see above). - MOTOR BOATS make trips from Bowness in the s

Boats on the lake, obtainable at Millerground or Bowness. Regattas (Royal Windermere Yacht Club) in season. - Bathing Place at Millerground.

Golf Course on Crook Rd. (2 m. S.E.).

About 100 yds. from the pier is the parish church of St. Martin. consecrated in 1483. The E. window is made up of old stained glass (1300-1480) mostly from Cartmel Priory, including the coat-of-arms of John Washington (1403). At the E. end of the S. aisle is a memorial to Bp. Watson (see p. 448), bv Flaxman.

The best general view of the lake is obtained from \*Orrest Head (784 ft.), just N. of Windermere station. We cross the main road beside a fountain and pass through the second gate on the right, at the foot of the drive to the Windermere Hotel. The track (finger-posts) ascends through the woods of Elleray to (10 min.) the Woodman's Cottage and (10 min.) the summit (mountain indicator). The lake is visible practically from end to end. On the W., nearly straight across the lake, is the Coniston Old Man. To the right (N.) nearly straight across the lake, is the Coniston Old Man. To the right (N.) of this comes Wetherlam, then (beyond the dip of Wrynose Pass) Crinkle Crags, Pike o' Blisco, Scafell, Scafell Pike (14 m. distant), Bowfell, Great Gable, the prominent Langdale Pikes (over the N.W. angle of the lake), the wooded Loughrigg Fell (in front, between the Brathay and Rothay), Fairfield, Wansfell Pike (with Troutbeck at its foot), Red Screes (almost due N.), the long ridge of Caudale Moor, High Street, and the pyramidal III Bell. Helvellyn is not visible. The hills on the E. extend hence to Ingleborough in Yorkshire (S.E.). To the S. we see Morecambe Bay. Keeping to the right in descending was ness Ellegy, for forth years the country home of Lahr in descending, we pass Elleray, for forty years the country home of John Wilson ('Christopher North'; 1785-1834), and reach the Troutbeck road, leading back (l.) to (1 m.) Windermere. From a cross-roads on the way we may follow the 'Low Road' towards Bowness. Just S. of the fork the road reaches Miller Brow (260 ft.), another excellent point of view. Yet another is Queen Adelaide's Hill (259 ft.; N.T.), on the W. side of the road, \(\frac{1}{2}\) m. nearer Bowness. — Biskey How (300 ft.), just E. of Bowness, affords a good view. A pleasant round for walkers is to cross the lake by the ferry (see below)

and then follow the unfrequented roads near the lake, always keeping to the left, past (2 m.) Cunsey and (3 m.) Graythwaite, amid woods, to (6 m.) Lake

Side and (7 m.) Newby Bridge, whence they may return by bus.

From Bowness to Coniston via-Hawkshead, 10 m. We leave Bowness by the 'Low Road,' which runs S. to (1 m.) the Ferry Nab (footpath shorter), and cross the ferry (\frac{1}{3} m.; 4d., cycle 5d., motor-cycle 9d., motor-car 1/3-1/10; every 20 mins.). From the former Ferry Hotel (now a research station of the Freshwater Biological Association) the road ascends, skirting the Claife Heights, to (3 m.) Far Sawrey, and (31 m.) Near Sawrey, with the 17th cent. Hill Top Farm (N.T.; adm. Easter-Sept., weekdays 10.30-6, Sun. 2-6; 1/), the home of Beatrix Potter (1866-1943). It then descends, skirts the E. side of (4 m.) Esthwaite Water (1½ m. long and ½-3 m. wide), and turns to the left beyond the pool known as the Priest's Pot. A bend to the right brings us to (5½ m.) the quaint old village of Hawkshead (Red Lion, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.; Queen's Head, RB. 16/6, P. 81 gs.), with curious archways, alleys, and squares. The grammar school (adm. 3d.) founded by Abp. Sandys, a native of the place. in 1585, is no longer used as such. Wordsworth was a pupil here from 1778 to 1783 and his name is carved on one of the oaken desks. Ann Tyson's Cottage, where the poet lodged, is in the lane starting from the square opposite the Red Lion. The interesting church is mainly Elizabethan, with possible traces of Norman work. — We join the road from Ambleside at (61 m.) Hawkshead Hall (N.T.; adm. 3d.; key at farm), once the property of Furness Abbey, with a 15th cent. gatehouse in which the manor courts were once held. From (7 m.) Hawkshead Hill a road leads right to Tarn Hows (p. 456). At (74 m.) High Cross (647 ft.), the highest point of the route, we are joined by another road from Ambleside. As we descend we have Yewdale Crag, backed by Wetherlam, on our right. We keep to the right at the next fork. At the N, end of the lake we turn to the right. — 10 m. Coniston, see p. 455.

Other ways of reaching Coniston from Windermere are round the head of the lake (a drive of 13 m.) or viå Belle Grange (boat from Millerground Landing), High Wray, Outgate, and Tarn Hows (a walk of 3-4 hrs., on footpaths nearly all the way, with good views).

From Windermers to Ambieside, Grasmere, and Keswick, see Rte. 55B; to Patterdale (Ullswater), see Rte. 55A; to Kendal, see p. 426.

AMBLESIDE, a prosperous little town, is pleasantly situated in the vale of the Rothay, 2 m. from the head of Windermere (not visible) and at the foot of Wansfell Pike.

Hot visione) and at the 100t of Hotels. In the town: Salutation, RB. 22/6; Vale View, unlic., RB. 19/6, P. 10 gs.; White Lion, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; Oaks, unlic., near Stock Gill, RB. 21/, P. 8½ gs.; Rothay Manor, unlic., Langdale road, RB. 17/6, P. 7½ gs.—On the lake: at Waterhead, Waterhead, RB. 25/6, P. 13 gs.; Wateredge, unlic., RB. 21/, P. 29; Lingmoor, Willowsmere, both unlic., RB. 16/6, P. 7½ gs.; Romney, unlic., RB. 16/6, P. 7½ gs.; on the Windermere road, 1½ m. S., Low Wood, RB. 21/, P. 11 gs.—At Clappersgate

(1 m. S.W.): Brathay Fell, unitc., March-Oct., RB. 25/, P. 8 gs.; Croft, unlic., RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.

Motor-Buses to Windermere Station and Kendal; Bowness and New-by Bridge; Grasmere and Keswick; Coniston; Hawkshead; Dungeon Gill.

Steamers (pier at Waterhead, 2 m. S. of the town) to Bowness and Lake Side, see p. 449. - BOATS for hire at Waterhead.

Golf Course (9 holes) on Loughrigg Fell (see below).

The church of St. Mary (1854), by Gilbert Scott, contains a memorial chapel to Wordsworth, and a large mural painting, by Gordon Ransom, representing the rush-bearing festival, held on the last Sat. in July. On the Rydal road is a quaint 17th cent. bridge-house, now an information centre of the National Trust.

A lane behind the Salutation Hotel ascends to (1 m.) the picturesque Stock Gill Force, a fall of c. 70 ft. — Near Waterhead is the Borrans Fleid (N.T.), with traces of the small Roman fort of Galava, finds from which may be seen in the Armitt Library, in Lake Rd. (Mon.-Fri. 10-5, Sat. 10-1; adm. free). — Jenkin Crag and Kelsick Scar (N.T.), c. 1½ m. S. of Ambleside, afford admirable views. — Other good points for short walks (e.g. Loughrigg Terrace, Troutbeck, Colwith Force, Skelwith Force, and Wray Castle) are

mentioned below.

Macents. \*Loughrigg Fell (1101 ft.; views), S. of Grasmere and Rydal Water, may be ascended direct from Miller Bridge, W. of St. Mary's Church, viå Brow Head Farm, in less than 1 hr. A slightly longer route is by the path beginning at Clappersgate (see below) and ascending through a gate (r.) opposite the point where the two alternative routes to Coniston diverge. The descent (steepish) may be made to Loughrigg Terrace (see below) and Grasmere. — About 1 m. beyond the entrance to Stock Gill (and 200 yds.) Grasmere. — About † m. beyond the entrance to Stock Gill (and 20) vds. beyond a gate) a stile (r.; finger-post) gives on to a distinctly marked path leading to the summit of Wansfell Pike (1587 ft.; \*View), E. of Ambleside (\frac{3}{2}-1\) hr.). The descent may be made by a marked path on the S.E. slope to (\frac{1}{2}\) hr.) Troutbeck (p. 438). — Nab Scar (c. 1000 ft.), the S. buttress of Fairfield, is ascended vi\(\text{a}\) Rydal in 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr. We follow the road passing Rydal Mount, take a path to the left between walls, and (\frac{1}{2}\) hr. from the road) reach the open fell by a stepped stile. From Nab Scar we may follow the ridge N. to (1-12 hr.) the summit of Fairfield (2863 ft.), but this fell is better ascended from Grasmere. - To the Langdale Pikes, see below.

TOUR OF THE LANGDALES, 19½ m. The road leads S.W., crossing (½ m. Rothay Bridge and skirting the S. base of Loughrigg Fell. At (1 m.) Clappersgate (hotels, see p. 451), a colourful hamlet, the Hawkshead road crosses the bridge to the left. We, however, follow the left bank of the Brathay vià (2 m.) bridge to the left. We, however, follow the left bank of the Brathay viå (2† m.). Ellers Brow, where a lane leads right to High Close (1† m.; see below) viå Loughrigg Tarn (N.T.), to (3 m.) Skelwith Bridge (Hotel. RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.). [About 300 yds. upstream is Skelwith Force.] We cross the bridge, turn to the right, and about 1 m. farther on, just beyond the top of the hill, diverge to the right from the main Coniston road. We descend rapidly to Colwith Bridge, and from the fork just beyond follow the left branch (narrow and steep), passing Colwith Force (key at cottage; 3d.) and ascending through the valley of Little Langdale, separated from Great Langdale to the N. by Lingmoor Fell (c. 1500 ft.). 5 m. Little Langdale (Three Shires Inn, plain). Beyond Little Langdale Tarn, near Fell Foot farm, our road turns to the right (N.) and begins to cross the W. slope of Lingmoor toward Great Langdale. A sudden and striking "View of the Langdale Pikes opens out in front. On the left lies Blea Tarn (612 ft.). 7½ m. Blea Tarn Farm is still "the one abode, no more" of the scene as it was when occupied by the "Solitary" of Wordsworth's "Excursion.' The abrupt descent from the top of the pass (c. 770 ft.) a little farther on passes Wall End Farm and soon brings us into sight of (9 m.) the Old Dungeon Ghyll Hotel (P. 23/6 or 7½ gs.), at the foot of the Langdale Pikes. 94 m. Milbeck, with the New Dungeon Given Hotel (RB. 15/4 P. 10 gs.). \*Dungeon Gill Force, 1 m. from the Old Hotel and 1 m. from the New

Hotel, has a vertical descent of 65 ft. and is framed by the perpendicular walls of a picturesque gorge. Above the fall a natural bridge is formed by two

or a picturesque gorge. Acove the last a lateral stratege is formed by two rocks wedged in the narrow ravine. — Ascents from Dungeon Gill, see below. In returning from Dungeon Gill our route runs at first to the E. through "Great Langdale, a verdant valley N. of Lingmoor Fell, with c. 1000 acres of N.T. land. Its beck drains into Elterwater and the Brathay. Fine retrospects of the Pikes. Just short of (2 m.) Chapel Stile, where the fells are defaced by slate-quarries, the road forks. [The branch to the right, leading direct faced by the desired of the state racco, oy same-quarries, the road forks. The oyamen to the right, teading direct to (5½ m.) Ambleside, passes the Langdale Estate, a holiday centre (Pillar Hotel, RB, 18/6, P. 8½ gs.), and the village and tarn of Elterwater (187 ft.; Langdales, RB, 18/6, P. 8½ gs.), and rejoins the outward route beyond (2½ m.) Skelwith Bridge. The left-hand road (very hilly) leads past Langdale Parish Church and reaches (3½ m.) High Close (N.T.; 523 ft.; view), the top of the depression between Loughrigg Fell and Silver How. [A footpath on the left, a little short of the summit, shortens the route to Grasmers by ½ m.] Descending the second control of the summit, shortens the route to Grasmers by ½ m.] Descending the second control of Grasmers was control of Grasmers of Grasmers of Grasmers and Control of Grasmers of Grasmers and Control of Grasmers of a neue anort or the summit, anortens the route to Grasmere by \$\frac{1}{2}\text{m.}\$; Descending the precipitous Red Bank, we enjoy an admirable \*View of Grasmere. [A still finer view is obtained from Loughrigg Terrace (c. 300 ft.), reached by a path to the right.] The road skirts the S.W. margin of Grasmere to (4\frac{1}{2}\text{m.}) Grasmere Village. : Hence to (8\frac{1}{2}\text{m.}) Ambleside, see Rts. 55s.

Ascents from Dungeon Gill. The ascent of the Laugdale Pikes (Harrison Stickle 2403 ft.), Pike o' Stickle 2323 ft.), which requires 3-4\frac{1}{2}\text{ms. hardly}

ulfils the promise made by the striking outline of the Pikes, as the view is much limited by the higher fells around. The best ascent is by the winding bridle-path to the left of Dungeon Gill. The two peaks are separated by a gully, and climbers are advised to make a detour to the left, round Loft Crag (whether they actually climb to the top of Pike o' Stickle or not), and approach the summit of Harrison Stickle from the N.W. The view includes Skiddaw and Saddleback, Helvellyn and Fairfield, the Coniston Fells, Bowfell, Great Langdale, and Windermere. The descent may be made over Pavey Ark (N.E.; fine crags) and thence round Stickle Tarn (1540 ft.) to Mill Gill. An alternative descent to (2 hrs.) Grasmere leads N.E. from the tarn to the top of Blea Rigg and thence down to the right of Easedale Tarn.

\*Bowfell (2966 ft.) may be ascended from the Old Dungeon Ghyll Hotel in 2-2½ hrs. viå Stool End Farm and the shoulder known as the Band. The attractive view includes Skiddaw, the Scafell range, the Langdale Pikes, Windermere, Esthwaite Water, Devoke Water (S.W.), and the Solway Firth.

Windermere, Estimatic water, Devoke water (S. m.), and the Surway in the From Ambiestice to Keswick via Dungeon Gill. And the Stake Pass (c. 22 m.; driving practicable to Dungeon Gill. 7½ m., and from Rosthwaite to Keswick, 6 m.; walk across the pass from Dungeon Gill to Rosthwaite, 3-4 hrs.). — From Ambleside to (7½ m.) the Old Dungeon Gill to Rosthwaite, y Great Langdale, see above (9½ m. by Little Langdale, see above). The road ends here and we ascend the bridle-path up Mickleden, keeping to the right of the beck. To the left rises the Band (see above). Beyond (9½ m.) a sheepfold the path bears to the right (Esk Hauser path to the left), and zigzags up to (11½ m.) the Stake Pass (1576 ft.; view of Skiddaw), the saddle between Rossett Crag (1.) and Pike o' Stickle (see above). At (12 m.) the foot of the pass we cross the Stake Beck and descend (rough path) along the right bank of the Langstrath Beck, crossing to the left bank in ½ m. more. 15 m. Stonethwaite. About ½ m. farther on we join the Borrowdale road and turn to the right. 16 m. Rosthwaite, and thence to (22 m.) Keswick see Rte. 558.

FROM AMBLESIDE TO CONISTON via Barn Gates, with return via Oxenfell (16 m.). — At (1 m.) Clappersgate (see p. 452) we diverge to the left from the road to Skelwith Bridge (our return route, see below) and cross Brathay Bridge. A little beyond the bridge our road turns to the left and runs S., passing Brathay Hall (1). 24 m. We diverge to the right from the Hawkshead road (p. 451) and climb to (3 m.) Barn Gates (425 ft.; view; Drunken Duck, RB. 17/6, P. 10 gs.). Hence we ascend to (5 m.) High Cross (647 ft.; view of Esthwaite Water), where we join the road from Bowness to (7½ m.) Coniston (comp. p. 451). — The return-route leads N. through Yewdale. After 1½ m. the Oxenfell Pass (526 ft.). Fine views of the Langdale Pikes as we descend into the valley of the Brathay. To the left, farther down, is a glimpse of Elterwater. 44 m. Road leading (1.) to Colwith Force. Our road descends to the right to (5½ m.) Sketwith Bridge. Hence to (8½ m.) Ambleside, see above.

FROM AMBLESIDE TO WASDALE HEAD. For this route, we may go to (7½ m.) Dungeon Gill and proceed thence (3½-5 hrs.) by the track (comp. above) up Rossett Gill and over "Eak Hause (2370 ft.), near the summit of which meet the passes from Langdale, Wasdale, Eskdale, and Borrowdale. The highest point of the hause (2490 ft.) is just to the left. In bad weather map and compass should be carefully consulted.—Another route from Dungeon Gill crosses to Little Langdale and thence by the Wrynose Pass and the Hardknott Pass to Eskdale and Boot (comp. Rte. 550), whence we reach (6 m.) Wasdale Head via Burnmoor Tarn (in all c. 22 m.).

From Ambleside to Patterdale (Ullswater), see Rtc. 55A; to Windermere

and to Grasmere and Keswick, see Rte. 55B.

\*Grasmere (208 ft.; 75 ft. deep), barely 1 m. long and fully 7 m. wide, with a green islet in the midst, is the roundest of the lakes. About 1 m. from its N. end, and a little aside from the main road to Keswick, lies the village of GRASMERE, the home for fourteen years of William Wordsworth (1770–1850) who has left unsung but few points in the beautiful environs.

Hotels. Prince of Wales, Eastermid-Oct., on the lake, RB. 25/, P. 11½ gs.; Swan, RB. 18/6-27/6, P. 12 gs.; Rothay, RB. 18/6-25/6, P. 8½-11 gs.; Dale Lodge, bnlic., March-Oct., RB. 17/6, P. 10 gs.; Moss Grove, unlic., RB. 18/, P. 9 gs.; Red Lion, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; Ben Place, Hollens, these two unlic., on Windermere-Keswick road, RB. 19/, P. 9 gs.; Oak Bank, unlic., RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.

Motor-Buses to Ambleside, Winder-

mere (connections for Bowness and Newby Bridge), and Kendal and Keswick.

Boats on the lake (near Prince of Wales hotel).

Sports on Thurs. nearest Aug. 20th (first held in 1852); guides' rac up and down Butter Crags, wrestling (Cumberland-Westmorland style), hound trail, etc. — Rush-bearing Service in the church on the Sat. nearest Aug. 6th (St. Oswald's Day).

Part of the church of St. Oswald, which is "for duration built, not raised in nice proportion," may date back to the 13th century. Wordsworth is buried in the churchyard and commemorated in the church (head by Woolner). His wife (d. 1859), his sister Dorothy (d. 1855), and Hartley Coleridge (d. 1849) likewise lie in the churchyard, where there is also a memorial to A. H. Clough (d. at Florence in 1861). From 1799 to 1808 Wordsworth lived at \*Dove Cottage (adm. weekdays, 10-1 and 2-6; Oct.-March to 4.30, closed Thurs.; 1/), about 200 yds. N. of the Prince of Wales Hotel. A collection of relics and local 'bygones' is housed in the Wordsworth Museum (adm. Easter-Oct., 10-1, except Fri. morn., and 2-6; 1/), across the lane. Wordsworth removed in 1808 to Allan Bank. at the other end of the village, and in 1811 to the Parsonage. opposite the church, which he quitted for Rydal Mount in 1813. Thomas De Quincey (1785-1859) succeeded Wordsworth at Dove Cottage, which remained his headquarters until 1830.

Dove Cottage, which remained his headquarters until 1830. The so-called Wishing Gate, on the old road, less than \( \frac{1}{2} \) s. of Dove Cottage, commands a favourite view of Grasmere. — Tongue Gill Force, a very pretty little waterfall, \( \frac{1}{2} \) m. N.E., is reached by a slight digression (r.) from the route up Helvellyn (comp. below). — Helm Crag (1299 ft.), N. of Grasmere, is ascended (c. 1 hr.) less for its view than for the curious crags described by Wordsworth as the "Astrologer, sage Sidrophel," and an "Ancient Woman cowering beside her rifted cell." We follow the Easedale road (see below) to a point about 600 yds. beyond the foot-bridge, ascend to the right between houses, pass through a gate (r.) and ascend along a wall. At the highest point of this wall we take the grassy path to the left. — \*Walk reund Grasmere (4 m.). We follow the road on the W. bank to (1\frac{1}{2} \) m.) Red Bank (view), and there take a lane to the left, leading to Loughrigg Terrace (c. 300 ft.; views). We descend to the foot-bridge across the Rothay between Grasmere and Rydal Water (2 m.), and return by the road on the E. bank of the former (2 m.) or by the old road (higher). Or we may continue along the terrace and make a circuit of Rydal Water (2 m. more). Loughrigg Fell is ascended from High Close in \( \frac{1}{2} \) hr. — \*Easedale Tarn (915 ft.) is \( 2\frac{1}{2} \) m. from Grasmere. The road leads to the N.W. from near the Rothay Hotel, and after \( \frac{1}{2} \) m. crosses the Easedale Beck. Avoiding the turn to the right, walkers cross the beck again 250 yds. farther on by a bridge of slate slabs and ascend on the right bank. About i m. higher up we see the white Sour Milk Force. The tarn is about \( \frac{1}{2} \) m. beyond. This walk may be continued to (\( 3\frac{1}{2} \) m. Dungeon Gill vilà Staklel Tarn. — Silver How (\( 1345 \) ft.), \( \frac{1}{2} \) from the Red Lion Hotel vilà Allan Bank (see aBove), commands a view of half a dozen lakes. It may readily be combined with the Essedale Tarn trip;

ASCENTS. Grasmere is the most frequent base for the ascent of Helvellyn (3118 ft.; 34-4 hrs.). From Grasmere to (24 hrs.) Grisedale Tarn, see p. 437. Beyond the tarn we diverge to the left from the Patterdale track and ascend in rigzags to (4 hr.) Dollywaggon Pike (2810 ft.), the S. end of the Helvellyn ridge. The incline hence to (4 hr.) the main summit is comparatively slight. View, see p. 436. Descent to Patterdale, see p. 436; to Keswick, see p. 441.—Rairfield (2863 ft.) is ascended from Grasmere in 14-2 hrs. We turn into a lane beside (4 m.) the Swan Hotel and ascend thence vià Stone Arthur (1652 ft.) and Great Rigg (2513 ft.). Or (better) we may diverge from the Helvellyn route (see above) at the top of Grisedale Hause. Helvellyn dominates the view.—The Langdale Pikes (see above, 3-34 hrs.) may be ascended either vià Dungeon Gill or vià Easetale Tarn and Stickle Tarn (comp. above).

FROM GRASMEE TO BORROWDALE VIÂ EASEDALE (to Rosthwaite 3½-4½ hrs.). We diverge to the left from the Helm Crag route at the point where it ascends between two houses (see above) and follow the pony-track up Far Easedale Gill. After about 1 m. we cross the beck by Stythwaite Steps. The track ascends along the beck to (3 m.) the head of the Easedale Valley (c. 1600 ft.). We cross the head of the Wythburn Valley (descending to the right; usually very wet), and re-ascend to (4 m.) Greenup Edge (2000 ft.; view), between High Raise (1; 2500 ft.) and Ullscarf (2370 ft.). In descending we turn to the right (N.; route indicated by small cairns on big rocks). Below Lining Crag the path again becomes clear, descending along the right bank of Greenup Gill. Borrowdale is now in view. At (6 m.) Stonethwaite we cross the beck. Hence to (7 m.) Rosthwaite, see p. 453.— From Grasmere to Keswick, by road, see Rte. 55s. Keswick may be reached also vid Dunmail Raise, Harrop Tarn or Armboth Fell, and Watendiath (4-4½ hrs.).

Coniston Water (143 ft.), formerly known as Thurston Mere, lies wholly within Lancashire, parallel with and 5 m. W. of Windermere. Just over 5 m. long and  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. wide, it presents a less imposing version of that larger lake. The N. end, overlooked by Coniston Old Man and other fells, is the finest part; but the view down the lake (especially from near Tarn Hows, see below) is very attractive also.

Here in 1956 Donald Campbell set up a world water speed record of 225.63 m.p.h.

The village of CONISTON, a good tourist-centre, beautifully situated at the foot of the Old Man and Yewdale Crags,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the W. bank of the lake at its N. end, is the terminus of a branch-railway from Foxfield (Rte. 54).

Hotels. Sun, RB. 20/, P. 10 gs.; Crown, P. 25/, both closed in winter. Black Bull, RB. 14/6, P. 7½ gs. Steamer service on the lake sus-

pended. — BOATS on the lake.

Motor-Buses to Ambleside, with
connections for Windermere and
Keswick, and to Ulverston.

Coniston is as closely associated with John Ruskin (1819–1900) as Grasmere is with Wordsworth. Ruskin is buried in a corner of the churchyard, under a 'runic' cross. About 100 yds. N. of the church is the Ruskin Museum (adm. free weekdays, 10-6), containing drawings and MSS. by Ruskin, minerals collected by him, a 'rock harmonicon' (a dulcimer of 3 octaves made for Ruskin of Skiddaw stone), photographs, books, and personal relics from Brantwood (see below).

Tour Round the Lake, 132 m. The Old Man, to the N.W., is the dominant feature throughout the drive. We leave Coniston by the Bowness road, and then round the head of the lake. At 1 m. It. is Tent Lodge, where Tennyson once sojourned. On the same side, 1 m. farther on, is Brantwood, the home of Ruskin from 1871 until his death in 1900. Earlier tenants were the

engraver Linton and the poet Gerald Massey. The house now belongs to the Education Trust (adm. Mon.—Fri. 9-4, Sat. 9-12; 1/). Coniston Hall (nearly opposite), now a farmhouse, was once the chief seat of the Le Flemings. The banks lower down the take are beautifully wooded. About \(\frac{1}{2}\) m. Everyond (6\frac{1}{2}\) m. High Nibihwaite, at the foot of the lake, we turn r. to cross the Crake and join the road from Greenodd (Rte. 54; buses). 11\(\frac{1}{2}\) m. Torver (Church House Inn, RB. 17/6, P. 10 gs.). Helvellyn, Fairfield, and Red Screes come into sight as we proceed (N.E.) to (13\(\frac{1}{2}\) m.) Coniston.

SHORT WALKS. To reach \*Tarn Hows (2\(\frac{1}{2}\) m.), the best point of view near Coniston (4520 acres of N.T. land, running N. from Coniston Water and W. to the Duddon Valley), we follow the Ambleside road to a point c. \(\frac{1}{2}\) m. beyond the head of the lake and nearly opposite Waterhead House. Hence we ascend to the left through a woody dale, to (2 m. from Coniston) Tarn Hows Farm (1.). At (2\(\frac{1}{2}\) m.) the top of the hill we come suddenly upon the tarn, set in a delightful hollow, among heather, bracken, and theisoft greenery of plantations. The high ground on the opposite side of the valley commands a beautiful \*View. From this point we may either descend to the Bowness road at \*Hawkshead Hill., or retrace our steps until we come upon a steep path a beautiful "view. From this point we may either descend to the Bowness road at Hawkshead Hill, or retrace our steps until we come upon a steep path descending (r.) through Tom Gill into Yewdale.—The route to (2½ m.) Tilberthwaite Gill, a romantic little rocky glen, traversed by a series of footbridges, step-ladders, wooden galleries, and planks (at present out of repair), is indicated below. At the top of the gorge is a pretty little waterfall. The return may be varied by striking direct from the waterfall to Coniston (path rough and muddy), or by a track descending N. of the gorge to Tilberthwaite Farm, with fire downward views into the cleft.

with fine downward views into the cleft.

ASCENTS. The \*Coniston Old Man (i.e. Allt Maen, steep or high rock; 2635 ft.) is ascended in 1½-2 hrs. Its sides are disfigured by copper mines and slate quarries, and many different tracks lead to the summit. The best and slate quarries, and many different tracks lead to the summit. Ine best route is by a track above and left of the Church Beck, eventually bending to the left towards a slate quarry near Low Water (1786 ft.). Thence we climb to the S., passing another quarry. The View is one of great variety and charm. Named from left to right and beginning on the N. are the Carrs and Wetherlam (in the foreground), Skiddaw, Saddleback, the serrated ridge of Helvellyn, Fairfield, Red Screes, High Street (N.E.), the pyramidal III Bell, Esthwaite Water, part of Windermere, Ingleborough and other Yorkshire hills (in the distance), Coniston Water (S.E.), Morecambe Bay and the sea (S.), Snowdon & W. in very clear weather) the tiny Blind Tarn (in the foreground), Devoke distance), Coniston Water (S.E.), Morecambe Bay and the sea (S.), Snowdon (S.W.; in very clear weather), the tiny Blind Tarn (in the foreground), Devoke Water (W.) with the sea and the Isle of Man beyond it, and the Scafell group (N.W.). Immediately to the W. is the precipitous Dow Crag (2555 ft.), with Goat's Water at its foot (not visible from the summit). The descent may be made W. and S.W. over Dow Crag to the Walne Scar Pass (see below); to the N.W., vià Seathwaite Tarn (1210 ft.; now a reservoir), to the Duddon Valley (see below); or to the N. to the Wrynose Pass (p. 460; 2-2½ ft.s.), vià Emm Fell (2611 ft.), Great How Crags (2625 ft.) and Carrs (2575 ft.). A favourite round for good walkers is to keep along the ridge to the top of Wetherlam (see below) and descend thence to Little Langdale (p. 452; 3 hrs.). — Wetherlam (2502 ft.) is ascended from Coniston vià the Tilberthwalte Glen (see below) in 14-2 hrs. The view is fine and fairly extensive. in 14-2 hrs. The view is fine and fairly extensive.

In 19-2 nrs. I he view is nue and rairly extensive.

FROM CONISTON TO DUNGEON GILL, 8 m. The road, impracticable for cars, follows the Ambleside road through Yewdale, with Yewdale Crag (1050 ft.) to the left. At (1) m) the fork we bear left, ascending through Tüberthwaite Glen. To the right are Raven Crag, Tvy Crag, and Holme Fell. Tüberthwaite Gill (see above) diverges to the left 1 m. above the fork. Beyond (22 m). High Tüberthwaite Farm we pass through the gate on the left. After passing some slate quarries we descend, keeping roughly to the W. (1.) to cross the Brathay below (42 m.) the farm of Fell Foot. Hence via Blea Tarn to (8 m.) Dungeon Gill, see p. 452.

FROM CONISTON TO THE DUDDON VALLEY AND ESEDALE, viå the Walna Scar Pass and Birker Moor. The route described below (11 m. in 4-5 hrs.) is the shortest and for walkers only. Walking may be avoided altogether by driving viå Broughton (Rts. 54) and Ulpha (see below). — We pass under the railway, to the N. of the station, and follow the Walna Scar cart-road, which reaches the open fell at (1 m.) a point where five tracks meet. Our road (finger-posts) keeps the direction we have been following and passes the tiny Boo Tarn. After 1 m. the track to Goat's Water, Dow Crag, and Coniston Old Man diverges to the right. Good retrospects as we ascend to (3½ m.) Walna Scar Pass (1990 ft.; "View). The descending route bears first to the left and then to the right, soon skirting Long House Gill. At (5 m.) Long House we bear to the left, join (5½ m.) the Duddon valley road (r. for Langdale), and follow it S. to (6 m.) Seathwaite (1nn). In the churchyard is the grave of "Wonderful Walker," rector and benevolent despot of the parish for 67 years (1735–1802), "a Pastor such as Chaucer's verse portrays," who, with a stipend of less than £50, brought up and liberally educated a large family, besides leaving a fortune of £2000. In summer a bus plies between Seathwaite (not to be confounded with Seathwaite in Borrowdale) and (8 m.) Broughton.

The \*Duddos Valley, which we have now reached, is described in Wordsworth's series of charming somets with singular fidelity to nature. The river descends, in a wonderful series of bends and water-breaks, from the sterile ridges of the Wrynose Pass to the stony levels near Cockley Beck, the deeply graven cleft at Birks Bridge, and the fine gorge just above Seathwaite. The N.W. bank between the Wrynose Pass and Grass Gars (see below) lies within the confines of the Hardknott National Forest Park (see Rte. 550). Farther down the scene becomes tamer, till the stream sleeps through its last marsh to its junction with the sea. — Those who wish to return to Coniston via Broughton follow the road leading S.W. from Seathwaite. 14 m. Bridge over the Duddon. 3 m. Ulpha (pron. 'Oofa'; Traveller's Rest, P. 21' or 7 ga.), where the fell road to Eskdale Green (fair surface, but bad descent on the Eskdale side) diverges to the right. From Ulpha to (8 m.) Broughton (Rte. 54) we may follow either bank of the stream.

Walkers making direct from Seathwaite to Eskdale follow the road N. About ½ m. beyond the junction of the Walna Scar road we take a steep grassy

Walkers making direct from Seathwaite to Eskdale follow the road N. About ½ m. beyond the junction of the Walna Scar road we take a steep grassy path to the left, cross the Duddon by (1 m.) stepping-stones, and ascend (with Gill Spout on the left) to the abandoned farm of (1½ m.) Grass Gars, the last house we shall see before reaching Eskdale. Here we choose the track to be right, crossing Birker Moor and skirting the S. slopes of Harter Fell (r.; 2140 ft.). At (3½ m.) a fork we take the track to the left and descend rapidly to (4½ m.) the main Eskdale road (Rts. 55D). This is reached at a point near the Woolpack Inn (a little to the right). To reach Boot we follow the road to

the left (W.) for about 1 m. and then turn to the right.

# D. Ennerdale, Wasdale, Scafell, and Eskdale

From the outside this W. section of the Lake District is most naturally approached from the road or railway between Ravensglass on the S. and Whitehaven on the N. (see Ret. 54; through-carriages from London). It communicates with other parts of the district by various passes.

Ennerdale Water (368 ft.), the northernmost lake in this section, is about 2½ m. long and ½—½ m. wide. The lake and its dale deserve a visit, but the approaches from the W. are uninteresting. The lower slopes have been afforested by the government, but above c. the 1250 ft. contour and E. of the Black Sail track the dale is held by the National Trust.

From Whitehaven (Rte. 54) the approach by road is via the half-derelict mining town of Cleator Moor, whence it is 34 m, to Emerdale Bridge (the churchyard of which is the scene of Wordsworth's "The Brothers') and 18 m, more to the Angler's Inn (RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.), at the foot of the lake.—A motor-bus runs from Whitehaven to Ennerdale Bridge on Tues., Thurs., Sat. and (summer only) Sun.

The character of the lake is stern and solemn, and the mountains encircling it vie in grandeur with any in the district. The Steeple and Pillar group forms a specially fine combination beyond its head.

FROM ENNERDALE TO WASTWATER (92 m., in 3-32 hrs.). From the Angler's Inn we follow the N. bank of the lake (views). Beyond (22 m.) its head we

ascend on the right bank of the river Lizz (cart-road), with the Steeple and Pillar towering on our right. Beyond (3½ m.) Gillerthwaite Farm (now a Youth Hostel) a path crossing a small bridge to the right ascends to the foot of the famous Pillar Rock (p. 445). About 2½ m. farther on our path joins the route from Buttermere near another Youth Hostel. From this point over the Black Sail Pass to (3½ m.) Wasdale Head, see p. 446. — From the Angler's Inn to Scale Hill, Crummock Water, and Buttermere, see p. 444.

\*Wastwater (200 ft.), the most grim and savage of all the lakes, is just over 3 m. long, ½ m. wide, and 260 ft. deep. The most characteristic feature of the imposing landscape is the almost perpendicular series of the \*Screes on its S.E. bank, culminating in Illgill Head (1978 ft.). Around the head of the lake rise Yewbarrow, Kirk Fell, Great Gable, Lingmell, Scafell Pike, and Scafell-a magnificent group. The timber near its foot makes a splendid foreground. The lake is subject to sudden squalls from the S.

Wastwater is best approached from the S.W., and the most convenient Wastwater is best approached from the S.W., and the most convenient starting-point is Seascale (Rte. 54), whence a motor-bus runs to (2½ m.) Gosforth, where the road crosses the Barrow-Whitehaven road. It then turns r. and forks l., bridges the Bleng and (after a steep climb) descends to (6½ m.) Nether Wasdale (Strands Hotel, temp., RB. 14/, P. 6½ gs.), 1 m. from the S. end of Wastwater. Thence the road runs along the N.W. bank (\*Views) to (12½ m.) Wasdale Head. A narrow road on the left, 3 m. beyond Gosforth, passes close to the prominent crag of Buckbarrow and in 2½ m. joins the lakeside road 3½ m. from Wasdale Head. — Wasdale Head may be reached from Ravenglass (Rte. 54) by taking the miniature railway to (7 m.) Dalegarth, and walking thence (6½ m. more) viå Boot and Burnmoor Tara (see below).

(see below).

Wasdale Head (Wastwater Hotel, RB. 15/6, P. 8½ gs.), or Wastdale Head, in a deep and mountain-girt hollow, 1 m. from the N.E. end of Wastwater, is the headquarters for many fine ascents and excursions and the chief centre of British rockclimbing. The Fell and Rock Climbing Club has a hut (members only) at Brackenrigg. The great rock-faces are on Scafell, Great Gable (N. front; Napes Ridges on S. side), and Pillar (Pillar Rock on N. side), but there are scores of other interesting courses in the gills and upper crags. A good deal of snow and ice work is done at Christmas and Easter. The quaint church is one of the smallest in England (42 ft. by 16 ft.). William Ritson (1807-90), a former landlord of the hotel, was a typical Cumberland 'statesman' or yeoman farmer, famous for his yarns, and forming a link with the Wilson and Wordsworth group.

WALK ROUND WASTWATER (12 m.). The route recommended is to descend along the N.W. bank and return to Wasdale Head via the top of the Screes

along the N.W. bank and return to Wasdale Head via the top of the Screes (fine and varying views). We ascend to the S. end of the Screes via Hawi Gill and descend to Wasdale Head via the Burnmoor Tarn track (see below). The Screes are most imposing, however, when seen from close below them. Ascents. The Scafell Mountains, S.E. of Wasdale Head, form the most imposing group in the Lake District. The top of Scafell Pike, the highest summit in England, was presented in 1920 by Lord Leconfield to the National Trust as a War memorial, and in 1925 all Scafell and Scafell Pike above 2000 ft. was added to this gift. Though the usual routes are quite safe in good weather, great care should be exercised in mist. — \*Scafell Pike (3210 ft.) is the most repaying climb (2-3 hrs.). The usual route is via Lingmell Gill. We cross (4 m.) the Lingmell Beck and a wall, and ascend towards field. We cross (1 m.) the Lingmell Beck and a wall, and ascend towards the S.

round the base of Lingmell (2649 ft.) which rises to the left. Higher up we cross another wall and the Lingmell Gill, reaching the foot of  $\{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\}$  hr.) Brown Tongue. The fine rocks in front are part of Scafell. We ascend the tongue, in c.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. bearing to the left, and after  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., in the dip between Lingmell and Scafell Pike, we turn to the right. Hence to the top,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. A finer and harder route ascends W. vià  $\{\frac{1}{2}$  m.) Burnthwaite, following the general course of the Lingmell Beck. After  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. more our path diverges to the right from the Sty Head track just before its steep rise. We bend to the right and ascend, keeping well to the right of the fine chasm of Piers Gill. In  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 hr. more we join the above-described route in the hollow between Lingmell and the Pike. A more leisurely route goes on from the above-mentioned fork to the Sty Head and C21 m.) Esk Hause and ascends thence to the right to  $(\frac{1}{2}$  m.) the top. The \*View includes Skiddaw and a bit of Derwentwater (N.), Helvellyn and Fairfield (N.E.), the High Street range (E.), Ingleborough (in the distance) and part of Windermere (S.E.), the Coniston Old Man (S.S.E.), Black Combe and the Duddon estuary, and Snowdon (S.), the sea, the list of Man, and (at times) the Mourne Myountains in Ireland (S.W. and W.). The descent may be

made to Dungeon Gill or Rosthwaite (marked paths)

Scafell (3162 ft.) also may be ascended from Wasdale Head, either via Brown Tongue (see above) or via Burnmoor Tarn (p. 460), with about the same expenditure of time and energy as Scafell Pike. This, however, is not recommended to those who have climbed the pike. It is much better to combine the two (1 hr. extra) by passing from one to the other by the Mickledore ridge (not difficult in good weather). From Scafell Pike we descend to the S.W. to (\(\frac{1}{4}\) hr.) the ridge, cross it, turn to the right, and follow a grassy terrace between Scafell and its screes) to (\(\frac{1}{4}\) hr.) the foot of Lord's Rake, a steep scree slope. The way thence to (\(\frac{1}{4}\) hr.) the summit is unmistakable. The view is similar to that from the Pike, but more of Wastwater is visible. The direct descent (steep and laborious) is on the W. side, vi\(\hat{a}\) Green How and Hard Rigg, to (1 hr.) the Burnmoor Tarn track above Wasdale Head Hall (c. 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) m. from the Wastwater Hotel).—The \*View from Great End (2984 ft.), the N.E. massif of the Scafell group, is even finer than that from Scafell Pike (Derwentwater and Borrowdale are marked features). It is easily reached from Scafell Pike in \(\frac{1}{4}\) hr. he most direct descent is to (\(\frac{1}{4}\) hr.) Esk Hause (p. 453).—Lingmell (2649 ft.), the grassy W. member of the Scafell group, is sometimes ascended (no difficulty) en route to Scafell Pike (similar but less extensive view).—"Great Gable (2949 ft.) is one of the finest ascents from Wasdale Head (easiest vi\(\hat{a}\) Sty Head Pass; 1 hr.). Kirk Fell (2631 ft.; vi\(\hat{a}\) Black Sail Pass) and Yewbarrow (2058 ft.; \*View of Wastwater) may also be ascended.— \*Piers Gill, a chasm on the E. side of Lingmell, 2 m. E. of Wasdale Head, is a fine thing for the ordinary tourist to look at but not enter.— From Wasdale Head to Ambleside, see Rte. 55c; to Boot, see below; to Ennerdale, see p. 457; to Keswick, see

Eskdale, descending S.W. to the coast from between the Scafell range on the W. and the fells stretching S. from Bow Fell on the E., has (like the Duddon Valley) no lake on its floor. Its mountains and waterfalls, however, repay a visit.

The narrow-gauge railway mentioned on p. 431 brings us in summer from Ravenglass via (4½ m.) Eskdale Green (Bower House, RB. 18/6, P. 10 gs.) to (6½ m.) Dalegarth, half-way up the dale, while Esk Hause forms the approach from other parts of the district to its head. A rough and narrow road, on the line of the old Roman road, connects it with the Duddon, Valley and the Langdales.

Boot (Burnmoor Inn, RB. 15/6, P.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  gs.; Woolpack, 1 m. E., RB. 15/, P. 7 gs.),  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. above the terminus of the railway, is a small village on the beck descending from Burnmoor Tarn, 250 yds. N. of the main road and  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. from the Esk.

The chief attraction near Boot is \*Dalegarth Force or Stanley Gill, which, though not very high (60 ft.), is from its setting deservedly regarded as the finest waterfall in the Lake District. On joining the main road, we turn to the right and follow it towards the W. to (\frac{1}{2} m.) a school. Opposite this we

turn to the left and cross the Eak to (1 m.) Dalegarth Hall, a quaint old farm-

turn to the left and cross the Eak to (½ m.) Dalegarth Hall, a quaint old farmhouse. We follow a wail E. (L.) thence, and the gate for the fall is the third on the left (1½ m. from Boot). Fine view from the open fell ½ m. above the fall.

To see something of Upper Eskdale we follow the road to the E. to a point about 1½ m. beyond the Woolpack Inn (near the foot of the Hardknott Pass). Here we diverge to the left, pass the farm of Butterilket, turn to the right, and ascend along the left bank of the Esk to (2 m.) the small but charming Esk Falls. We may follow the Esk hence to (1½ hr.) Esk Hause (N.W.), or the Lingcove Beck (N.E.) to Three Tarns (S. aldpe of Bow Fell) and (2 hrs.) Dungeon Gill (p. 452), but clear weather is desigable. The whole of Upper Eskdale—E. of the fiver Esk from Wha House Bridge (c. 1 m. E. of the Woolpack) upward; S. and W. of Esk Hause, Bowfell, Crinkle Crass, Pike o' Blisco and the Wrynose Pass; and N. of the Duddon—in now contained in the Hardknott National Forest Park, administered by the Forestry Commission.

ASCENTS. Scafell (see above) is ascended in 4-5 hrs. We diverge to the left from the main road, \(\frac{1}{2}\) m. E. of the Woolpack, and follow a lane (fingerpost) to Bird How and \((\frac{1}{2}\) m.) Taw House. After \(\frac{1}{2}\) m. more the track crossed a bridge, with a small waterfall on each side of it, beyond which it ascends to the left in zigzags. It then turns to the right and curves round towards to the left in zigzags. It then turns to the right and curves round towards the N. (not always very clear), passing to the right of High Scarth Crag (1458 ft.). In about \( \frac{1}{2} \) hr, we reach Cam Spout, descending from the Mickledore ridge (see above). We ascend to the right of the beck, turn to the left and reach (\$\frac{1}{2}\text{ hr}\$) the top. A less interesting route diverges from the Burnmoor Tarn track at Gill Bank and ascends the long slope to the right (passing Eel Tarn and Stony Tarn) until it joins the path described above. — The route up Scafell Pike (see above) coincides with that described above as far as Cam Spout. The direct route thence (20-30 min.; laborious) is to climb to the top of Mickledore and turn to the right.

FROM BOOT TO AMBLESIDE via the Hardknott Pass and the Wrynose Pass (16 m.; a walk of at least 5 hrs.: route unsuitable for motor-cars). From Boot to (22 m.) the beginning of the Hardknott route, see above. Our road (rough) ascends to the E. to (34 m.) the Hardknott Pass (1290 ft.), between Harter Fell (2140 ft.; r.) and Hard Knott (1803 ft.). Fine view of Eskdale and Scafell. Just to the left of the road, at the head of the first steep rise from Eskdale, is *Hardknott Castle*, an interesting example of a Roman fort. We now descend into the upper part of the Duddon Valley. At (5 m.) Cockley we now descend into the upper part of the Duddon Valley. At (3 m.), Cocket Beck (N.T.) our road begins the ascent to Wrynose Pass, while the road to the right descends along the Duddon. 7½ m. Wrynose Pass (1270 ft.), with the Three Shire Stone, where Cumberland, Lancashire, and Westmorland meet. As we descend, Pike o' Blisco (2304 ft.) ries to the left and Little Langdale opens up in front. 9 m. Fell Foot, and thence to (16 m.) Ambleside, see p. 452

FROM BOOT TO WASDALE HEAD VIA BURNMOOR TARN, 6 m. The track ascends N. along the Whillan Beck, passing (2 m.) the farm of Gill Bank. It

reaches (3 m.) its culminating point near Suramor Tara (832 ft.). It then descends (views) to (6 m.) the hotel at Wasdale Head.

FROM BOOT TO ULPHA (DUDDON VALLEY), 7 m. We follow the road up the glen of Stanley Gill (Dalegarth Force, see above) and pass (2 m.) the farm of Low Ground. Just beyond this the road forks. Walkers may keep straight on to (2½ m.) Birkerthwaite, beyond which a somewhat blind path crosses Black Moor and rejoins the road 1½ m. farther on. The driving route (rough) takes the right branch at the fork, passes (2½ m.) High Ground, and ½ m. farther on joins the Eskdale-Ulpha road, where we turn left. [The high-lying Devoke Water (765 ft.) is \( \frac{1}{2} \) m. straight ahead.] 7 m. Ulpha, see p. 457.

# 56. THE ISLE OF MAN

The ISLE OF MAN (227 sq. m.; 54,500 inhab.), situated in the Irish Sea, midway between England and Ireland (c. 30 m. from both) and 16 m. S. of Barrow Head in Scotland, is 33 m. long and 12 m. broad. In early August the more accessible pleasure-resorts and beauty spots are apt to be overcrowded with excursionists from the industrial towns of N. England and the Midlands; but farther afield the island, mountainous except in the extreme N., has a wealth of attractive scenery in its wooded glens and cliff-bound coast that well repays exploration and is not overrun even in the height of the season (Whitsun to late Sept.). The inhabitants still preserve some of their old-world customs, though the Manx language (akin to Gaelic, with a Scandinavian flavour, especially in proper names) now survives only in ceremonial (see p. 464). Of the antiquities the most important are the \*Crosses, decorated with interlaced patterns and Norse runes; the churches, though small and ancient, are of little interest. — The roads are good, motor coaches and cars for hire are abundant at moderate charges. and the Isle of Man Road Services control an excellent service of buses to all parts of the island. — The Manx cat (now rare) is a tailless variety of the domestic cat.

is a tailless variety of the domestic cat.

History and Administration. Ellan Vannin or Mannin (perhaps 'middle isle'), the place-names in which are mostly of Norse or Celtic origin, has no very authentic early history. In the 9th cent. it was conquered by the Norwegians, 'Orry the Dane' being the first Norse ruler, but about 1266 it became subject to Scotland by purchase. Edward I of England, however, intervened, and from 1341 it has been under English overlordship. Its first viceroys, the Montacutes, Earls of Salisbury, called themselves 'Kings of Man' and were crowned in Peel Cathedral. In 1406 Henry IV bestowed the island upon the Stanleys, Earls of Derby, the fourth of whom changed his title in 1505 to 'Lord of Man,' on the ground that he would rather be a great lord than a petty king. During the Civil War the island was held for the king by the 7th or 'great' Earl of Derby, but after his execution in 1651 it was surrendered by the receiver-general, William Christian, the Illiam Dhône ('brown-haired William') of Manx history. In 1765 the Duke of Atholl, descendant and successor of the Earls of Derby, sold his sovereignty for £70,000 to the Crown, which in 1825 acquired also the manorial and other rights for £417,144. — The chief industries of the island are agriculture and catering for visitors.

A form of home rule prevails in the Isle of Man. The COURT OF TYNWALD, the legislative and executive authority, consists of the Lleutenant-Governor. Gir Ambrose Flux Duncks), the Council, and the House of Keys, one of the oldest legislative assemblies in the world, with 24 elected members. The Council includes the bishop, the two deemsters or judges, the attorney-general, all appointed by the Crown, two nominees of the Lieut.-Governor, and four members elected from the House of Keys. British Acts of Parliament do not apply to the Isle of Man, unless it be expressly so enacted, but the laws of Tynwald require the approval of the Crown, and must be proclaimed on the Hill of Tynwald (p. 464): — The use of the well-known 'three legs' device dates from 1265; the motto 'Quocunque jeceris stabit' appeared on the earliest known Manx coinage (1668). — The Bishop of Sodor and Man takes the first part of his title from the 'Sudreyjar' (i.e. the Hebrides as distinct from the Nordreyjar, or Orkney and Shetland), within the diocese until the 14th century.—Scott's 'Peveril of the Peak,' Wilkie Collins's 'Armadale,' and several novels by Hall Caine refer to the Isle of Man. — The Tourist Trophy Motor Cycle Races, held every June in Man, attract many competitors and thousands of visitors.

or visitors. Steamer Services. Douglas and Ramsey are the chief ports of entry. To DOUGLAS services are maintained by the Isle of Man Steam Racket Co. (agent, Thos. Orford & Son, 40 Brunswick St., Liverpool) from Liverpool on weekdays (daily in summer; 70 m.; 3½ hrs.; 28/, 20/; ret. 45/, 35/), and from Flestwood in summer, daily, except Sun. (56 m.; 2½ hrs.; same fares). Day excursions also from Liverpool, Blackpool (viå Fleetwood), Heysham, and

Llandudno to Douglas. - In addition there are services in summer from Liandudno to Douglas. — In addition there are services in summer from Ardrossan to Douglas 2 or 3 times weekly (7 hrs.; 40/, 30); ret. 60/, 43/) and occasionally to Ramsey; from Bellast to Ramsey and Douglas; and from Dublin to Douglas. — Intending visitors to the island should consult the current time-tables, obtainable from the Steamer Co.'s head office (Imperial Buildings, Douglas) or their agent (address above).

Motor Cars under 40 cwt. (49/-158/9), motor cycles (15/3, ret. 27/3; with side-car 31/6, ret. 60/3), and bicycles (6/ single or return) are conveyed from Livernool or Electrood to Douglas by assenger steamer. Cranges and

Liverpool or Fleetwood to Douglas by passenger steamer. Cranage and porterage extra. Private motors must obtain an exemption licence from the Highway Board (Athol Street, Douglas) within 24 hours of landing (motor

riginway Board (Amoi Street, Douglas) within 24 hours of landing (motor car 10/6, motor cycle 2/6, driver 1/: valid four months).

Air Services. The airport is at Ronaldsway, 14 m. N.E. of Castletown. Services from London by B.E.A. daily (exc. Tues.) in summet (2 hrs.; £6 14/, ret. £13 7/, 30-day ret. £11); from Liverpool, 2-4 services daily (50 min.; £3 8/, ret. £5 13/, 30-day ret. £4 14/); from Manchester, Blackpool, Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, etc.

**DOUGLAS** (20,300 inhab.), the chief town, is finely situated on a wide bay on the E. coast, backed by a range of hills, just below the confluence of the Awin Dhoo and Awin Glass (i.e. dark and light rivers). During the summer months its population is quadrupled by excursionists, for whom every variety of entertainment is provided, including the characteristic huge dancing-halls. The port of Douglas is the first in the world to be controlled by radar (1948).

Steamers land their passengers at the Victoria Pier. — Railway Station, North Quay, 1 m. W. of the

landing-place.

Hotels. Fort Anne, Douglas Head Rd., RB. 25/6, P. 12 gs.; Castle Mona, Central Prom., RB. 21/6, P. 9½ gs.; Empress, Central Prom., 110 R., Whit.-mid-Sept., RB. 21/6, P. 10 gs.; Metropole, Queen's Prom., 100 R., RB. 27/6-35/6, P. 8½-12 gs.; 100 R., RB. 21/0-35/6, F. 8\$-12 gs.; Sefton, Harris Promenade, 100 R.; RB. 21/, P.94 gs.; Central, Broadway, near Central Prom., RB. 16/6, P. 94 gs.; Peveril, opposite the pier, RB. 19/6, P. 10 gs.; Waverley, Queen's From., RB. 21/, P. 84 gs.; Villiers, Loch Promenade, 111 R., RB. 17/6, P. 7½ gs.; numerous other hotels and boarding houses. — At Onchan (see below): Majestic Lido, with tennis courts and bathing pool, near the Howstrake Golf Links, 150 R., RB. 31/6, P. 9-14 gs.; Douglas Bay, 12 m. N. of pier, P. from 19/6.

Post Office. Regent St. — In-FORMATION OFFICE, 13 Victoria St.

Motor-Buses from Lord St. (1 m. W. of Victoria Pier) to Castletown, Port Erin, and Port St. Mary; Peel; Laxey and Ramsey; Port Soderick; etc. — Horse Tramway from the pier to Derby Castle.

Steamer cruises to Belfast. Ardrossan, Llandudno, Ramsey; and around the Island. - STEAM FERRY 4d.) from the pier to Douglas Head.

Pleasure Resorts. Galety Theatre. Harris Prom.; Palace, Central Prom.; Derby Castle, Queen's Prom., with dancing, concerts, and variety entertainments; Villa Marina, Harris Prom., with concert-hall and gardens. Also at Onchan Head and Douglas Head (see below); etc.

Gelf Courses at Howstrake, 2½ m. N.E., near Groudle Glen, and at Fort Anne, on Douglas Head to the S.

In the oldest part of Douglas, W. of Victoria Pier, are the chief public buildings, including the Town Hall (1899) and the Legislative Buildings (1894), with the Keys Chamber, Tynwald Court, and Government Offices. The chief attraction, however, of the town is the splendid sea-front, a promenade 2 m. long. In the bay rises the Conister Rock, on which is a Tower of Refuge for shipwrecked mariners (1832). The Castle Mona

Hotel was built as the residence of the Duke of Atholl, the last Lord of Man. The Manx Museum (adm. free weekdays, 10-5), in Crellin's Hill, above the junction of the Loch and Harris Promenades, contains a singular \*Crucifixion (? Celtic), in low relief, from the Calf of Man, an old two-roomed cottage, and other Manx bygones, a good local natural history collection,

memorials of T. E. Brown (1830-97), the Manx poet, etc.

On Douglas Head (view), reached by ferry (see above) or by the swing-bridge at the end of Parade St., are a lighthouse, a war memorial cross. Port Skillion bathing-creek, an open-air theatre, etc. Here begins the \*Marine Drive (no cars), which runs along the picturesque rocky cliffs to (3 m.) Port Soderick, another popular resort with a pretty glen.—Services outside the old church at Kirk Braddan (Sum. 10.45 a.m.), 12 m. N.W., are attended in summer by thousands of visitors. The 18th cent. church has an earlier tower and a number of runic crosses. John Martin (d. 1854), the artist, is buried in the churchyard. — The N. suburb of Onchan is reached by bus via Government House, the official residence of the Lieut.-Governor. The church, with its pretty spire, likewise attracts visitors on Sundays. — About 4 m. W. of Douglas is Braaid (motor-bus to Mount Murray, see below, 1½ m. S.E.), with two prehistoric monuments known as St. Patrick's Chair and the Stone Circles. — A steamer-trip round the island (see above) should not be omitted.

#### From Douglas to Port Erin

141 m. MOTOR-BUS in 1 hr.; to Port St. Mary in 65 min.; to Castletown in 35 min. RAILWAY in 50 min.; to (10 m.) Castletown in 35 min.

3½ m. Mount Murray (450 ft.; Hotel, P. 6½ gs.) commands splendid views. — 5½ m. Santon (l.; Arragon, RB. 18/, P. 8 gs.), for Port Greenaugh, a pretty bay on the coast 1 m. S. — At (73 m.) Ballasalla are the unimportant ruins of Rushen Abbey. à Cistercian off-shoot of Furness Abbey, not dissolved until late in the reign of Elizabeth (the last in Great Britain). It is now part of an inn-garden. Over the mill-dam is the Monks' Bridge or Crossag (13th cent.).

93 m. Castletown (George), once the capital of the island, is a sombre old town (1740 inhab.) with a tidal harbour. \*Castle Rushen (adm. daily, 10-7; 6d.), dating perhaps from the time of Magnus (1252-65), or somewhat earlier, was gallantly defended against Parliament by the Countess of Derby after the execution of her husband in 1651. It was afterwards used as the island gaol and as the seat of the legislature and still contains a courthouse. In Bridge St. is an interesting Nautical Museum (adm.

June-mid-Sept., 10-5; 3d.).

On the E. side of the town is King William's College, founded in 1668, the chief school on the island. Here were educated Dean Farrar (1831-1903) and T. E. Brown (see above). Opposite is Hango Hill, where William Christian was "shot to death" in 1663 for his surrender of the island. Farther on is Derbyhaven (Castletown Golf Links, May-Sept., RB. 23/6, P. 12 gs., good; Derbyhaven, RB. 21/1), a small village at the neck of Langness, the promontory forming the E. boundary of Castletown Bay, and beyond is Ronaldsway, 13 m. from Castletown, with the Isle of Man airport (motor-buses to Douglas, Port Erin, etc.).

11½ m. Balladoole, where (at Chapel Hill) a remarkable

Viking boat-grave of the 9th cent, was discovered in 1945 above earlier Christian Celtic graves. — 12½ m. Colby (r.), for the pretty Colby Glen. About 5 m. N. rises South Barrule (1585 ft.): with a fine view of the S. half of the island. — At the fork (13 m.) we bear right for Port Erin (see below), and left for (14 m.) Port St. Mary (Balqueen Hydro, unlic., 140 R., P. 7 gs.; Carrick Bay, RB. 20/; Perwick Bay, RB. 18/, P. 8 gs.), a fishing village and golfing resort on the W. side of *Poolvash Bay*, with a

harbour and a breakwater 400 yds. long.

harbour and a breakwater 400 yds. long.

This is the starting-point for a coast walk to (7 m.) Port Erin, round the \*Mull Promontory, the S.W. extremity of the island, with its splendid cliffs and rock scenery, via Perwick Bay; Noggin Head, with its perpendicular cliffs and fine caves; the remarkable series of fissures known has the Chasmis; Black Head and \*Spanish Head, where the cliffs rise to a height of 400 ft.; and Calf Sound. — On the direct road to Calf Sound is (1½ m.) Cregneash, with the \*Manx Village Folk Museum (adm. 10.30-1, 2-5.30, June-mid-Sept.; 3d.), a group of characteristic old Manx houses, centred round the cottage of Harry Kelly, a crofter who was one of the last persons to speak Manx as his mother-tongue. The Calf of Man (N.T.), an island of 616 acres, is reached by boat from Port St. Mary or Port Erin. It is noted for its bird life (landing fee 1); closed during breeding season, May and June). About ½ m. S.W. of this island is the Chickens Rock, with a lighthouse (visible 16 m.).

144 m. Port Erin (Rella Vue R. R. 1816 P. 9 cs. Enlow's Nest.

141 m. Port Erin (Belle Vue, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; Falcon's Nest, Eagle, at these RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.), one of the oldest and most attractive towns in the island, with excellent bathing and golfing. is situated amid fine scenery on a square bay protected by a ruined breakwater. The aquarium of the Marine Biological Station here is open on weekdays in summer (10-5; 3d.).

On the N. side of the bay is (2 m.) Bradda Head, crowned with the Milner Tower (view). — A boat should be hired in fine weather to enjoy the magnificent coast-scenery, as far as \*Fleshwick Bay on the N. and the Calf of Man on

the S. (experienced boatman necessary).

The interesting road which runs N. from Port Erin to (14 m.) Peel (see below) passes near The Stacks (3\frac{1}{2}\ m.; surprising cliff-view from a view-point to the left), the Round Table (6 m.; 1000 ft.), Dalby (9 m.), and Glen Maye (11 m.).

#### From Douglas to Peel

9½ m. Motor-Bus in 40 min.; Ranway in 35 min. The railway runs close to the highroad the whole way.

Beyond (4 m.) Crosby, on the slopes of Greeba Mountain (1383 ft.) to the right, are Greeba Castle, the residence of Sir Hall Caine (d. here in 1931), and the ruins of St. Trinian's Church. — 7½ m. St. John's, the junction of lines to Ramsey and to Foxdale (2½ m.), with disused silver and lead mines.

Close to the station, on the right, is Typwald Hill, an artificial mound,

"Still marked with green turf circles narrowing stage above stage," where, on July 5th, in accordance with ancient Scandinavian custom, new laws are promulgated (in Manx and English) and officers are appointed for the ensuing year. Motor-buses run from St. John's N. to (2 m.) \*Glen Heien (adm. 6d.). with charming woods, a hotel, a chalet-restaurant, and the Rhenass Fall (25 ft.).

9½ m. Peel (Creg Malin, P. 27/6), at the mouth of the Neb, the most picturesque town (2600 inhab.) on the island, consists of the old fishing village and a well-built visitors' quarter. — On St. Patrick's Isle, united by a causeway with the W. arm of Peel harbour and reached also by ferry (2d.) from the pier opposite, stands \*PEEL CASTLE (adm. daily, May-Sept., 10-7; Sun. 2-6; 6d.), a group of ruins within a stout 16th cent. wall.

To the right, beyond the Keep and the Guard Room, is the roofless CATHE-DRAL, said to have been founded by St. Germanus, a disciple of St. Patrick, though the existing remains date from the 13th and 14th centuries. We visit also the Old Palace of the bishops, with a banqueting hall; Fenella's Tower, whence Fenella is said to have leapt into the boat in 'Peveril of the Peak'; the Round Tower, resembling those in Ireland; and the roofless little St. Patrick's Chapel (c. 9th cent.).

A good walk from Peel leads S. along the cliffs, via Corrin's Folly and Contrary Head, to (4m.) \*Glen Maye (adm. 4d.), a delightful wooded spot with pretty cascades. A motor-bus runs via Glen Maye to (5 m.) Dalby, a quiet village, for (5\frac{1}{2} m.) The Nlarbyl, on the shore, commanding the best coast-view in the island. Thence to Fort Erin, see above. — Motor-buses also to Kirk Michael and Ramsey, and to Castletown and Port Erin via Foxdale.

### FROM DOUGLAS TO RAMSEY

A. By the narrow-gauge \*Manx Electric Railway, 18 m., in 1½ hr. (return 4/6); to Laxey 17½ m. in ½ hr. (return 3/). Magnificent views on both sides.

The line runs from Derby Castle viå Banks Howe (393 ft.; views) and the Howstrake Golf Links (Hotel, RB. 15/6, P. 7 gs.) to (2\frac{1}{2}\text{ m.}) Groudle Glen (adm. 1/), the most picturesque part of which is the Lhen Coan. About \frac{1}{2}\text{ m. N.E. of the glen is the old church of Lonan, with two runic crosses. — 4\frac{1}{4}\text{ m. Garwick Glen (adm. 6d.) is a pretty hollow, with the prehistoric Cloven Stones. On the beach (\frac{1}{4}\text{ m.) are some interesting smugglers' caves. — 7\frac{1}{2}\text{ m. Laxey (Bridge, P. 8 gs.) is a little bathing resort, with the Laxey Glen Gardens (adm. free) and the Big Wheel (3d.; 72\frac{1}{2}\text{ ft. in diameter) of the old lead mines.

From Laxey the SNARFELL ELECTRIC RAILWAY (average gradient 1 in 12) ascends to (5 m. in ½ hr.; return 3/6) the top of Snaefell (2034 ft.), the highest mountain in the island. The line crosses the mountain road from Douglas to Ramsey at (3½ m.) the Buigalow Restaurant (1400 ft.), at the junction of the road to Sulby Glen (see below). The \*View from the top (Summit Hotel, a licensed restaurant) comprises the whole of the island and, in clear weather, the peaks of the Lake District in England, the Mull of Galloway in Scotland, the Mourne Mountains in Ireland, and the Snowdon group in Wales.

The Ramsey line returns to the coast along the N. side of the valley, leaving on the left 'King Orry's Grave.' We then obtain a superb \*View of Bulgham Bay, 400 ft. below. — 10½ m. Dhoon Glen (adm. 6d.), Devonian in character, with a waterfall (130 ft. in two leaps). — 12½ m. Glen Mona, with a pretty little fall. — 14 m. Ballaglass Glen (adm. 4d.), quite unspoilt, with pretty cascades. — On the left appears North Barrule (1860 ft.), on the right Maughold Head (373 ft.). — 18 m. Ramsey (see below).

B. By ROAD, 15-24 m. according to the route selected.

(i) The hilly coast-road viâ Laxey (16½ m.; motor-bus in 65 min.) is practically the same route as the electric railway. — (ii) The 'Long Drive' viâ Glen Helen and Kirk Michael (24 m.),

with only one difficult hill, follows the railway as far as St. John's (see below), short of which we diverge to the right at the Ballacraine Inn. ascend past the entrance to Glen Helen (p. 464). and descend to Kirk Michael, beyond which we follow the railway route (see below). — (iii) The mountain road is a very laborious ascent as far as Snaefell. We diverge to the left from the Laxey road at (11 m.) Governor's Bridge and ascend to (41 m.) Keppelgate (magnificent views) and (8 m.) the Bungalow Restaurant (see above), at the foot of Snaefell. Hence we may descend to the left through Sulby Glen and join the Long Drive' at (15 m.) Sulby (see below); or we may follow the mountain road to the right which crosses the E. face of Snaefell and the W. slopes of North Barrule. By the former route Ramsey is 20 m. from Douglas, by the latter 15 m.

C. By STEAM RAILWAY or Bus viâ Kirk Michael, 23½ m. in 1-1½ hr., a much more circuitous route than the Manx Electric Railway.

From Douglas to (7½ m.) St. John's, see p. 464. Farther on the railway skirts the E. coast, which has some fine rockscenery and a number of interesting caves.  $-13\frac{1}{2}$  m. Kirk Michael is a little summer resort \( \frac{1}{2} \) m. from the sea, with good bathing. At the parish church are preserved eight runic crosses. Glen Wyllin (adm. 4d.), to the S., is a popular resort, -About 1 m. N. of Kirk Michael, to the right of the railway, is Bishopscourt, the modern residence of the bishop, with a theological college and a chapel which serves as the pro-cathedral. - 164 m. Ballaugh (pron. 'Balaff'). The old church (17th cent.). 11 m. N., has an 11th cent, cross and a curious font. On the left is the Curragh (see below). — 18½ m. Sulby Glen, whence a road runs up the narrow \*SULBY GLEN, the 'Manx Switzerland,' to the Tholt-y-Will Inn, which has beautiful grounds of 200 acres with waterfalls (adm. free). — 19½ m. Sulby Bridge, a favourite anglers' resort (excellent trout-fishing). — 211 m. Lezayre church contains a runic cross.

23½ m. Ramsey (Mitre, RB. 16/6, P. 7½ gs.; Queen's, RB. 15/, P. 25/: Snaefell, RB. 15/6, P. 7 gs.; Beach, unlic., P. 21/-25/; Ramsey Hydro, 1 m. N.), a town of 4600 inhab., situated on a magnificent bay, is the second holiday-resort on the island. quieter than Douglas. It has an excellent sandy beach and a pier 2160 ft. long. Beyond the small tidal harbour (swingbridge or ferry) is Mooragh Park, with its marine lake.

The environs of Ramsey, with its background of mountains, are very attractive. Pleasant walks may be taken to (1 m.) the Albert Tower (view); and vià Glen Auldyn or over North Barrule and along the ridge to Snagfell (see above). Wild orchises and other interesting plants are to be found in the Curragh, the partially drained marsh to the N. of Sulby and Ballaugh. — Motor-buses run along the coast S.E., vià Ballure Glen and Port Lewaigus, to (3½ m.) Maughold Head, where the churchyard contains a rare medieval cross (14th cent.) and many runic crosses; also via (4½ m.) Bride (\*Thor Cross in the churchyard) to (7½ m.) the Point of Ayre, the N. extremity of the island, with two lighthouses; and to (4 m. N.W.) Andreas, which has some inscribed tombslabs, including \*Sandulf's Cross, with beasts and inscriptions.

### 57. FROM LEEDS TO ILKLEY AND SKIPTON. WHARFEDALE

ROAD, 26‡ m. A 660. 11 m. Otley. — A 659. 14 m. Burley. — A 65. 17 m. Ilkley. — 19‡ m. Addingham (r. for Bolton Abbey and Wharfedale, B 6160). — 26‡ m. Skipton.

26½ m. Skipton.

RAILWAY, 27½ m. in 1-1½ hr.; to (16½ m.) Ilkley in ½ hr.; also service from Bradford, viæ Guiseley, similar. Principal Stations: 10 m. Guiseley. — 16½ m. Ilkley. — 21½ m. Bolton Abbey. — 27½ m. Skipton. Otley (12½ m.) is better reached by an alternative line (½ hr.), which serves also Ilkley (18½ m.), the trains diverging from the Harrogate line at (9½ m.) Arthington. — For the direct route to Skipton (26 m.), see Rte. 52H.

This and the four following routes lie mainly in Yorkshire, the largest county in England (c. 6000 sq. m.). The county is divided into three Ridings (i.e. 'thridings' or thirds), which meet near the city of York, though York itself is in no riding but in the small district of Ainsty. The West Riding, the largest, is the seat of the great woollen and iron industries of Yorkshire. The East Riding, much the smallest, is predominantly agricultural. The North Riding includes the iron district of Cleveland, but otherwise is agricultural, except where occupied (like much of the N. part of the West Riding) by stretches of semi-mountainous moors. Yorkshire is noted for the scenery of its dales (Rtes. 57, 63), its moors, and its coast (Rte. 60); and, in another direction, for the sturdy character and well-marked dialect of its natives. No part of England contains more important monastic remains; those of the great Cistercian abbeys are unequalled in Europe.

A 660 quits Leeds viâ Headingley and Adel (see Rte. 52H). — At (8 m.) Bramhope (Parkway, RB. 23/6) is the large Golden Acre amusement park. — 11 m. Otley (11,550 inhab.; Black Horse, RB. 15/6, P. 8 gs.; Royal White Horse), a market town on the lower Wharfe, manufactures worsteds, paper, and printing-machines. It was the birthplace of Thomas Chippendale (1711–79), the cabinet-maker. The restored Perp. church contains 17th cent. monuments of the Fairfax family. To the S. rises the Chevin (925 ft.), affording a good view of the Wharfe valley and the hills to the N.W.

About 1½ m. N.E. is Farnley Hall (Maj. Le G. G. W. Horton-Fawkes; adm. on written application), a mansion of 1581 with an additional wing of 1790 by Carr of York. It contains a collection of water-colours and other works by Turner, who frequently visited his friend Walter Fawkes here, pictures by Reynolds and other masters, and various historical relics. Guy Fawkes was a scion of the Farnley family. — To the Washburn valley, see Rte. 58.

Denton Park (rebuilt after 1734), the birthplace of Gen. Fairfax (1612-71), is seen to the right, on the other side of the

Wharfe, beyond (14 m.) Burley.

To the left is an alternative route from Leeds (A 65; 13\frac{1}{2}\text{ m.}) vi\(\text{2}\) (10 m.) Guiseley, which preserves the village stocks and a part-Norman church, dedicated to St. Oswald (pageant on the Sat. after St. Oswald's Day, Aug. 6th). Here Charlotte Bronte's parents were married in 1812; and in the churchyard lie many generations of Longfellows, ancestors of the poet.

17 m. ILKLEY (17,250 inhab.), identified with the Roman Olicana, is a residential town (highest point 750 ft.), notable for its attractive combination of river, valley, and hill.

Hotels. Craiglands, 100 R., RB. 25/, P. 12 gs.; likley Moor, RB. 21/, P. 11 gs.; Crescent, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; Toutheck, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; Stoney Les., RB. 17/6, P. 7 gs.;

Crescent House, unlic., RB. 18/6 P. 7½ gs.; Cow & Calf, about 1½ m. S.E.

Post Office, Chantry Drive, near Town Hall.

Concerts, etc., in the King's Hall. Motor-Buses to Leeds, Bradford, Skipton, Harrogate, Bolton Abbey,

Grassington, and Buckden. Golf Courses on the banks of the Wharfe, and at Ben Rhydding.

The late Pero. parish church of All Saints has three Anglian crosses in the churchyard. The King's Hall, S.E. of the station. houses a Museum of local history, including many Roman finds (weekdays 10-8). To the N. of St. Margaret's Church, in the S. part of the town, is a singularly fine example of a rock with 'cup and ring' markings. The old bridge across the Wharfe is now used for foot-traffic and cycles only.

Ilkley is an excellent centre from which to make excursions in Wharfedale likley is an excellent centre from which to make excursions in Wharfeddle and on the breezy moors which adjoin it. Bolton Abbey and the beautiful part of the valley up to Barden Bridge may be comfortably visited in one day (comp. below). The most interesting road route to the abbey is that on the N. side of the Whatfe, viå Nessfield and Beansley (S m.). — Among the points of interest near by are the Cow & Calf Rocks, 1 m. S.E. (above Ben Rhydding; view of Wharfedale); the White Wells, \(\frac{1}{2}\) m. S.E. and Heber's Ghyll and the Panorama Rocks, 1-1\frac{1}{2}\) m. S.W. The road to (6\frac{1}{2}\) m. N. Keighley crosses the highest part of Rombald's Moor (1321 ft.), 2 m. S.

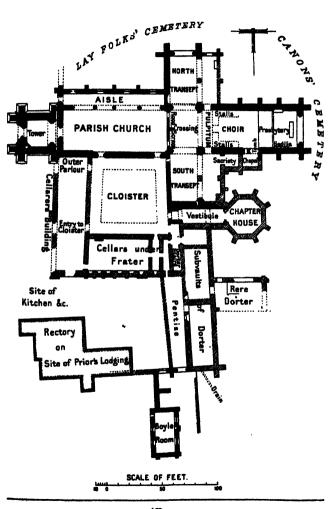
At (193 m.) Addingham (with a curiously clumsy late-Anglian cross) the main road to (26½ m.) Skipton (Rte. 53B) bears off to the left. — B 6160 ascends the Wharfe to (22 m.) Bolton Bridge (Devonshire Arms, RB. 27/6, P. 13½ gs., with fishing in Bolton Abbey waters), where we cross the Skipton-Harrogate road. Beyond the post office we enter the grounds of Bolton Abbey by what is known as the 'Hole-in-the-Wall.' \*Bolton Abbey or (more accurately) Bolton Priory, an Augustinian foundation of c. 1120, was removed from Embsay, near Skipton, to its present beautiful site on the Wharfe in 1151, in consequence (says legend) of the death at the Strid (see below) of the son of Lady Alice de Romilly, daughter of the founder (comp. Wordsworth's 'Force of Prayer'). The nave (E.E.) of the Church (open daily, 10-dusk) has been used as a parish church since c. 1170 and was not destroyed at the Dissolution. The roof and E. end (with the old monastic rood-screen) were last restored in 1864. The Perp. W. front (intended as the base of a W. tower which was never completed) was added in 1520 by Prior Moon, whose inscription and rebus it bears. At the end of the aisle is the Mauleverer Chantry (with a rare seated altar stone), where the Mauleverers and Claphams were popularly supposed to be buried upright—an unfounded tradition, adopted by Wordsworth in his 'White Doe of Rylstone.' The choir (large E. window) and transepts remain in ruins, but the monastic buildings to the S. are razed practically to ground-level.

In the churchyard is a cross commemorating Lord Frederick Cavendiah, assassinated in Phoenix Park, Dublin, in 1882. To the S. is the picturesque Rectory. To the W. of the church is Bolton Hall, a residence of the Duke of Devonshire, a 19th cent, building incorporating the priory gatehouse. To the E. of the abbey the Wharfe is crossed by a footbridge and a row of 57 stepping-

stones.

\*Wharfedale challenges Wensleydale for natural beauty and is among the loveliest valleys in England, with its ideal combina-

# BOLTON' PRIORY



tion of water, wood, hill, crag, castle, and abbey. Travellers should at least devote half a day to the portion near Bolton Abbey. The walk to and from Barden Bridge as described below takes about 3 hrs. (The drive through the woods is closed to wheeled vehicles.) We follow the road N., passing the Cavendish Fountain, to (1 m.) \*Hartington Seat (r., a viewpoint) and enter the private grounds by a rustic gate (motors 1/). The public road goes on to (3½ m.) Barden Bridge (see below). The drive descends to (1 m.) the Wooden Bridge (lodge, with rimts, and car-park), at the entrance to Bolton Woods (adm. daily 10-7, 6d.). From this point we hug the right bank of the Wharfe, abandoning the drive wherever the path runs closer to the brink. Beyond the \*Meeting of the Waters we reach (2 m.) the \*STRID, where the water boils through a rocky channel 50 yds. long and 3-6 ft. wide. Here the 'Boy of Egremont' is supposed to have been drowned, missing his leap because his dog hung back on the leash. It is prudent not to approach too near the edge, as the rocks are often wet and slippery. Higher up are the Hawkstone and (2½ m.) \*Pembroke Seat. A few minutes later we cross the Barden Beck and pass under an aqueduct. — 3 m. Barden Bridge. BARDEN TOWER (i.e. 'boarden'), which has been conspicuous for some time, in an exquisite frame of foliage, is reached by a brief ascent to the left. Originally a keeper's lodge, it became the residence of Lord Clifford in 1485. The restored chapel is interesting. In the courtyard is a 13th cent. house, now a farmstead (rfmts.).

courtyard is a 13th cent. house, now a farmstead (rfints.).

The return route to (3½ m.) Bolton Abbey by the left bank takes 1½-1½ hr. Beginning close to the bridge, it almost at once descends to the stream.—1½ m. Boyle's Seat, just beyond the Strid, affords a fine view upstream. About ½ m. farther on is Harrison's Seat, where we should take the upper (1.) path. In another ½ m. we join the lane which descends to (2 m.) the Postorth Beck, passes Queen Adelaide's Seat, and crosses (2½ m.) the lane leading (r.) to the Wooden Bridge. Beyond this our lane leads to (2½ m.) Pickle's Gill, and thence we follow a high path, with wide views, until we reach (3½ m.) the Stepping Stones or the Footbridge.

A charming detour, adding ½ hr. to the walk, may be made by following the path on the W. side of the Posforth Beck (see above) to (½ m.) the \*Park Waterfall, at the foot of the Valley of Desolation. We then cross the beck below the fall and return by the track on the other side to (1½ m.) Queen Adelaide's Seat (see above).

Adelaide's Seat (see above).

Beamsley Hospital, † m. E. of Bolton Bridge, founded by the Countess of Chapberland in 1593, is a unique group of almshouses for old women, with seven living-rooms opening directly off the little circular chapel. Across the valley of the Kex Beck rises Beamsley Beacon (1314 ft.), a good view-point.

Upper Wharfedale, above Barden Bridge, is likewise well worth a visit. During summer it is advisable to engage rooms at the inns in advance. The dale is best explored on foot, though driving is practicable. The direct and more attractive road (views) ascends the W. bank of the stream. To the right rises Simon Seat (1592 ft.; fine view). — Near (5½ m. from Bolton Bridge) Appletreewick (locally 'Aptwick'; Laburnam Farm, unlic., RB. 20/, P. 6 gs.; New Inn), on the E. bank, is the picturesque gully of Trowler's Gill. — 7 m. Burnsall (Fell, RB. 17/6, P. 27/6; Red Lion, RB. 16/6, P. 8½ gs.), with an interesting church (early font) and a 17th cent. grammar school, is on a charming reach of the Wharfe. — Beyond (9½ m.) Linton (1.) we cross the river to (10½ m.) Grassington (650 ft.; Wilson Arms, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; Devonshire, RB. 15/, P. 8½ gs.), a picturesque little town.

Ghaistrills Strid, \(\frac{1}{2}\) m. upstream, is reached by a river-path beginning at the N. end of the bridge. — B 6265 leads S. to (9\(\frac{1}{2}\) m.) Skipton viā (3\(\frac{1}{2}\) m.) the pretty village of Cracoe (Devonshire Arms) and E. to (10\(\frac{1}{2}\) m.) Pateley Bridge viā (5\(\frac{1}{2}\) m.) Stump Cross Caves (adm. daily Easter-Sept.; 1/6), with fine stalactite formations.

13½ m. Conistone, with an old chapel, and a fine limestone gorge to the E. — Recrossing the Wharfe we reach (14½ m.) Kilnsey (Tennant Arms, RB. 15/, P. 9 gs.), an angling resort at the base of the abrupt Kilnsey Crag (view). Beyond Kilnsey we cross the Skirfare, descending through Littondale (see below). — 17½ m. Kettlewell (700 ft.; Race Horses, RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.), an attractive village forming a convenient centre for excursions.

excursions.

About 3 m. W. (fully 5 m. by road), on the Skirfare (fishing), lies the charming little village of Arncliffe (725 ft.; Falcon, RB. 141, P. 7½ gs., including fishing), with a 15th cent. church tower. The direct walk to it, leading due W. from the Wharfe bridge, crosses the ridge (1550 ft.) between Wharfe-dale and Littondale (fine views both on ascent and descent). The walk may be extended via Malham Tarn to (10 m. more) Settle, see below.— To the E. of Kettlewell rises Great Whernside (2310 ft.; view).— The rough and steep road from Kettlewell via Coverdale to (16 m.) Leyburn (see p. 518) skirts the N. flanks of Great Whernside and Little Whernside (1984 ft.) and offers some fine views. It attains a height of 1652 ft.

Continuing to ascend the Wharfe above Kettlewell, we next reach (191 m.) Starbotton (730 ft.) and (21 m.) Buckden (780 ft.: Buck, RB. 14/6, P. 7½ gs.). Here the road forks, the right branch climbing the fell-side on its way to Bainbridge (see below), while that to the left continues up the Wharfe valley. here called Langstrothdale. The dialect of this dale agrees more nearly than any other with Chaucerian English as used (e.g.) in the 'Reeve's Tale.' We cross the river and hug its right bank, - 221 m. Hubberholme has a small 12th cent. church, containing one of the only two rood-lofts in Yorkshire (1558); the stalls are by Thompson of Kilburn. — At (25 m.) Deepdale we cross to the left bank. At (26 m.) Beckermonds (970 ft.) two streams unite to form the Wharfe. The cloudberry (Rubus chamæmorus) is so abundant on the hills here that its berries redden the ground. Our road turns sharply to the right and ascends to (29 m.) the summit of Fleet Moss (1934 ft.). The road (rough) then descends rapidly to (324 m.) Hawes. in Wensleydale (Rte. 63A).

FROM BUCKDEN (see above) to BAINBRIDGE, 10½ m. The road soon ascends rapidly along the Cray Beck, with its small cascades. — 1½ m. Cray; fine \*View of Wharfedale and Langstrothdale. To the right rises Buckden Pike (2302 ft.). About 1 m. farther on we diverge left from the road (good views) leading

through Bishopdale to (8 m.) Aysgarth (Rte. 63A). The next part of the road is very rough. — 4 m. Stake Moss (1836 ft.). We turn to the left c. 1½ m. farther on and descend rapidly. Diverging (7½ m.) by a stile on the left to visit the Park Scar Force, we rejoin the road at the hamlet of Stalling Busk. A little farther on Semer Water (816 ft.), with its tradition of a submerged village, is seen to the left. We descend to Bainbridge (Rte. 63A), either direct (3 m.) or by a detour to the left vià Countersett (3½ m.).

#### FROM SKIPTON TO MALHAM

Skipton, and thence to (4½ m.) Gargrave, where we turn right, see Rte. 53B. — 9½ m. Kirkby Malham was the birthplace of the Parliamentarian general John Lambert (1619-83). — 11 m. Malham (Lister's Arms, P. 7 gs.), among wild hill scenery,

is an attractive village on the Aire (see below).

About \( \frac{1}{4}\) m. N. is \*Malham Cove, a striking precipitous amphitheatre of rock, 300 ft. in height, from the foot of which issues the Aire, a full-grown stream, from a subterranean course; and \( \frac{1}{4}\) m. N.E. is \*Gordale Scar, a narrow, deep ravine, also c. 300 ft. high, with waterfalls. Both are produced by the veast displacement of the mountain limestone known as the 'Craven Fault,' which extends fi om Kirkby Lonsdale as far as Wharfedale, a distance of 22 m. A rough road passing close to Malham Cove (driving practicable) ascends nearly to (2\frac{1}{4}\) m.) Malham Tarn (N.T.), a secluded upland lake, probably the real source of the Aire. Charles Kingsley's 'Water Babies,' which refers to this part of Yorkshire, was partly written at Tarn House, now a field-study centre. About \( \frac{1}{4}\) m. W. of the tarn our road joins the rough moorland road leading N.E. to (5 m.) Arnoliffe in Littondale (see above) and S.W. to (5 m.) Settle (see Rte. 53a).

### 58. FROM LEEDS TO HARROGATE, RIPON, AND STOCKTON

Road, 62 m. — A 61. 15 m. Harrogate. — 26 m. Ripon. — 37½ m. Thirsk. — A 19. 62 m. Stockton. — MOTOR-BUS every ½ hr. to Harrogate, every ½ hr. to Ripon; several times daily to Stockton (3 hrs.) and Middlesbrough (24 hrs.)

(3½ hrs.).

RAILWAY, 61½ m. in 1½ hr. (through-trains to Newcastle in c. 3 hrs.).

Principal Stations: 18½ m. Harrogate, junction for Knaresborough (3½ m.).

29½ m. Ripon. — 32½ m. Melmerby. — 46½ m. Northallerton (see Rte. 62).

60 m. Yarm. — 61½ m. Eaglescliffe, junction for Middlesbrough (6½ m.). — 64½ m. Stockton. Thence to Sunderland, Newcastle, etc. see Rte. 62. Most of the trains between Melmerby and Northallerton run viä (38½ m.) Thirsk.

A 61 runs due N. from Leeds through Chapel Allerton, and ascends to (5 m.) Alwoodley, 2½ m. E. of Adel, passing near the famous Moortown golf links. — 8 m. Harvewood (Harewood Arms, RB. 19/6, P. 9 gs.), a model village, is at the entrance to \*Harewood House (Earl of Harewood; adm. 2/6; Apr.—Sept., Wed. & Thurs., also BH. Mon. & Tues., 10-6; Sun., Apr.—Oct., 12-5 or 6). The house (1759-71), by Carr and Robert Adam, contains good ceilings and furniture and a valuable \*Collection of paintings (Italian and English). The grounds were laid out by 'Capability' Brown; the Perp. church here (open always) contains a fine series of tombs, including that of Chief Justice Gascoigne, who is said to have committed the Prince of Wales for contempt of court ('Henry IV,' Pt. II, v. 2). We pass Harewood Castle, a ruined tower-house of c. 1367, and cross the Wharfe. — 15 m. Harrogate, see below.

A slightly longer route from Leeds follows the Otley road (Rte. 57) to (8 m.

A slightly longer route from Leeds follows the Otiey road (Rts. 57) to (8 m. Bramhope, beyond which we turn right on the Bradford-Harrogate road (A 658), crossing the Wharfe at (9½ m.) Pool and passing (1.) the singular crag of Great Alms Cliff. We join the direct road 3½ m. S. of (17½ m.) Harrogate. From Pool an interesting walk or drive may be taken up the Washburwlaley to (10 m.) Blubberhouses, on the Harrogate-Bolton Abbey road (see below). We cross the Wharfe, turn to the left for (2 m.) Leathley, with its early-Norman church tower and old village stocks, and farther up the valley can be a searour of the 1 sed waterworks. Fowsing Reservely the largest. early-Norman church tower and old village stocks, and farther up the valley pass the reservoirs of the Leeds Waterworks. Fewston Reservoir, the largest of these, has submerged the hamlet of Thackray, said to be the home of W. M. Thackeray's ancestors; it lies between Blubberhouses and Timble (2 m. S.; Garth Guest House, RB. 12/6, P. 7 gs.; Timble Inn). The route may be continued to (8 m.) Pateley Bridge (see below).

HARROGATE, on a breezy plateau 400-500 ft. above the sea, is the chief inland watering-place and holiday-resort (50.450 inhab.) in the N. of England. The season lasts throughout the year, but is at its height in July and August. Harrogate consists of two main parts, High and Low Harrogate, the first lying to the E. of the railway, the latter, with the Royal Baths and the gardens, to the W. of it. On the S. it is bounded by the Stray, a common of 200 acres. Harrogate is an excellent centre for excursions, on foot, by road, or by rail.

Hotels. In High Harrogate: Prospect, Prospect Place, 100 R., RB. 25/, P. 12 gs.; Prince of Wales, RB. 27/6, P. 12 gs.; Granby, 150 R., RB. 25/, P. 10 gs.; these two fronting RB. 27/6, P. 12 gs.; Gramby, 150 R., RB. 25/, P. 10 gs.; these two fronting the Stray; James, Station Parade, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; Claremdoa, West Park, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; Claremont, Victoria Av., unlic., RB. 16/6, P. 75 gs.; Gramge, Prospect Place. unlic., RB. 16/6, P. 75 gs.; Gramge, Prospect Place. unlic., RB. 16/6, P. 75 gs.; West Park, West Park, RB. 15/, P. 8½ gs. — In Low Harrogate: Majestic, Ripon Rd., a huge house (200 R.) in its own grounds, with winter garden, RB. 27/6, P. 16½ gs.; Grand, Cornwall Rd. 200 R., RB. 27/6, P. 1½ gs.; Old Swan, Swan Rd., 200 R., RB. 27/6, P. 1½ gs.; Cairn, Ripon Rd., Th., 161 R., RB. 22/6, P. 14 gs.; St. George, Ripon Rd., RB. 25/, P. 12 gs.; Cairn, Ripon Rd., Th., 161 R., RB. 22/6, P. 10 gs.; Studley, Swan Rd., unlic., RB. 25/, P. 12 gs.; Green Park, Harlow Moor Drive, unlic., RB. 18/6, P. 9½ gs.; Green Park, Harlow Moor Drive, Unlic., RB. 18/6, P. 9½ gs.; Green Park, Harlow Moor Drive, Unlic., RB. 18/6, P. 9½ gs.; Green Park, Harlow Moor Drive, Unlic., RB. 18/6, P. 9½ gs.; Green Park, Harlow Moor Drive, Unlic., RB. 18/6, P. 9½ gs.; Green Park, Harlow Moor Drive, Unlic., RB. 18/6, P. 9½ gs.; Green Park, Harlow Moor Drive, Unlic., RB. 18/6, P. 9½ gs.; Green Park, Harlow Moor Drive, Unlic., RB. 18/6, P. 9½ gs.; Green Park, Harlow Moor Drive, Unlic., RB. 18/6, P. 7½ gs.

Restaurants. Continental, Oxford St.; Betty's, Cambridge Crescent; History, The springs seem to have

Imperial, Parliament St.; Craven, James St.

Post Office, Oxford St. --- IN-FORMATION BUREAU, Parliament St. Baths. The Royal Baths, to which all the varied medicinal waters of the district are now tapped, provide first-class equipment and treatment in all the recognised forms of hydrotherapy (from 7 gs. for 14 days), the waters being used both internally and externally. The baths are open weekdays 9-6, Sat. 9-1. SWIMMING BATHS. Skipton Rd, (High Harrogate), and Starbeck

Motor-Buses from the Station to Knaresborough. Ripon. Pateley muresuorougn, kipon, Pateley Bridge, Harewood and Leeds, Ilkley and Skipton, York; etc.—Motor Coach Tours daily in summer to the Yorkshire Dales and Abbeys, York, etc.

Amusements. Royal Hall, Ripon Rd. (plays, ballet, etc.; symphony and other concerts in season). — Orchestra in the Royal Baths or the Valley Gardens. — GOLF COURSES at Pannal (S.), Starbeck (E.), and Oakdale (W.), — Great Yorkshire Agricultural Show every July at Woodlands, on the Wetherby road (S.E.).

History. The springs seem to have been used locally in much earlier times. but the history of the spa begins with the re-discovery of the Tewit Well by Sir William Slingsby at the end of the 16th century. Its vogue in the 18th century is reflected in 'Humphry Clinker.' The springs to which Harrogate owes its reputation are 88 in number and of remarkable variety, being either suiphurous (strong saline mild saline or alkaline) or chalybeate (saline or pure). More than thirty of them lie within the limited area of the Bogs Field (Valley Gardens), where the geological structure is such that sulphur and iron wells occur close together and yet are quite distinct.

The Royal Baths, the principal treatment establishment and pump room, were erected in 1897 and enlarged in 1910, with a large winter-garden (the Lounge Hall). Adjacent is the Royal Hall (1903; see above). To the W. of these is the Royal Pump Room (1842), now a museum of local history (adni. free. 11-7. Sun. 2-5); the old sulphur well may also be seen (6d.). Farther W. are the attractive \* Valley Gardens (with sun pavilion and covered promenade), and the large Royal Bath Hospital.

From the Valley Gardens paths lead up to (1 m. S.W.) Harlow Car (500 ft.;

From the Valley Gardens paths lead up to (1 m. s.w.) Harlow Car (300 n.; view), to the N. of which is Birk Crag.

The route to Nidderdale, the attractive valley of the Nidd, follows the Ripor road to (4 m.) Ripley (see below), then bears left on B 6165.—11m. Summer Bridge, 2 m. N. of which are Brimham Rocks (adm. in summer; 6d.), grotesque and fantastically-named crags of millstone grit, scattered over 60 acres.—14 m. Pateley Bridge (Harefield Hall Hotel; King's Arms, RB. 12/6, P. 6 gs.) is a quaint little town amid beautiful scenery. To Grassington, see Rte. 57.—Between Wath and (18\frac{1}{2} m.) Ramsgill (Yorke Arms, P. 30/ or 10 gs.; Longsid House) is the Gouthwaite Reservoir of Bradford Corporation. Eugene Aram (see below) was horn at Parseill and kert school et Gouthwite Hall now

House) is the Gouthwaite Reservoir of Bradford Corporation. Eugene Aram (see below) was born at Ramsgill and kept school at Gouthwaite Hall, now submerged. — Above (20½ m.) Lofthouse (Crown) and (21 m.) Middlesmoor rough roads go on to the head of the dale, 6 m. farther on, at Angram Reservoir beneath Great Whernside.

A 59 runs N.E. from Harrogate via (1½ m.) Starbeck to (3½ m.) Knaresborough (Belphant & Castle, RB. 15/6, P. 9 gs.; Wintringham Hall, unlic., RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.), an old-fashioned town (8400 inhab.) with 18th cent. houses, attractively situated on the Nidd, which here flows through a deep glen (excellent boating). The Church (E.E. to Perp.) contains monuments of the Slingsby family. The best-preserved part of John of Gaunt's Castle, where Richard II was imprisoned in 1399, is the 14th cent. keep (adm. daily; 6d.), which (unjuduely) served also as a gatehouse between the outer and inner where Richard 11 was imprisoned in 1939, is the 14th cent. keep (adm. dany; 6d.), which (uniquely) served also as a gatehouse between the outer and inner wards. On the right bank of the Nidd, above the lower bridge, is (adm. 6d.; grounds only 2d.) the Dropping Well, famous for its petrifying properties. Near by is Mother Shipton's Cave, where the Yorkshire prophetess is said to have been born at the end of the 15th century. On the other bank, below the same bridge, is Crag Chapel (adm. 6d.), a cave in the limestone rock, with a roughly carved figure of a man in armour at its entrance. About 11 m. below the bridge is St. Robert's or Eugene Aram's Cave (adm. 6d.), where Aram concealed the remains of his victim Daniel Clark (1745). Percy House at

concealed the remains of his victim Daniel Clark (1745). Percy House at Scotton, 2 m. N.W., was the boyhood home of Guy Fawkes. — For the continuation of A 59 to York, see Rtc. 59.

FROM HARROGATE TO WETHERSY, 9\frac{1}{2}\text{ m. (A 661).} — 2\frac{1}{2}\text{ m. Rudding Park (\frac{1}{2}\text{ m. r. is adm. Easter-Oct., Wed., Sat., and Sun., 2-6; 2(6) is a charming Regency house. The Gothic chapel, near by, was built in 1874. — 5\frac{1}{2}\text{ m. Spofforth has a ruined 14th cent. castle of the Percies (adm. daily, Sun. from 2; 6d.). — 9\frac{1}{2}\text{ m. Wetherby, see Rtc. 62s.}

The road from Harrogate to (16\frac{1}{2}\text{ m.) Bolton Abbey (A 59) runs over the moors vid (6\frac{1}{2}\text{ m.) Kettlesing (Queen's Head Inn) and (9\frac{1}{2}\text{ m.) Blubberhouses (325 ft.), in the Washburn Valley (see above).

A 61 crosses the Nidd just before (19 m.) Ripley. At Ripley Castle (grounds open in summer, Sat. and Sun., 2-6; 1/), with a gatehouse of 1450 and a tower of 1550, Cromwell passed the night after Marston Moor. — 211 m. South Stainley (Red Lion Inn).

26 m. RIPON (Spa. with large grounds, RB, 25/, P. 10 gs.; Old Deanery, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; Unicorn, RB. 18/6; Black Bull, RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.) is a pleasant little cathedral city (9450 inhab.). It stands on the Skell, a tributary of the Ure, which is spanned by a medieval bridge on the road to the station (½ m.).

At Ripon, the Inhrypum of Bede, a monastery dependent on Melrose was founded c. 660. About 10 years later St. Wilfrid built a church here, and for a short time (681-6) Ripon was a bishop's see (resuscitated in 1836). Ripon thus ranks with York and Beverley as one of the three original Christian centres of Yorkshire. The ancient custom of blowing a horn every night (9 p.m.) at the market cross and in front of the house of the mayor (anciently the 'Wakeman,' i.e., watchman) is still observed.

In the spacious Market-Place is an obelisk 90 ft. high, surmounted by the town arms (1781). Here also are the Town Hall, with the city's motto, and the 13th cent. Wakeman's House, with a museum (adm. weekdays 10-5.30; 3d.). Kirkgate descends to the \*Cathedral, or Minster (dedicated to SS. Peter and Wilfrid), which, though small (270 ft. long), is interesting by reason of its multiplicity of styles. Services on weekdays at 7.30, 9.30, & 5, on Sun. at 8, 9.15, 10.30, & 5.30. Plan, p. 480.

History. The crypt of the Saxon church of St. Wilfrid (634-709) survives, as does that of its 10th cent. successor; but the main existing structure was begun by Abp. Roger of York (1154-81) as a church for secular canons. His plan, unique in England, included an aisleless nave, an aisled choir, transepts with E. aisle only, and a central tower. The existing W. front, with its twin towers, is probably due to Abp. Walter de Gray (1215-55). The E. end of the Choir is a Dec. reconstruction of the last quarter of the 13th cent.; and the E. and S. sides of the central tower were rebuilt, after their collapse in 1450, in the Perp. style of the 15th century. Finally, the nave was enlarged, by the addition of sisles, in the first quarter of the 16th century.

the choir is a Dec. reconstruction of the last quarter of the 15th cent.; and the E. and S. sides of the central tower were rebuilt, after their collapse in 1450, in the Perp. style of the 15th century. Finally, the nave was enlarged, by the addition of a isles, in the first quarter of the 16th century. The best external feature is the lancet W. front, which is the single E.E. example of a twin-towered façade of its kind in England (at Wells the towers stand clear of the aisles), but is disappointingly flat and lifeless. The central tower is "probably unique in being divided vertically between two different styles of architecture." The whole external aspect of the church undoubtedly suffers from the lowness and uniform height of its triple group of towers. The effect was probably better before the central leaded spire fell in 1650.

and before the spires of the W. towers were taken down in 1664.

Interior. On entering by the W. door visitors will be struck by the great width (87 ft.) of the NAVE and AISLES, a feature in which Ripon is excelled by York (1041 ft.) and Winchester (88 ft.) alone among single-aisled, medieval English churches. Part of Roger's work still survives at both the W. and E. ends. and in the N. aisle is a pillar-base from the 10th cent. cathedral. The Transerts retain Roger's design in fair completeness; but the S. and E. arches of the central tower were recast in the Perp. style (15th cent.), and the unfinished appearance of the crossing is due to the fact that the other arches were not thus rebuilt. — Through a rich stone screen (c. 1480; with carved figures of kings and clerics by Esmond Burton, 1948) we enter the \*Choir, where work of three periods (Trans., Dec. & Perp.) is curiously interwrought. "Ripon choir alone, of English cathedrals, possesses a glazed triforium" (Bond). The tracery of the E. window, and the naturalistic foliage of some capitals in the two E. bays, are finely characteristic of the Dec. period. The roof retains some old bosses. The splendid 15th cent.

stalls, which have good misericords, were restored by Scott. The fine reredos (1922) commemorates the men of Ripon who Fell in the First World War.

To the S. of the choir are the Norman Chapter House and Vestry, with an undercroft below. Above, and approached by steps from the S. transept, is the Dec. Lady Loft (or Lady Chaptel; in a very unusual position), now containing the Chapter Library (MS. from the 10th cent., some fine Caxtons, etc.). Visitors are shown these rooms on application to a verger, who shows the crypt also (small fee).

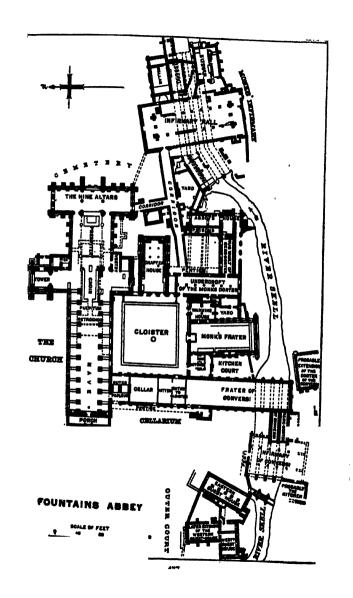
The remarkable \*CRYPT, one of the half-dozen Saxon crypts now recognised in England, was built, like its Hexham sister, by Wilfrid. Both have a central chamber for the exhibition of relics. The niches of the interior walls held lights. 'St. Wilfrid's Needle,' the passage through which is said to have been a

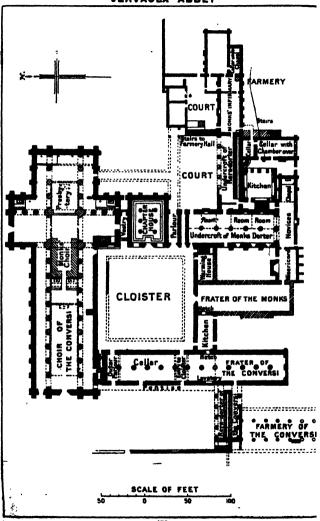
medieval test of chastity, is (in fact) the old credence-table, with the back knocked out.

In High Saint Agnesgate, below the cathedral, are the ruined chapel of the Masson Dieu or Hospital of St. Anne (15th cent.), which has its altar-stone in the original position, and Thorpe Prebend House (adm. weekdays, 10-4 or 6; 6d.), with a museum. In Magdalene St. near the Ure bridge, is the chapel of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, founded for lepera by Abp. Thurstan (d. 1140), likewise with its altar-stone in situ (key at the almshouses opposite).

FROM RIPON TO STUDLEY ROYAL AND FOUNTAINS ABBEY, 4 m. Motors drive direct to the West Lodge or may proceed viå Studley village to the East Lodge (car-park and rimts). If walking, we leave Ripon by Westgate and Park St. (i.), passing the Spa Baths. A signpost at the fork directs again to the left. Farther on, after crossing the bridge over the Laver, we take the road most to the right, whence, in c. 3 min. a wicket on the left leads into a field path (r.), affording a short cut to the centre of Studley Royer village. Here we cross the troad, taking a feotorath immediately opposite. We soon enter the park of "Studley Royal (Cdr. Clare G. Vyner), with its splendid timber, and, following the footpath which crosses the splendid lime avenue diagonally, approach the sumptuous Church, built in 1871 (Burges). Before reaching the church we turn to the left down a beechen avenue leading to the little river Skell, here formed into a lake, beyond which we reach (c. 1 hr.) the East Lodge of the private pleasure-grounds (open daily, 10-dusk; adm. 2/, including Fountains Hall). The grounds are among the finest examples of Italian and Dutch formal gardening. They preserve, in the main, the 18th cen', design of the then Lord of the Manor, John Aislabie. The Skell, canalised, and supplying a series of ponds, passes between terraced banks with trimmed hedges. Small temples and statuary complete a stately pleasance. The drive forward from the East Gate is the most direct way to Fountains Abbey, but a better route is to cross the stream (l.) by stepping-stones. Beyond the Temple of Plety we bear to the left, then diverge left again to ascend to an arbour affording a sudden "View of Fountains Abbey upstream, on the opposite bank of the Skell, Descending, and continuing on the right bank of the Skell, we pass Robin Hood's Well, one of the traditional sites of the encounter in which that glorious outlaw was beaten and thrown into a brook by the 'Curtal Friar.'

\*Fountains Abbey (adm. see above), founded 1132, is one of the largest and best-preserved Cistercian houses in England. The buildings are of four principal periods. To the first (prior to 1147) belong the nave and transepts of the church; to the second (1147-1179), the gradual reconstruction of the domestic buildings; to the third (1203-1247), the rebuilding of the E. end; and to the fourth (1498-1526), the erection of the tower. The \*Nave\*, of 11 bays (almost perfect), is a grand example of austere Cistercian building; while the \*Chapel of the Nive Altars at the





479

extreme E, end, paralleled only at Durham (p. 506), is a miracle of delicate design. The tower, placed curiously at the end of the N. transept, is a specimen of late (and rather coarse) Perpendicular. In the vestry, off the S. transept, is the tomb of a

knight (c. 1300) of the Percy or Mowbray family.

Of the buildings round the cloister, perhaps the most remarkable (on the Of the buildings round the closter, perhaps the most remarkable (on the W) is the sub-vault of the Dormitory of the Convers! or Lay Brothers, which (formerly divided) is now open from end to end, and vaulted from a central row of 19 pillars. On the E. side of the closter garth is the interesting Chapter House. On the S. is the fine Refectory, with the Kitchen to the W. of it and the Warming House, or Calefactory, with its huge freeplace, to the E. To the E. of Warming House, of Calefactory, with its huge fireplace, to the E. To the E. of the cloistral buildings, and built partly across the Skell, are the foundations of the huge Infirmary, intended for both the sick and the aged. — Outside the West Lodge (rimts.) is \*Fountains Hall (open 10-dusk; adm. see above) a perfectly preserved Jacobean mansion (c. 1610), with contemporary furniture. We return along the left bank of the Skell to the East Gate. Walkers may regain Studley Roger by the track descending the Skell, which affords a splendid \*View of Ripon, backed by the Hambleton Hills.

Likewise within easy reach of Ripon are Markenfield Hall, an early 14th cent. manor house, 3 m. S.W.; the woods of Norton Conyers, identified with Thornfield Hall, Mr. Rochester's mansion in Jane Eyre, 33 m. N.; and Newby Hall, 5 m. S.E., approached by the road to Boroughbridge (p. 503).

FROM RIPON TO LEYBURN, 194 m. (A 6108). We cross the Ure at (54 m.) the pleasant village of West Tanfield, in which stands the Perp. gatehouse of the castle of the Marmions. The church contains effigies of the Marmions, of the castle of the Marmions. The church contains effigies of the Marmions, including those of John Marmion (d. 1387) and his wife, surmounted by a line example of an iron herse; also good wood-carving by Thompson of Kilburn. — Beyond (9 m.) Masham (King's Head, RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.), with its large and picturesque market place, we ascend the right bank of the Ure. — 13½ m. Jervaulx Abbey (pron. 'Jervo'; open 9–6 exc. Sun.; 6d.), dating from 1156, is a picturesque ruin, where the arrangements of a great Cistercian monastery may be studied almost as well as at Fountains or Kirkstall. The remains of the monastic buildings include the fine E.E. chapter house, with its grave-slabs of early abbots. The ground-plan of the church may be traced; in the N. transept is a well-preserved altar. Prior Aylmer, in 'Ivanhoe,' hailed from Jervaulx. — 17 m. Middleham (Commercial) has racing stables and the imposing ruins of Middleham Castle (adm. daily, Sun. from 2; 6d.), once the stronghold of 17 m. Middleham (Commercial) has racing stables and the imposing ruins of Middleham Castle (adm. daily, Sun. from 2; 6d.), once the stronghold of Warwick the King-maker and a favourite residence of Richard III, whose son Edward died here in 1484. The space between the Norman keep (c. 1170) and the outer walls (13th cent.) is extraordinarily narrow. From Middleham we may walk S.W. to (1½ m.) the slight but picturesque ruins of Coverham Abbey, a Premonstratensian house translated c. 1212 to this beautiful site near the foot of Coverdale. Thence to Kettlewell, see Rte. 57. A 6108 crosses the Ure.

— 19½ m. Leyburn (for Wensleydale), see Rte. 63A.

Leaving Ripon, A 61 crosses the Ure beside the station; the Roman road of Leeming Lane (A 1; Rte. 62B) at (30 m.) Baldersby Gate; and the Swale at (321 m.) Skipton Bridge, 11 m. beyond which is Bushy Stoop on the Boroughbridge-Northallerton road. — 371 m. Thirsk, see Rte. 62A. At the E. end of Thirsk we turn left on A 19, skirting the foot of the Hambleton Hills (Black Hambleton, 1257 ft.). We are joined by the Northallerton-Whitby road at 47½ m. and leave it at (49 m.) the Cleveland Tontine Hotel (RB. 20/, P. 11 gs.).

About 4 m. E. of the road lies \*Moust Grace Priery (N.T.; adm. Tues.—Sat. and BH. all day, Sun. from 2; 1/), founded in 1997, the most perfect Carthusian monastery in England. The ground-plan consists of two large courts with the church between them. Note the separate cells of the monks abutting on the N. court. Part of the domestic buildings was converted into a private house in the 17th century. — From Osmotherley, 1½ m. S.E., a fine walk across

Scarth Wood Moor (N.T.) leads to Swainsby (5 m.) whence the return (3 m.) is made viå Ingleby Cross (Blue Bell Inn).

58 m. Yarm is a quaint little town on a singular loop of the Tees, with a broad High Street. A tablet on the George & Dragon marks it as the birthplace of the world's railway system (comp. p. 503). We cross the river by a 14th cent, bridge to Explescliffe and enter the Durham industrial area. - 62 m. Stockton, see Rte. 62B.

## 59. FROM DONCASTER TO YORK

ROAD, 34 m. (A 19), - RAILWAY, 32 m. in 2-1 hr. This is part of the main line from London to Edinburgh.

Doncaster, see Rte. 49. After crossing the Don we bear right. away from A 1. — 181 m. Brayton has a 14-15th cent. church

with fine chancel arch and S. doorway of c. 1150.

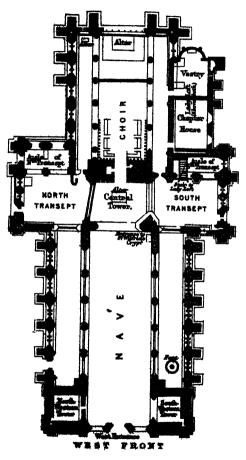
20 m. Selby (Londesborough Arms, P.R., RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.), a market and manufacturing town (10,200 inhab.), lies on the right bank of the tidal Ouse, here navigable for small steamers. It is said to be the birthplace of Henry I (1068-1135). The \*ABBEY CHURCH (dedicated to the Virgin and St. Germanus: begun c. 1097), despite a disastrous fire in 1906, remains one of the most perfect monastic churches in England (306 ft. long: open 9-8). The Benedictine abbey to which it belonged was founded in 1069. Services on Sun. at 8, 10.30, and 6.30; on weekdays at 8.30 (exc. Mon.), 11 (Wed. only) and 5.30.

The W. front, the lower part of which is Transitional, has a fine recessed doorway of five orders. The W. towers were raised a story in 1935. The doorway of nive orders. The W. towers were raised a story in 1933. The mave is notable as representing five different periods of building. Norman work (1097-1123) occurs in the four E. bays of the nave, the four tower-arches, and the N. transpt. At the W. end the architecture becomes Transitional, with pure E.E. in the S. triforium and both clerestories. The alender vaulting-shafts on the S. side of the nave are unusual. The \*Choir is Dec. throughout, though of more than one period, with remains of rich sculpture. The screens and sedilia are noteworthy. Some old stained glass remains in the Lady Chapel, choir, and sacristy (S. of choir). The great \*East Window, a 'Jesse window,' has a fine 'Doom' in its beautiful flamboyant tracery. The Washington arms appear in a window of the choir clerestory. In 1912 a new S. transept was built on the site of the old one, ruined by the fall of the central tower in 1690. The N. porch enshrines a magnificent Norman doorway.

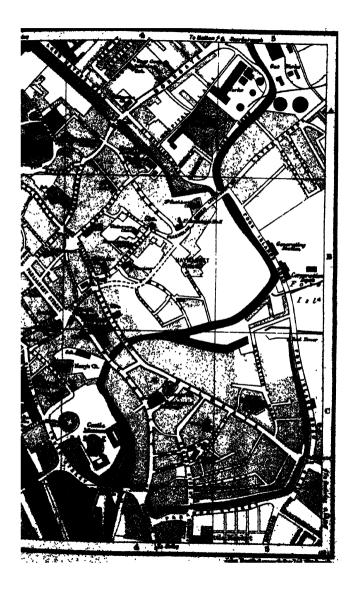
tower in 1690. The N. porch ensurines a magnificent Norman doorway. Motor-buses run to Goole viâ (7½ m.) Snaith, where the 13-15th cent. church contains Dawnay tombs; and to York viâ (4½ m.) Cawood, with the picturesque gateway of the palace of the Abps. of York, where Wolsey was arrested in 1530, and (7½ m.) Stillingfieet, where the church has a fine Norman S. door with ironwork showing Viking influence.

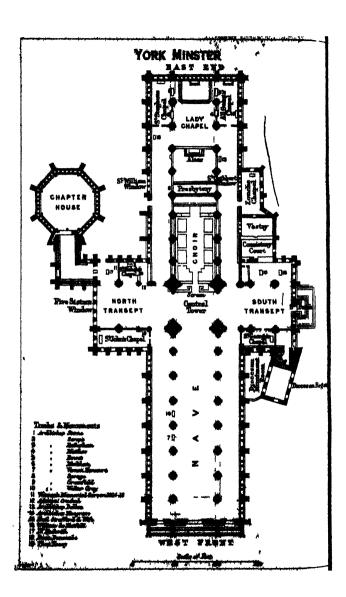
s. Goof with from the country of the first station. The "Church (Trans. to Perp.), with its tail spire (120 ft.), has good woodwork and offers many points of interest. The figure of a corpse in its winding sheet is said to be not monumental but to be intended to lend solemnity to money transactions arranged before it. At Wressell, to the left beyond the Derwent bridge, are the rains of a 14th esett. cattle, where the Percys, Earls of Northumberland, once tyregal state. — 10 m. Howden (Wellington). The important "Church of St. Peter (mainly Dec., but of different dates) was made collegiate in 1267. The "West Front (14th cent.) is a very beautiful composition, and the towar (135 ft. high), completed in the 15th cent., is one of the finest in Yorkshire. The choir (14th cent.) and chapter house (early Perp.) are in ruins but retain many choir (14th cent.) and chapter house (early Perp.) are in ruins but retain many

# RIPON CATHEDRÁL









beautiful details. Reger of Hoveden (d. 12017), the chronicler, was rector of Howden, and his statue stands in front of the market hall. To the r., as we approach the Humber, is (24 m.) Brough, the site of the Roman station of Petuaria, one of the few in England identified by an inscription (now at Hull) found on the actual site. The fort guarded the ferry by which Ermine Street crossed the Humber.— 34 m. Hull, see Rte. 61B.

From Selby to Leeds, see Rte. 52H.

The York road crosses the Ouse (toll-bridge, car 9d., motorcycle 3d.) and enters the E. Riding, which it leaves again at

(321 m.) Fulford, in the suburbs of York.

34 m. YORK (105,350 inhab.), famous for its stately minster and its medieval city walls, is situated on the Ouse, at the iunction of the three Ridings of Yorkshire. It is one of the most interesting of ancient English cities; many of its streets retain the narrowness, quaintness, and irregularity of medieval times: and its churches present an array of stained glass that makes it prominent even among the cities of Europe. The Archbishop of York bears the title of Primate of England, and his sway extends over the N. Midlands and the N. of England (14 dioceses). York is the headquarters of the N. military district and an important railway centre.

district and an important raily.

Hotels. Royal Station (B 2), 124
R., with garden, RB. 28/6-55/;
Chase, Dringhouses (beyond D 1),
RB. 25/-30/; Dean Court (A 3),
opposite the Minster, RB. 20/;
Abbey Park (D 1), The Mount, RB.
26/6; Young's (A, B 3), High Petergate,
RB. 22/6; White Swan (B 4),
Piccadilly, RB. 25/; Half Moon (B 3),
Blake St., RB. 21/P. 11 ga; Embassy,
The Mount (beyond D 1), unlic.,
RB. 17/6; St. Mary's (A 2), St.
Mary's, unlic., RB. 19/6, P. 8½ gs.;
Adelphi (C 2), Railway St., RB. 21/;
Fordham (B 3), Low Petergate,
unlic., RB. 18/6; Galtres Lodge
(B 3), Low Petergate, unlic., RB. 16/6; Queen's (C 3), Bridge St.,
RB. 15/6, P. 9 gs.; Ainsty, Boroughbridge Rd. (beyond D 1).

Restaurants. Betty's (with the St.)

Restaurants. Betty's (with the bombers mirror), Terry's, both St. Helen's Sq. (B 3); De Grey Rooms, with dancing, St. Leonard's Place (A 3).

Post Office (B 3), Lendal. - IN-FORMATION BUREAU, adjoining Contral Library (A, B 3).

Motor-Buses from Rougier St. (B 2) to Boroughbridge and Ripon; Knaresborough and Harrogate; Tadcaster and Wetherby or Leeds; Scarborough; Pickering and Whitby; from the Station (B 1) to Thirsk; from Piccadilly (C 4) to Selby and Doncaster; Beverley and Hull; Bridlington; from St. Leonard's Place (A 3) to Coxwold and Helmsley. - MOTOR COACHES from Piccadilly to London, to Durham and Newcastle; etc. - MOTOR LAUNCHES ply on the Ouse from Lendal Bridge (B 2) to Bishopthorpe, etc.

Theatres. Royal (repertory), St. Leonard's Place (A 3); Empire (variety), Clifford St. (C 3).

Racecourse on the Knavesmire, 1 m. S.

History. York, the British Caer Ebrauc, attained to great importance as the Eboracum of the Rondans, under whom it ultimately became the capital of the province of Britain and the headquarters of the 6th Legion. The first emperor to visit York was Hadrian (A.D. 120), the first stone wall was built c. 180, and Severus and Constantius Chlorus both died here (211 and 306). Constantine the Great was proclaimed emperor here on the death of she last but was probably born elsewhere. Under the Saxons Eoforwic played a prominent part in the spread of Christianity through N. England, and when Alcuin (735–804) was 'Magister Scholarum' here it was one of the chies centres of Buropean learning. For some time York was an important settlement of the Danes, who gave it the name of Jorvik. William the Conqueror built two castles here. Alexander III of Scotland married the daughter of

Henry III at York in 1251 and here in 1328 Edward III married Philippa of Hainruenty in at 10 is in 1231 and here in 1328 Edward III married Philippa of Hain-ault. In 1644, after the battle of Marston Moor, York surrender-crés the Parlia-mentarians. Guy Fawkes (1570–1606), John Flaxman (1755–1826), and Wil-liam Etty (1787–1849) are natives of York. Robinson Crusce, "of York, mariner," was "born in the year 1632, in the city of York, of a good family, though not of that country." Isaac of York, in 'Ivanhoe,' dwelt in the Castlegate.

\*York Minster (A 3), the Cathedral Church of St. Peter, the largest of English medieval cathedrals (60,952 sq. ft.) and correspondingly stately in effect, affords a coherent and typical view of architectural development during three periods; E.E. (transepts), Dec. (nave and chapter house), and early and late Perp. (choir and towers). It lies in the N. corner of the old city and the best view of it is from the city walls. It is open daily from 7.30 to dusk; adm. to chapter house 6d. (on application to a verger); to the central tower 1/ (until 6, except during service). Services on weekdays normally at 8 (also 10 on Tues, and Fri.)

& 4 (6 on Sat.); on Sun. at 8, 10.30, 11.30, & 4.

& 4 (6 on Sat.); on Sun. at 8, 10.30, 11.30, & 4.

HISTORY. The building covers the site of a wooden chapel put up for the baptism of Edwin, King of Northumbria, and his court by Paulinus, first Bishop of York, on Easter Day, 627. This was soon replaced by a stone church, which served as the basis for reconstruction until burned down in c. 741. A second stone church, begun by Abp. Albert (767-80), was ruined, with the city, in the troubles following the Norman Conquest. Thomas of Bayeux, first Norman archbishop, began rebuilding (c. 1080). His church, the choir of which had been rebuilt by Abp. Roger of Pont-l'Evêque (1154-81), was gradually replaced by the present edifice. The S. transept was first bourned in 1291, and, together with the chapter house and vestibule, was in process until c. 1345. Roger's Norman choir was displaced by the present one between 1361 and 1405. The erection of the central tower (1400-23) and of the W. towers (1433-74; 202 ft. high) completed a labour of nearly 250 years. The lunatic Jonathan Martin, brother of the painter, set fire to the church in 1829, causing considerable damage.

The finest parts of the Exterior are the \*West Façade, particularly the great window and finely sculptured portal; the North Transept, especially the

window and finely sculptured portal; the North Transept, especially the façade; the octagonal Chapter House; and the \*Central Tower.

Interior. The glory of York Minster is the extensive series of \*\*Stained-Glass Windows, mainly the product of a well-defined local school. It includes some of the earliest glass in England. a masterpiece of E.E. grisaille glass, a great range of splendid Dec. windows, and superb Perp. glass. The most valuable glass, removed during the Second World War, is being replaced and carefully restored under the direction of the dean. Dr. Eric Milner-White.

The entrances are by the W. door and the S. transept door. The latter seveals an unequalled aspect of the interior, culminating in the perfect fivelighted lancet window in the N. transept. The visitor should, however, begin his detailed inspection at the W. end.

The effect of the NAVE is less impressive than we should expect from its exceptional height and breadth, but defects in proportion, such as the over-wide spacing of the piers and the practical suppression of the triforium, are due perhaps to the aim of giving the utmost space for stained glass. The design, moreover, presupposed a stone vaulting which was never built. The present wooden roof (c. 1830), painted to resemble stone, performances an earlier sham. The detail throughout the nave is good, if timid, and the tracery of the large clerestory windows and the flamboyant tracery of the famous \*West Window are admirable. The unusually wide aisles (30 ft.), stone-vaulted, achieve the lofty effect missed in the nave. The W. windows here have fine glass, and the second window from the W. in the N. aisle contains a panel of the oldest glass in England (c. 1150). Besides the 14th cent. glass elsewhere in the aisles, the remains of 12-13th cent. glass in the clerestories should be noted. All round the nave and choir, below the triforium, are painted stone shields of Edward II and the barons who met in parliament at York in 1309-10. An oak pulpit to the memory of Abps. Lang and Temple was dedicated in 1948.

The \*Transerts are most important, having aisles on the W. side as well as on the E. The lantern is the largest medieval lantern in England, and the impression of magnitude in this part of the church is hardly marred by the obtrusive triforium. and consequent meanness of the clerestory, or by the unsatisfactory wooden vault. All the detail is worth notice. The terminal wall of the N. Transept, incorporating the lancet lights of the \*'Five Sisters,' with their wonderful 13th cent. grisaille glass, is far finer than that of the S. Transept, with its over-large rose-window. The 'Five Sisters' window (the largest of its kind in England) was restored in 1925 as a memorial to the women who gave their lives in 1914-18; an oak screen in the E. aisle of the N. transept bears their names. Here also are the fine canopied tomb and brass of Abp. Greenfield (Pl. 9; 1306-16); a memorial (by F. W. Pomeroy) to Adm. Cradock (killed at Coronel in 1914); and an astronomical clock (Pl. 17) designed by Sir A. E. Richardson (1955) as a memorial to airmen based on N.E. England who died in the Second World War. The tomb of Abp. de Gray (Pl. 10; 1215-55) is in the E. aisle of the S. transept, which he built.

The \*Choir is separated from the nave by an elaborate late-Gothic Rood Screen (1473–1505) with life-size statues of English kings, from William I to Henry VI (the last modern); the central boss of the vaulted entrance has a lovely relief of the Madonna (c. 1150), Byzantine in manner. The great \*E. Window (78 ft. × 31 ft.), by John Thornton of Coventry (1405), is now restored to its former beauty; it forms the largest sheet of medieval glazing in England, and probably in the world. The soaring windows of the \*East Transepts (properly transeptal bays), N. and S. of the Presbytery, contain 15th cent. glass depicting the lives of SS. William and Cuthbert (removed for restoration). The roof, the altar-screen, and all the other woodwork in the choir, were lost in the fire of 1829; the present archbishop's throne is by Thompson of Kilburn. The miracle-working shrine of St. William of

York, canonised in 1230, is believed to have stood behind the high altar. In the N. choir aisle are the Tudor monument of Abp. Savage (Pl. 8; 1501-7), with a restored chantry above, and the damaged but finely wrought effigy tomb of William of Hatfield (Pl. 16; d. 1344), the little son of Edward III. In the Lady Chapel is the splendid tomb of Abp. Bowet (Pl. 5; 1407-23). Opposite is the plain (restored) monument of Abp. Scrope (Pl. 2), beheaded in 1405 ('Henry IV,' Part II). On the S. side of the choir is the Zouche Chapel (1352), reserved for private prayer.

The late-Norman Cayer, entered from the choir sisles, has archaeological as well as architectural interest. The structure shows the extent of Roger's choir and includes foundations of the work of Abp. Thomas; and the base of a pillar of the Roman Prestorium has been revealed. The herring-bote masonry laid bare in the well enclosing the W. portion is a fragment most probably of Abp. Albert's 8th cent. church. In the crypt are carvings (Virgin) & Child,

Cauldron of Hell) from Roger's choir.

A \*Vestibule leads from the E. aisle of the N. transept to the \*CHAPTER HOUSE. Both are among the supreme examples of Dec. work, and both preserve in traceries of inventive beauty contemporary glass of rare quality. The chapter house suffered renovation in 1845, but little damage was done to the beautiful and spirited details, which enrich a building not unduly vaunted in the inscription on the doorway, "Ut rosa flos florum, sic est domus ista domorum." The windows are at present under restoration.

Among the relics preserved here are the Saxon 'Horn of Ulphus,' Saxon Among the relics preserved here are the Sakon From or Capital, Sakon Gospels (c. 1000), a 15th cent. missal of the York use, and Abp. Scrope's indulgence cup. The arcade above the seats is richly carved.

Despite its designation, the minster was a foundation of the secular clergy,

Despite its designation, the minster was a foundation of the secular ciergy, and has, therefore, no monastic outbuildings. In the Dean's Park (open daily, 11-4), on the N., is a fragment of a cloister belonging to the Norman Archiepiscopal Palace of Abp. Roger; the building now used as the Chapter Library (adm. Mon. & Thurs., 10-1) was probably built by Abp. de Gray (13th cent.). This contains about 8000 vols. (some of great rarity and interest), valuable MSS., and the Hallstone collection of Yorkshire books and prints.

The late Perp. church of St. Michael-le-Belfrey (A 3), on the S. side of the cathedral, has some magnificent stained glass (13-16th cent.), and its registers contain the entry of the baptism of 'Guye fauxe' (1570), who was probably born in his father's house in Stonegate near by, where also is the oldest house in York (Nos. 13-15; 1434). — Immediately E. of the minster is St. William's College (A 4; adm. weekdays, 1/), a restored Jacobean building with a Perp. gateway. Founded in 1461 to house the chantry priests attached to the minster, it is now used as the House of Convocation for the province of York. To the left is the charming \*Treasurer's House (A 3; N.T.), a 17th cent, building on 13th cent, foundations, contain--ing interesting furniture, etc. (adm. weekdays, exc. Wed. morning, 10-1, 2-4 or 6; 2/; closed Dec. and Jan.). Holy Trinity (B 3, 4), in Goodramgate, is York's quaintest church, a 14th cent, building with 15th cent. glass and wooden box-pews. The \*City Walls (c. 3 m. in circuit), with their frowning

'bars' or gates, are among the finest surviving examples in Europe of medieval city-fortification. As they now stand they date mainly from the reign of Edward III (1327-77), and at their N.W. angle follow the line of the Roman wall. The visitor should walk along at least part of their circuit.

Goodramgate (see above) leads N.E. to Monk Bar (A 4), probably so called from an adjoining monastic house. This is the tallest of the four main called from an adjoining monastic nouse. It is in tailest of the four main gates, and, like the others, has a Norman core, encased later in the Dec, period, when the portcullises were added. We here mount the wall and follow it (i.) round its N.W. angle, enjoying fine "Views of the minster, to Bootham Bar (A 3). Here we quit the wall, cross Lendal Bridge (B 2), and regain the wall beyond the river (good retrospect of the minster). Farther on is Micklegate Bar (C 2), the chief of the four original gates, where the Duke of York's head was exposed in 1460-1 and those of Jacobite rebels in 1746. Beyond the head was exposed in 1460-1 and those of Jacobite rebels in 1746. Beyond the modern Victorie Bar (D 2) we skirt (L) the old Baile Hill (D 3), site of William the Conqueror's first castle. We cross the river by the iron Skeldergate Bridge (C, D 3), pass the massive modern wall enclosing the Castle (C 4; see below), cross the Foss or canal, and regain the wall at Fishergate Bar (C, D 4). Thence we follow the top of the wall to Walmgate Bar (C 5), which still retains its barbican or outwork. The stretch between the Red Tower (C 5), built of brick in the 16th cent., and Layerthorpe Bridge (B 4, 5) was never walled, as the city was protected here by a marsh. At the bridge we remount the wall; on the left, beyond the Merchant Taylors' Hall (A 4; see below), is the foundation of the Roman E. bastion. A little beyond it is Monk Bar.

Close to Lendal Bridge are the Museum Gardens (A. B 2: adm. 9-dusk, Sun. in summer from 1; 6d.) of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, containing the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey.

a Benedictine foundation of 1089.

On the right, as we enter the grounds, are the remains of St. Leonard's Hospital (better seen from outside), built by Abp. Thomas (d. 1114) to replace a hospital founded by Athelstan c. 940. The ruins (ambulatory and chapel) probably date from the 13th century. Beyond it, at the corner of the City Wall, is the Multangular Tower; the lower part of this and the adjoining wall is Roman. To the W. is the Yorkshire Museum (open weekdays, 9-5), with natural history and antiquarian collections, including the 8th cent. silver-gilt \*Ormside Bowl of Viking origin. Below the adjoining lecture-hall is the Chapter-House Vestibule (pillars still in situ) of St. Mary's Abbey, containing a museum of medieval architecture. Next come the picturesque ruins of the \*ABBEY CHURCH, begun in 1259, consisting chiefly of the N. wall of the nave and part of the W. front. The foundations of the E. end of the original Norman church, with seven apses, have been partly excavated (plan in the vestibule of the museum). Through the N. door of the nave we see (in St. Olave's churchyard) the grave of William Etty. The Abbey Gatehouse, S.W. of St. Olave's church, is now a private residence. The Antiquarian Museum, occupying the restored Hospitum or Guest House (open weekdays, 9-5), contains a notable collection of Roman antiquities, including tesselated pavements. Adjoining is a fragment of the Water Gate.

To the N.E. of the gardens is the King's Manor (A 2), originally the abbot's house, but after the Dissolution assigned to the Lord President of the Great Council of the North and much altered in the 16th century. It is now occupied

Lycett Green bequest of European old masters, well worth study for its remarkable variety. — St. Peter's School, in Clifton, the N.W. extension of Bootham (beyond A 2), claims a continuous history from its foundation as a choir-school by Alcuin in 718.

In Blake St. (B 3) are the Assembly Rooms (adm. weekdays, 10-5, 6d., when not in use), built by the Earl of Burlington (1700-36; restored 1951). The finest of the rooms is the Egyptian Hall, 112 ft. by 40 ft., with double rows of columns; the Rotunda has frescoes of scenes in Roman York. The Mansion House (1726), in St. Helen's Square (B 3), is probably also by Burlington. Behind it is the Guildhall, built 1447-53, but largely gutted by bombing in 1942. — Coney St., passing the late Perp. St. Martin-le-Grand (B 3; also gutted), is continued by Spurriergate, where is the 12-15th cent. church of St. Michael (C 3), with fine medieval glass, and Castlegate, in which the 13-15th cent. church of St. Mary (C 3, 4) has a Saxon dedication-stone (within, W. of the organ) and a fine Perp. tower and spire.

The Castle (C 4), William I's second fortification, is now mainly replaced by the Assize Courts (1777) and the Museum. Clifford's Tower (adm. 9 or 9.30-4, 6, or 8; Sun. from 2; 6d.), with its remarkable quatrefoil ground-plan, was built early in the 14th cent. and stands on the mound thrown up for the Conqueror's wooden keep, which was the scene in 1190 of a massacre of 500 Jews. The \*CASTLE MUSEUM (adm. weekdays 9.30-4.30 or 5.30, Sun. 2-4.30; 1/6), housed in the former Female Prison, a dignified building by John Carr (1780), and the old Debtors' Prison (1705; the centre block), grew out of the private collections of Dr. J. L. Kirk. The principal section includes 17-19th cent. interiors, agricultural implements, and 'bygones,' but the most interesting part is a reconstructed street

of old shops, etc.

To the N., at the E. end of High Ousegate, is the 15th cent. church of All Saints (B 3), partly rebuilt, with an elegant octagonal lantern on its square tower and a sanctuary knocker on the N. door. In the Pavement (B 4) is the half-timbered Jacobean house of Sir Thomas Herbert (1606-82), who was born here. From the Pavement diverge, on the left (N.), Parliament St., the only wide street in York, and the Shambles, one of the narrowest and quaintest. The former leads to St. Sampson's Sq., where, in the basement of the Mail Coach Inn (always open), a Roman bath may be seen. Fossgate leads to the right (S.E.) from the E. end of the Pavement. At No. 40 is the entrance to the \*MERCHANT ADVENTURERS' HALL (C 4: adm. weekdays, 6d.; 10-12.30, 2.30-5 or 6; in winter to dusk, closed Mon.), with its fine 14th cent. hall, containing interesting mementoes of the guild (founded 1357). Beneath it is a hospital or almshouse, with a restored 15th cent, chapel in which a service is annually held (Fri. after Michaelmas). - In Walmgate, the continuation of Fossgate, are the churches of St. Denis (C4), with good 14th cent. glass and a Norman S. doorway, and St. Margaret (C 5), with an elaborate \*Porch (c. 1160), brought from a demolished church.

St. Anthony's Hall (B 4), parity of the 15th cent., the headquarters of a guild founded before 1435, is now the Borthwick Institute of Historical Research. Close by is St. Cuthbert's church, rebuilt c. 1500, and Aldwark

leads N.W. to the Merchant Taylors' Hall (A 4), another restored 15th cent.

leads N.W. to the Merchant Taylors' Hall (A 4), another restored 15th cent. guild hall (adm. weekdays until dusk: 6d.).

Some of the churches on the W. side of the Ouse are interesting. Another "All Saints (B 3; late 12-15th cent.), in North St., has windows (in the N. sisle) depicting the Fifteen Last Days, in illustration of Richard Rolle's 14th cent. poem "The Pricke of Conscience," and the Seven Corporal Acts of Mercy, besides other glass of great beauty. In Micklegate (C 2) are St. Martir's-cum-Gregory, with 14-15th cent. glass, and another Holy Trinity, partly of the 12th century. St. Mary's Younger (C 2), Bishophill Junior, has an 11th cent. tower showing Saxon herring-hore mesonry and in the old Eriched's Butleton. 12th century. St. Mary's Younger (C 2), Bishophill Junior, has an 11th cent. tower showing Saxon herring-bone masonry, and in the old Friends' Burial Ground, near St. Mary's Elder (C 3), is buried John Woolman (1720-72), the Quaker diarist and opponent of slavery. —The Railway Museum (adm. free, weekdays, 10-4 or 5), illustrating railway history in Britain, is in two sections, the smaller opposite the offices (B 2), the larger and more generally interesting, with locomotives, signals, etc., off Queen St. (C 1).

Bishopihorpe, the residence of the archbishop since 1226 (shown on written application to the secretary), was rebuilt c. 1769 but retains a 13th cent. chapel. It is 24 m. S. by road (motor-bus), but is preferably reached by boat (see above). Longer excursions may be made to Margarod' Muses Bolder.

(see above). Longer excursions may be made to Harewood House, Bolton Abbey, Ripon and Fountains Abbey, Byland Abbey, Helmsley and Rievaulx Abbey, Rikham Abbey and Castle Howard, Beverley, Selby, etc.

FROM YORK TO HARROGATE, 241 m. (A 59). Railway in 35-50 min. To

the S. of (8 m.) the Nidd bridge stretches Marston Moor, the battlefield on which Cromwell won his decisive victory over the Royalists in 1644. To the left, just beyond the river, is Kirk Hammerton, the Saxon church of which forms the S. aisle of a 19th cent. church. Nun Monkton, 3 m. N.E. at the junction of the Ouse and the Nidd, has a beautiful little Norman and E.E. conventual church (Trans. and E.E.) and a maypole 684 ft. high. — At (13 m.)

Allerton Park we join A 1 for about a mile. — 154 m. Goldsbrough House, to
the left, was the first home of Viscount Lascelles (later Earl of Harewood) and Princess Mary. Ribston Hall, 2 m. S., gave its name to the Ribston pippin, introduced from Normandy in 1709. — 18 m. Knaresborough, and thence to

Introduced from Normanny in 1705.—15 in analysis and the Harrogate, see Ric. 58.

From York to Leeds, 24 m. (A 64). Railway viâ Church Fenton, 25½ m. in 30-40 min. —9½ m. Tadcaster (Londesborough, RB. 14/6, P. 5 gs.) is a market town on the Wharfe, 3½ m. N. of the bloody battlefield of Towton, where the Lancastrian cause was defeated in 1461. Bolton Percy, 4 m. S.B., has, where the Lancastran Cause was declared in 1401. Botton Percy, 4 m. S.L., Bas, a good church (1411-23),— 12½ m. Hazlewood Castle (adm. daily, 10-6, 2/6) has early Georgian rooms and an interesting 14th cent. chapel. — At (13½ m.) Bramham Moor we cross A 1. — At 15½ m. a road leads left to Barwick-in-Elmet (1½ m.) with some remarkable mounds (probably early Norman), including the Hall Tower Hill (30 ft. high; 200 ft. in diameter).—

24 m. Leeds, see Ric. 32H... From York to Bridlington, Beverley, and Hull, see Ric. 61; to Scarborough and Whitby, see Ric. 60; to London, see above and Ric. 49; to Durham, Newcastle, and Berwick, see Rte. 62.

# 60. FROM YORK TO SCARBOROUGH AND WHITBY A. To Scarborough

ROAD, 41 m. (A 64; motor-bus). - RAILWAY, 42 m. in 60-70 min. Principal Stations: 211 m. Malton. - 391 m. Seamer. - 42 m. Scarborough.

We leave York by Monkgate (A4) and follow A64 across the level plain of York.—About 1 m. N.W. of (101 m.) Barton Hill is Foston-le-Clay, of which Sydney Smith was rector from 1808 to 1828.

The picturesque ruins of Sherlif Hutton Castle (c. 1381), a stronghold of the Nevilles, are 4 m. W. of Foston. The church here (Dec.) has a peculiar W. tower and unusual window-tracery in the N. aisle; it contains effigies of the 14-15th cent, one of which is possibly that of Edward, son of Richard III (if so, the only monument of a Prince of Wales in a parish church).

We ascend to the Howardian Hills at (112 m.) Whitwell.

Attractively situated (1 m. r.) on the opposite bank of the Derwent appear the scanty ruins of Kirkham Priory (adm. 6d. daily, Sun. from 2), an Augustinian house founded in 1122 by Walter l'Espec. The chief remains are the sculptured gatehouse (late 13th cent.), and the exquisite \*Lavatorium (14th cent.) in the cloister. — To the left farther on is the road to Castle Howard (3 m.; see below).

17½ m. Malton (Talbot, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.), an old town of 4250 inhab. on the Derwent, probably the Roman Derventio, has an important corn trade. At Old Malton, 1 ml N.E., are the W. front and part of the nave of a Gilbertine priory church

(founded c. 1150: late-Norman and E.E.).

About 62 m. W. (motor-bus in summer) is the mansion of Castle Howard (adm. Easter-Sept., Wed., Thurs., Sun., 1.45-5.15, also BH. weekends; 2/6), a magnificent seat of the Howard family, designed by Vanbrugh and built in 1702-32 (but damaged by fire in 1940), with a fine art collection. The beautiful park contains a lake of 65 acres, the family "Mausoleum, by Hawksmoor, and the Temple of the Four Winds, by. Vanbrugh. From the main York road (see above) we ascend to (1 m.) Welburn, beyond which we reach the avenue, 4 m. long (open always). Visitors may drive or walk through this, and return to Malton by the Hovingham road (Rec. 60s).

From Malton to Helmsley, and to Pickering and Whitby, see Rts. 60s.

Beyond Malton the escarpment of the chalk Wolds appears on the right. — 23½ m. Scrampston Hall (1.), remodelled in 1803 by Thomas Leverton, stands in a fine park. — The church-tower of (274 m.) East Heslerton has statues of SS. Ambrose, Augustine, Gregory, and Jerome, rejected as un-Protestant from the N. porch of Bristol Cathedral (1876). — 311 m. Ganton has a noted golf course. — Beyond (33\frac{1}{2} m.) Staxton the direct road to Filey and Bridlington diverges on the right; the Scarborough road turns N. to Seamer (Mayfield, unlic., RB. 14/6, P. 6 gs.).

41 m. SCARBOROUGH (44,000 inhab.), the most popular seaside resort in the N.E. of England, is charmingly situated on the steep shores and the background of two fine sandy bays, which are separated by a bold rocky bluff crowned with the picturesque ruins of the castle. On the South Bay the town is divided by an attractive valley from the South Cliff, the fashionable residential quarter. The sea-front is laid out with pleasant irregularity, and the cliffs of both bays are covered with delightful gardens. The bathing is good.

Hotels. Near Town Centre: Royal, St. Nicholas St., 160 R., RB. 22/6-35/, P. 11-15 gs.; Grand, St. Nicholas Cliff, 300 R., RB. 27/6-40/, P. 124-212 gs.; Pavilion, opposite the station, RB. 22/6, P. 11 gs.; Balmoral, T.H., Westborough, RB. 18/6, P. 11 gs.; St. Nicholas, RB: 20/-27/6, P. 10-15 gs., Manor, 125 R., unlic., RB. 17/6-25/, P. 9 gs., these two on St. Nicholas Cliff — On South Cliff: Crown, Esplanade, 100 R., RB. 30/, P. £14-£20; Prince of Walse, Rsplanade, 140 R., RB. 30; Cass-Hotels. Near Town Centre: Esplanade, 140 R., RB. 30/; Cam-

bridge, Ramshill Rd., RB. 19/6-25/, bridge, Ramshill Rd., RB. 19/6-25/, P. 93-13 gs.; Cumberland, Belmont Rd., 100 R., unlic., RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.; Southlands, West St., unlic., RB. 21/, P. 8-12 gs.; Argyll, Esplanade, unlic., RB. 25/, P. 8½ gs. — On North Cliff, Clifton, Queen's Parade, RB. 25/, P. 9½ gs.; and many others in all quarters.

Restaurant. Rowntree's (unlic.).

Westborough.

Post Office, Aberdeen Walk, off
Westborough. — INFORMATION BUR-EAU, St. Nicholas Cliff.

Motor-Buses from Valley Bridge or Northway to all destinations. STEAMER CRUISES along the coast.
Cliff Railways at St. Nicholas Cliff
and the South Cliff (see below).

Amusements. The Spa, see below;

Opera House (repertory drama), St. Thomas St.; Open Air Theatre, Northstead Manor Gardens; Floral Hall, Alexandra Gardens, North side, Arcadia, South Bay, for concert-parties; Olympia, South Bay, dancing .- BATHING POOLS on N. and S. sides. — BOATING in North and South Bays, Peasholm Park, etc. FISHING from the East Pier and Marine Drive, and from boats (tunny, etc.).—Golf Courses on the N. Cliff, S. Cliff, and at Ganton (see above)—Tennis Cours in Filey Rd. (national championships) and Northstead Manor Gardens. -CRICKET GROUND (festival at the beginning of Sept.). North Marine Rd.

Scarborough's early history centres in its castle. As a watering-place it dates from the discovery of mineral springs in 1620, and it was frequented for sea-bathing as early as 1767 (comp. Smollett's 'Humphry Clinker' and Sheridan's 'A Trip to Scarborough'). Lord Leighton, P.R.A. (1830-96) was a native of the town. - On Dec. 16th, 1914, it was bombarded by a German battle-cruiser squadron.

The chief business street, known as Westborough, Newborough, and Eastborough, descends N.E. from the Central Station to the Harbour, which is most characteristically busy when the Scottish herring-fleet visits the town in August. To the S. stretches the wide South Bay, its sands crowded by holidaymakers in summer. Facing the harbour is a house, built c. 1350. where Richard III is reputed to have stayed (adm. weekdays. 10-12.45 and 2-5.30; 6d.). To the N. the broad Marine Drive sweeps round the base of the castle hill, to be continued by the Royal Albert Drive to (11 m.) the quieter but less interesting NORTH BAY, with Northstead Manor Gardens, a pleasure park. Above is *Peasholm Park*, with a boating lake.

Immediately above the harbour, on the S. slopes of the castle hill, is crowded the quaint 'old town' of Scarborough, with narrow and steep but clean streets climbing up towards Castle Rd. Here stands the parish church of St. Mary (Trans. and E.E.), with an interesting series of four vaulted chapels (14th cent.) opening off the S. aisle. The choir and N. transept were destroyed during the siege of the castle in 1645. Anne Brontë (1820-49) is buried in the detached part of the churchyard, E. of the church. Of the ruined Castle (adm. daily, Sun. from 2; 6d,), the chief remains are the Keep of Henry II (1158-64) and the 13th cent. Barbican by which it is approached across the moat. On the cliff are foundations of a Roman signal-station.

Piers Gaveston was besieged and captured in this castle by the Earl of Pembroke in 1312. It suffered two sieges during the Civil War and was twice captured by the Parliamentarians (in 1645 and 1648). George Fox, the Quaker, was confined here in 1665-6.

On the South Bay, N. of the too conspicuous Grand Hotel are the pretty St. Nicholas Gardens, at the top of which (cliff railway; 2d.), in St. Nicholas St., are the Municipal Offices, in a converted mansion. Farther S. the Ramsdale Valley, with its attractive park, opens on the right (lift; 1d.). Near its beginning is (r.) the rotunda built in 1829 to house the Museum founded by the geologist, William Smith.

Restored in 1953, the museum (open weekdays 10-1, 2.30-5; Sun. 2-5 in Apr.-Sept.) contains prehistoric antiquities (including finds from Star Carr, 6 m. S.), early engravings of the town, and aeronautical models of Sir Gr. Cayley (see below). In the Crescent (above, to the W.) are the Art Gallery (weekdays, 10-5 or 6) and Wood End, a former home of the Sitwells, now a natural history museum (10-1, 2.30-5).

Near the sea the valley is spanned by the Spa Bridge (with an entrance to the Spa), and farther up is the much loftier Valley Bridge, leading from the station to the South Cliff. Just beyond the valley begins the roadway leading to the SPA (adm. 1/-3/; weekly 17/6), the favourite resort of visitors, which is situated on a terrace close to the sea at the foot of the South Cliff (cliff railway, 2d, each way) and includes a large concert hall, a theatre, a restaurant, and a ballroom. Farther S. is a fine Bathing Pool, reached via the South Cliff or the sands.

The SOUTH CLIFF is reached direct from Westborough by the Valley Bridge. The well laid out \*South Cliff Gardens (views) and Holbeck Gardens occupy the face of the cliffs. The church of St. Martin-on-the-Hill (1863), in the Filey road, has a reredos by Burne-Jones, pulpit panels by Rossetti, and windows by Morris. — Oliver's Mount (300 ft.) Im. S. of the station, surmounted by the Scarborough War Memorial (an obelisk 75 ft. high), commands wide views.

Scarborough War Memorial (an obelisk 75 ft. high), commands wide views. Fine walks may be taken from Scarborough along the cliffs or sands (beware of the tide); S. to Cornellan Bay (pebbles), Cayton Bay, Gristhorpe Bay (fossils), and (8 m.) Filey (see below); and N. to (4½ m.) Cloughton Wyke and (6½ m.) Hayburn Wyke (see below).

Inland the favourite short drive is as follows (14½ m.). We climb Stepney Brow (B 1262) and descend to (4½ m.) Ayton. We now ascend the wooded Forge Valley, watered by the Derwent (trou-fishing), from the end of which (6½ m.) 'Lady Edith's Drive,' diverging on the right, leads back to Scarborough (4½ m.). We continue along the Derwent, past (7½ m.) the pleasant inn of Everley, to (8½ m.) Hackness (Grange, RB. 1716, P. 9 gs.), beautifully situated at the junction of several valleys. [The left-hand road leads through charming country to Langdale End (2½ m.).] Farther on we pass Hackness Church (r.; Norman and E.E.), containing a monument by Chantrey and fragments of an Anglian cross (? 8th cent.) with a unique inscription in Latin, Oghams, and Runes. This was the site of a Saxon monastery between 680 and 869. The road ascends past Hackness Hall (Lord Derwent) to (9½ m.) Suffield (534 ft.) and then descends, with a superb view, to (11½ m.) Scalby, whence we return to (14½ m.) Scarborough on A 171. (141 m.) Scarborough on A 171.

(14\frac{1}{2} m.) Scarborough on A 171.

From Ayton (see above) A 170 goes on W. to (17\frac{1}{2} m.) Pickering (Rte. 60B) vià (7\frac{1}{2} m.) Brompton (Brompton Hall), where Wordsworth was married to Mary Hutchinson in 1802. The Hall was the home of Sir George Cayley (1773-1857), the 'father of the aeroplane.' — 11 m. Ebberston has a charming manor house in an Italian style, by Colin Campbell (1718). — From (14\frac{1}{2} m.) Thornton-ie-Dale (Hotel, RB. 18/6, P. 10 gs.) a walk may be taken up the pretty valley vià Ellerburn (1 m.), with a primitive church, to the Bridestones (7 m.; N.T.), six great gritstone rocks.

From Scarborough to Hutu. 44\frac{1}{2} m. (A 165). Pailway vià Bridilington.

(7 m.; N.T.), six great gristone rocks.

FROM SCARDOROUGH TO HULL, 444 m. (A 165). Railway, viâ Bridlington, Driffield, and Beverley, 532 m. in 12-2 hrs. [The more direct road viâ (15 m.) Langtoft and (21 m.) Driffield is 43 m.] The Filey road affords good see views on the left. — 7 m. Filey (Royal Crescent, RB. 27/6, P. 13 gs.; Hylands, RB. 18/6, P. 94 gs.; Linkfield, unlic., RB. 18/6, P. 84 gs.; White Lodge, unlic., open Apr.—Sept.) is a pleasant little bathing and golfing resort (4750 inhab.) on Filey Bay, with a good sandy beach extending N.E., below the cliffs, to (1 m.) Filey Brig, a curious low rocky spit, c. 4 m. long. At one time the boundary between the East and the North Riding separated the town from its interesting church (St. Oswald's; Norman and E.E.), now both in the East Riding. The small rude figure on the wall of the S. aisle is probably not St. Cowald (who was a king, not a cleric). Charlotte Brontë stayed in 1845 in a house in Belle Vue St. — Above (114 m.) Reighton (pron. "Ree-ton"), where

the church has a fine Norman font, the road to Flamborough Head (8½ m.; B 1229) diverges viå Specton and Bempton. Both are noted for their lofty chalk cliffs, the breeding places of innumerable sea-birds, the eggs of which are collected by hardy fowlers let down over the sheer precipices on ropes (late May and early June). The fine cliffs may be followed S.E. to the North Landing (p. 496). — 17½ m. Bridlington, and thence to Hull, see Rts. 61s. FROM SCARBOROUGH TO WHITSY, 20 m. (A 171; very hilly). Railway, 21½ m. in c. 70 min.; one of the prettiest coast lines in England (best views to the right). — 5 m. Cloughton (Blacksmiths' Arms, P.R.). Here a road on the cipht leads with Haphyn Wwise (1½ m. \*Hotall a wooded dall laid out with

FROM SCARBOROUGH TO WHITEY, 20 m. (A 171; very hilly). Railway, 21½ m. in c. 70 min.; one of the prettiest coast lines in England (best views to the right). — 5 m. Cloughton (Blacksmiths' Arms, P.R.). Here a road on the right leads via Havburn Wyke (1½ m.; Hotel), a wooded dell laid out with a labyrinth of walks (adm. 3d., free to hotel guests), and over Staintondale Moor to Ravenscar (5½ m.; 600 ft.; Raven Hall, RB. 21/, P. 11½ gs.), a small seaside resort at the N. end of a fine range of cliffs. — From Cloughton the Whitby road ascends over Fylingdales Moor, now largely requisitioned as a military training ground. — From (17½ m.) Hawsker a road on the right (B 1447) leads in 2½ m., by a steep descent, to Robin Hood's Bay (Victoria, RB. 154, P. 7½ gs.), a quaint irregular fishing village on a steep slope. — 20 m. Whitby, see Rte. 60s.

## B. To Whitby

DIRECT ROAD, 47 m. (A 64, A 169) viâ (17½ m.) Malton (see Rtc. 60A) and (26 m.) Pickering. The longer and more interesting route (58 m.) viâ (23½ m.) Heimsley, (30½ m.) Kirby Moorside, and (37 m.) Pickering is described belaw. RAILWAY, 56½ m. in c. 2 hrs. Principal Stations: 21 m. Malton. — 32 m. Pickering. — 46½ m. Goathland. — 50 m. Grosmont, junction for Glaisdale (3½ m.), and Battersby (17½ m.) — 56½ m. Whitby. The moorland scenery between Pickering and Whitby is delightful.

Leaving York by Gillygate (A 3), B 1363 leads due N. to (8½ m.) Sutton-on-the-Forest, where Laurence Sterne was vicar from 1738. In 1743 he acquired also the living of (10½ m.) Stillington. — We ascend to (15½ m.) Grimston Grange.

The by-road on the left here leads to (5½ m.) Coxwold (Fauconberg Arms), a delightful village whose Perp. church has an unusual octagonal tower. Here Sterne was perpetual curate in 1760-68, writing part of 'Tristram Shandy' and 'A Sentimental Journey' in the house now called Shandy Hall (W. end of village). Kilburn, 2½ m. N.W., beneath Roulston Scar, is noted for the village workshop of Robert Thompson (d. 1955) whose beautiful wood-carving ('signed' with a mouse) adopts many churches.

('signed' with a mouse) adorns many churches.

About 1½ m. N.E. of Coxwold are the remains of Byland Abbey (adm. 9 or 9.30-4, 6, or 8; Sun. from 2; 1/), a Cistercian foundation transferred from Old Byland, 5 m. N., in 1177; the chief features are the façade and S. transept of the church, which contains fine 12-13th cent. floor-tiles, and a small museum with some beautifully carved capitals. The road goes on along the S. slopes of the Hambleton Hills to (7½ m.) Oswaldkirk (see below) viå (5 m.) Ampleforth, where there is a modern Benedictine priory with an important school (founded in 1802); the memorial chapel has a fine reredos.

18½ m. Gilling has a castle (now a preparatory school for Ampieforth), with an Edwardian keep. Its Elizabethan panelling and stained glass may be seen on application. — 20 m. Oswald-kirk.

The road on the right here (B 1257) leads to 12½ m.) Malton (Rte. 60A) viā (4½ m.) Hovingham (Worsley Arms, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.) where the Hall (Sir War. Worsley) has good pictures and a bust of Cromwell (adm. by permission only) and a noted riding school. Nunnington Hall (N.T.; adm. May-Sept., Thurs. and Sat., 2-6; 1/), ½ m. N., is a large 16-17th cent. manor house with a panelled hall and staircase. — Farther on are (6½ m.) Slingsby, with a fine ruined Caroline country house, and (8 m.) Barton-le-Street, where the rebuilt church has good Norman carving.

232 m. Helmsley (Black Swan, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 82 gs.; Feversham Arms, RB. 15/6, P. 84 gs.; Crown), with a ruined

castle (Norman and 16th cent.; adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2), stands at the foot of the S. slopes of the Cleveland Hills. Beautifully situated in Rye Dale, 2½ m. N.W. (walkers may approach through Duncombe Park, a detour of 1 m.), is Rievaulx Abbey (pron. 'Reevo'), the earliest Cistercian house in Yorkshire (adm. as for Byland, p. 491), founded by Walter l'Espec in 1131. The mainly E.E. ruins include the lower walls of the nave with its chapels, the \*Choir and transepts of the church; the chapter house with its apse, a unique feature in an English Cistercian house, and remains of the shrine of the first abbot (1148); the sub-vault of the dorter (c. 1175); and the refectory (13th cent.). Rievaulx Terrace (1/), above to the E., commands a magnificent \*View of the dale and the

Beyond Rievaulx the fine road skirting Rye Dale on the E. and continuing up Bilsdale leads over the Cleveland Hills to (20 m.) Stokesley (p. 495). At 1½ m. a side road (l.) descends across the valley to (4½ m.) Hawnby (Hotel), at the E. foot of the Hambleton Hills.

At Helmsley A 170 turns right (E.) for (26½ m.) Nawton and (302 m.; 1.) Kirbymoorside (King's Head, RB. 15/6, P. 8 gs.).

where the 2nd Duke of Buckingham died in 1687.

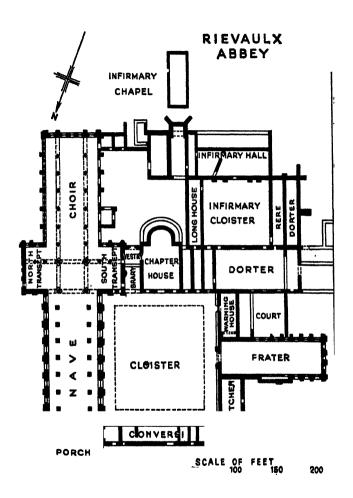
On a by-road to the left (\(\frac{3}{4}\) m.) between these two villages is the church of Kirkdale (1.) with a noted sundial, recording the rebuilding of the church in the days of Edward the Confessor, and two Anglian crosses built into the walls. On the edge of the moors, to the N.E. of Kirbymoorside, are the charming villages of (3 m.) Hutton-le-Hole and (5 m.) Lastingham (Grange, RB. 13/6, P. 7 gs.), the interesting church of which (Trans. and E.E.) has a famous sisled Norman crypt (c. 1080), iforming practically a lower church. — To Castleton, see p. 495.

35½ m. Middleton church has a 10th cent. wheel-head cross. -37 m. Pickering (Forest & Vale, RB. 21/, P. 12 gs.; Kirby Misperton Hall, 4 m. S.W., RB. 17/6, P. £8), a plain little town (4330 inhab.), has a castle and an interesting church. The Castle (adm. 6d. daily, Sun. from 2), in which Richard II was confined for a time after his abdication, had two wards and a shell keep, recast in the 14th cent, but probably with a Norman core. The Church (Norman & Dec.) contains a Norman font, but its chief interest is the remarkable series of mural paintings (c. 1450) in the nave, too drastically restored in 1889.

On the N. choir wall is a monument to Nicholas and Robert King (d. 1812 and 1817), surveyors of the city of Washington; brasses beneath it commemorate the Anglo-American alliance and W. H. Page (1855–1918), U.S. ambassador in London. The choir panelling (1929) is a memorial also to Anglo-American friendship and to J. H. Choate (1822–1917), likewise ambassador.

From Pickering to Scarborough, see Rte. 60A.

The Whitby railway ascends the narrow and wooded Newton Dale, but the road (A 169) climbs on to the open moor, passing 14 m. W. of the Bridestones (p. 490). — 45½ m. Saltersgate Inn is near the head of the Hole of Horcum, a curious depression in the moors. — Beyond (471 m.) Eller Beck Bridge a road on the left leads in 22 m. to Goathland (Mallyan Spout, RB. 20/, P. 10 gs. Hydro, unlic., RB. 21/, P. 91 gs.), in a charming moorland situation and noted for its waterfalls (Mallyan Spout,



etc.). On Wheeldale Moor, 3 m. S.W., part of a Roman Road has been exposed. — A long, steep descent (views) leads to (53\frac{1}{2} m.) Sleights, beyond which we cross the Esk (see below). A pleasant walk of 31 m. may be taken S.E. up the Little Beck to Falling Force, a waterfall 40 ft. high, in a woodland setting.

58 m. WHITBY (11,650 inhab.) consists of the picturesque old red-tiled fishing town on both banks of the Esk (which here makes its way to the sea between tall cliffs) and the seaside resort on the West Cliff, quieter than Scarborough, 'Whitby iet' ornaments are still made here, though the jet is mainly brought from elsewhere. Capt. Cook (1728-79) made his first voyage round the world in Whitby-built ships; and William Scoresby (1789-1857), another famous navigator, was a native of Whitby. Whitby is the 'Monkshaven' of Mrs. Gaskell's 'Svlvia's Lovers.'

Railway Stations. Town Station, in the old town, for Goathland, Pickering, etc., and for Glaisdale and Battersby (Eskdale); West Cliff, \( \frac{1}{2} \) m distant on the Scarborough and Middlesbrough line. Infrequent service between the months of the state of the

Middlesorough inte. Intreduent service between the two.

Hotels. On the West Cliff: Metropole, RB. 16/, P. 11 gs.; Royal, RB.

21/, P. 10 gs.; Kirby's, unlic., RB.

21/, P. 10 gs.; West Cliff; unlic.,

Royal Crescent, RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.;

Monk's House, unlic., North Prom.,

RB. 21/, P. 9½ gs. — By the golf links: White Point, unlic., RB. 17/, P. 7½ gs.; White House. — In the town: Crown, Skinner St., RB. 13/6, P. 7 gs.

Restaurant. Clarence, Station Sq. Office, Baxtergate, -- IN-FORMATION BUREAU Station Sq. Motor-Buses from Station Sq. to all destinations.

Concerts and Theatre at the Spa (adm. 1/-3/6).

The road from York passes Pannett Park, in which is a Museum (adm. 9 or 10.30-1, 2-4 or 5.30; closed Mon., Tues., and Fri. afternoons and Thurs. in winter; Sun. 2-4 or 5; 6d.) containing a good local fossil collection, a curious Anglian comb (with runes), ship models, etc. Thence Baxtergate descends to the swing-bridge spanning the Esk, the mouth of which is protected by two stone piers, forming a small harbour, We cross the bridge to the quaint old fishermen's quarter. To the right opens Grape Lane, in which stands a house (No. 16; dated 1688) where Capt. Cook served as an apprentice (adm. daily, 10-12.30, 2.30-4.30, 6-8; 6d.). From the N. end of Church St., the main thoroughfare, a flight of 199 steps ascends to St. Mary's Church, quite unrestored and containing a curious array of Georgian galleries and box-pews, a three-decker pulpit, and some portions of Norman work (chancel and S. doorway). An imposing cross (1898) in the churchyard commemorates the poet Cædmon (d. c. 680), who was a monk of Whitby Abbey. Close by are the beautiful ruins of \*Whitby Abbey (adm. 9 or 9.30-4, 6, or 8; Sun. from 2; 6d.), which was founded in 657 by St. Hilda for monks and nuns, and was long the chief school of learning in the North.

Destroyed in 867 by the Danes, the abbey was refounded for the Benedictines by William de Percy, a Norman baron. The ruined church, in a commanding situation on the exposed cliff 200 ft. above the sea, dates for the state of the command of the church of the command of the church of

most part from the E.E. period (12-13th cent.), with Dec. work towards the W. end. The W. front was battered by a German naval bombardment in 1914, but was restored in 1922. The S. side of the nave and the central tower have disappeared. The N. front and the E. end, with its three tiers of triple lancets, are especially fine. The axis of the choir is deflected 9 ft. from the line of the nave. The plan of an earlier Norman church is marked out within the existing walls. No domestic buildings remain. The curious ruined mansion S. of the Abbey was originally built by Sir Hugh Cholmley, temp. Charles II.

On the West Cliff is the so-called *Spa* (adm. 6d.; concerthall, restaurant, etc.) and the modern visitors' quarter. The promenade overlooks a good sandy beach (lift 2d.). The bronze statue of Capt. Cook, at the E. end, is by Tweed.

Among the numerous pleasant excursions from Whitby are the walks to Ruswarp (1½ m. S.W.), on the Esk (boating); to Cock Mill, in a pretty glen, 2 m. inland; N. to (3 m.) Sandsend and (4 m.) Mulgrave Castle and Woods (see below); S. to (7 m.) Robin Hood's Bay along the cliffs, etc. The routes to Scarborough (60A), Pickering, Saltburn, and Stokesley provide opportunities for fine walks along the coast and among the moors and dales. An interesting local feature is the series of moor crosses (probably marking boundaries). From Whithy to Stockton, 43½ m. The road (hilly and meandering)

FROM WHITBY TO STOCKTON, 414 m. The road (hilly and meandering) ascends the Esk valley and gives access to the wild mooriand scenery of Cleve-and. Railway to Middlesbrough, 35 m.—7 m. Grosmont (Wheatsheaf, at Egton, 14 m. N.W., RB. 12/6, P. 7 gs.) is the junction of the line to Pickering.—Near (9 m.) Egton Bridge (Horse Shoe, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.; St. Mary's, unlic., RB. 12/6, P. 17/6) is an ornate Rom. Cath. church. We cross the defile of Arnolliffe Woods near the 'Beggar's Bridge' at the W. end of it.—10½ m. Glaisdale, at the mouth of a beautiful side-valley.—16 m. Danby. To the N.E. rises Danby Beacon (988 ft.); to the S. lies the ruined Danby Castle (c. 1300), once the home of the Latimers.—17½ m. Castleton (Moorlands, unlic.), a good centre for moorland walks. Fine roads lead S. across the moor to Kirby Moorside or Pickering viâ (4½ m.) Ralph's Cross (18th cent.) and either Blakey House or (9½ m.) Rosedale.—We then proceed W. viâ (23½ m.) Kildale, where we leave the Cleveland Hills, to (29½ m.) Stokesley (Golden Lion), a little merket town with a fine wide street. On the Guisborough road, 3 m. N.E., is Great Ayton (Royal Oak), the base for the ascent (½ hr.) of the conical Roseberry Topping (1057 ft.). Capt. Cook attended the old village school here and his cottage, removed to Melbourne, Australia, in 1934, is replaced by an obelisk of Australian granite.—We turn N. on B 1365 to ioin A 174.—39 m. Stockton, see Rte. 62.

FROM WHITBY TO SALTBURN AND MIDDLESBROUGH, 32 m. (A 174). Railway, 36½ m. in 1½ hr. There is another road route (30½ m.; A 171) across the moors vià Guisborough, missing the cliff-scenery, but avoiding the iron works near Loftus. — 3 m. Sandsend (Sandsend, RB. 17/6, P. 10 gs.) is a small seaside resort. Mulgrave Castle (Marquess of Normanby), in a wooded valley 1 m. W., has beautiful woods (adm. on Mon., Wed., and Sat.) and the scanty ruins of an 11th cent. castle. — 9 m. Hinderwell, for Runswick (1 m. S.E.; Greystones, unlic., RB. 14/6, P. 7 gs.); a fishing-village on the small Runswick Bay (good bathing). — 10½ m. Stalthes, another primitive fishing village, at the bottom of a deep ravine reached by a precipitous descent. Capt. Cook served here as a lad in a huckster's shop. To the W. rises Boulby Cliff (666 ft.), said to be the highest cliff on the English coast. — 14½ m. Loftus is a beautifully situated but grimy town (7425 inhab.) with ironworks. — At (17 m.) Brotton, where we leave the ironworking district, the road and railway to Saltburn diverge right from those to Middlesbrough. — 19 m. Saltburn and thence to Middlesbrough see Rt. 628.

# 61. FROM YORK TO BRIDLINGTON AND HULL A. To Bridlington

Road, 41½ m. (A 1079, A 166) viå (29½ m.) Driffield. — RAILWAY, 48½ m. in c. 70 min. Principal Stations: 9½ m. Stamford Bridge. — 16½ m. Pocklington.— 22½ m. Market Weighton.— 36½ m. Driffield.— 47½ m. Bridlington. Leaving York by Walmgate (C 5) and A 1079, we bear to the

Leaving York by Walmgate (C 5) and A 1079, we bear to the left on A 166 at (2½ m.) Grimston. — 8 m. Stamford Bridge, over the Derwent, was the scene of the victory of Harold of England over Harald Hardrada of Norway on Sept. 25th, 1066. Farther on we ascend the escarpment of the undulating chalk Wolds. The roads N. and S. to Malton and Pocklington run through out-of-the-way country, with old-fashioned villages. There is a fine Norman doorway at Bishop Wilton, 1 m. S., at the foot of the slope, and another at (18 m.) Fridaythorpe. — 29½ m. Driffield (Bell; Keys), an agricultural town (6900 inhab.), has a fine 15th cent, church tower.

Over 3 m. S.W. is the fine Norman \*Church of Kirkburn, with rich carvings; a Norman font; and a curious, and perhaps unique, tower staircase (c. 1200). About 5½ m. S., on the Beverley road, is Watton Priory, an Elizabethan farmhouse incorporating some remains of the largest Gilbertine priory in England (12th cent.), including an exquisite oriel window. The priory was dual, the

canons and canonesses each having a church of their own.

At (35½ m.) Burton Agnes are an interesting church, containing the extraordinary monument of Sir Henry Griffith (d. 1654), and a splendid Elizabethan \*Manor House (1598-1610), with fine chimneypieces, paintings, and furniture, and a remarkable oak staircase (adm. May-Oct., Mon.-Fri., 1.45-5; also Sun. June-Sept.; 2/6). Close by is its Norman forerunner, altered in the 15th cent. (adm. daily 3d.; Sun. from 2).

41½ m. Bridlington (Victoria, RB. 21/; Expanse, RB. 18/6, P. 25/-40/; Alexandra, RB. 21/, P. 12-15 gs.; Monarch, P. 25/-36/; Old Star Inn), a popular summer resort (24,750 inhab.) with fine sands and a small harbour, is situated on the wide sweep of Bridlington Bay. William Kent (1685-1748) is a native. In the old town, to the N., is the imposing nave of the old \*Priory Church (E.E. to Perp.; restored 1850-80), founded for Augustinian canons in the reign of Henry I. The neigh-

bouring Bayle Gate dates from c. 1388.

The chief excursion from Bridlington is to Flamborough Head, reached by road or footpath. The road (motor-bus) runs N.E. past (2 m.) Sewerby House, a Georgian mansion (open daily in summer, 9-dusk; 6d.), and crosses (3\fmu), the misnamed Danes' Dyke, the best example in England of a late Neolithic or early Bronze Age) 'promontory fort.'—4\fmu . Flamborough church, partly Norman and E.E., has a 15th cent. 'Rood-Loft, one of the only two rood-lofts in Yorkshire. —6\fmu m. Flamborough Head, a bold chalk headland with sheer cliffs (c. 400 ft. high) descending to the sea, is a sanctuary for seabirds during the breeding season. The finest scenery (stack rocks, caves, etc.) is on the N. side, in the direction of the North Landing (p. 491; Thornwick Hotel; boats for hire). It was off Flamborough Head that in 1779 Paul Jones,

the American privateer, in the 'Bonhomme Richard' captured the British ahip 'Serapis' after a bloody fight; his own ship sank next day.

Another excursion may be made W. vià (3½ m.) Boyston Hall, where Queen Henrietta Maria took refuge in 1643 when bombarded in Bridlington by the Parliamentarian Adm. Batten, to (6<sup>2</sup> m.) Rudston, with an early Norman church tower, and, in the churchyard, a huge menhir, 25 ft. high; nearly 1 m. S.W. are fine Roman pavements (adm. weekdays, 6d.).

From Bridlington or Flamborough to Filey and Scarborough, see Rte. 60a.

### B. To Hull

Road, 37½ m. (A 1079) viā (29½ m.) Beverley. — Railway, 42½ m. in 65-90 min. Principal Stations: To (22½ m.) Market Weighton, see above. — 34 m. Beverley. - 381 m. Cottingham. - 421 m. Hull (Paragon). Some trains run vif Selby.

We guit York as in Rte. 61A and at (23 m.) Grimston bear right. — At (10½ m.) Barmby B 1246 diverges left for Pocklington (2 m.; Feathers, T.H., RB. 15/6, P. 71 gs.), a small town with a boys' school where Wm. Wilberforce was a pupil. The fine 13-14th cent, church contains a 14th cent, cross-head. - 191 m. Market Weighton (pron. 'Wecton'; Londesborough Arms, RB. 15/), at the foot of the Wolds, is on the road and railway from Selby to Bridlington.

About 11 m. N.E. is Goodmanham, the 'Godmundingsham' of Bede, where the 12th cent. church probably occupies the site of the heathen temple destroyed by the high priest Coffi after the Great Council of 626. The church has two fonts: one of the 15th cent., richly carved; the other Norman, or possibly Saxon. — Nunburnholme, 4½ m. N., has an interesting mid-10th cent. churchyard-cross. Kipling Cotes, 3½ m. E., is noted as the starting-point of the oldest and longest horse-race in England, run yearly since 1519 on the third Thurs, in March (at mid-day), The present course, extending 4 m. N.W., has been used since 1664.

29½ m. BEVERLEY (Beverley Arms, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.), a staid, old-fashioned market town (15.500 inhab.), and the county town of the E. Riding of Yorkshire, was incorporated in 1129 by Abp. Thurstan of York, and possesses two splendid churches. Bp. John Fisher (1459-1535), the martyr, was born here. In the Saturday Market, the principal square, is the fine Market Cross (1714). \*St. Mary's Church, to the N., has a Dec. chancel and Perp. nave, is little inferior in interest to the minster, and is superior in possessing a fine central tower.

Among the most striking features of the exterior are the W. front, a notable example of the transition from Dec. to Perp., and the great S. porch, with an example of the transition from Dec. to Perp., and the great S. porch, with an inner Norman arch (surmounted by a Dec. canopy) and an outer E.E. arch (perhaps not in situ). The panelled ceiling of the chancel, the earliest part of the interior, is adorned with painted figures of English kings (1445; restored 1939, when that of George VI was inserted). The N. choir-aide is elaborately vaulted, and its adjoining chapel has flowing window-tracery. The choir-acrees and misericords deserve attention. The nave was carefully restored by Sir Gilbert Scott, and its roof was renewed in 1937. The N. aide arcade was destroyed in 1520, when the tower collapsed, and on its pillars are angels with shelds recording the names of those who contributed to the rebuilding in 1524. The rich sculpture throughout should be commared with that in the in 1524. The rich sculpture throughout should be compared with that in the

Beyond St. Mary's is the red-brick North Bar (1409; restored 1867), the sole survivor of the five town-gates. From the square the winding main street leads S.E. to (1 m.) the minster. On the right is the Gulldhall, with a Georgian

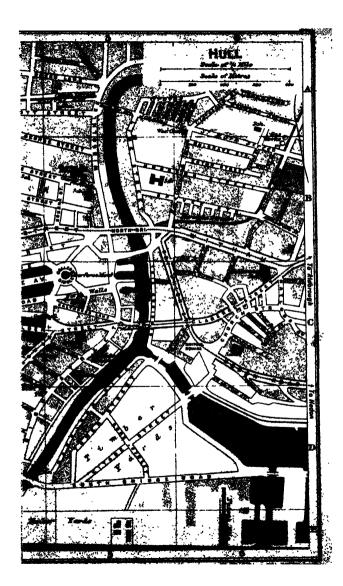
court-room (1762; good ceiling), and farther W. is Lairgate Hall, a restored Georgian mansion, now municipal offices.

\*\*Beverley Minster (interior length 334 ft., width 64 ft., across the transepts 168 ft.), dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. is one of the few great English churches with a double set of transepts, and in size and splendour it is more than the equal of some English cathedrals. It is especially noteworthy for the purity and loveliness of the E.E. work (13th cent.). Services on Sun. at 8, 10.30, and 6.30; on Mon. and Thurs. at 7,30.

John of Beverley (d. 721), Bishop of Hexham and York, died and was buried at the monastery founded by him at Beverley on the site of a chapel of St. John the Evangelist. Miracles supposedly wrought at his tomb led to of St. John the Evangelist. Miracles supposedly wrought at his torab led to his canonisation in 1037, and kings, from Athelstan to Henry V, conferred benefits on the church, in gratitude for victories won after pilgrimages to his ahrine. The minster, rebuilt after its destruction by the Danes in 866, was much disfigured by fire in 1188; and though much of the Norman core was preserved, its restoration during the next two centuries was mainly on Gothic lines. The Choir and Transepts are E.E., the Nave mainly Dec. and Perp.; the \*West Façade (with its slender twin towers, 163 ft. high), the finest of its kind in England, and the N.W. porch are Perp. In the 18th cent, the church was saved from ruin by restoration under Hawksmoor, and a further restoration was carried out in 1866.68 by Sir Gilbert Scott. was carried out in 1866-68 by Sir Gilbert Scott.

Interior. The usual entrance is by the N. Transept door. We note at once the blending of styles that makes the church, the work of centuries, appear of single design. In the NAVE E.E. (two E. bays) and Perp. (W. bay) are combined with fine Dec. work of the first half of the 14th century. In the S. aisle, which is the earlier and better in detail, are the massive late-Norman font of Frosterley marble, and the canopied 'Maiden Tomb' (Dec.). St. John of Beverley is buried at the E. end of the nave. - The \*Great Transept (E.E.) is notable (like the transepts at York) for having both E. and W. aisles. In the S. arm is a painting (temp. James I) of Athelstan making a grant of sanctuary to the minster (938), and in the E. aisle of the N. arm is a remarkable 14th cent, tomb with the effigy of a priest.

Beyond a screen of 1880, by Scott, is the Chancel (adm. 6d., exc. Sun.). The \*Choir, a perfect example of E.E., has a wealth of 15-16th cent, wood-carving in the \*Stalls. The collection of misericords (68 in all) is the largest in England. The front of the Dec. altar-screen was renewed in 1826 and adorned in 1897 with statues and mosaics. On the N. side of the altar is the magnificent \*Percy Tomb (c. 1350) to the memory of Eleanor. wife of the first Lord Percy, the masterwork of an English school of sculptors whose skill need fear no comparison with contemporary Continental work. On the S. side is the 'Fridstool,' or peace chair (temp. Athelstan), which afforded inviolable sanctuary until the Reformation. - The lovely RETRO-CHOIR. or Lady Chapel, has an E. window (inserted in 1416) containing fine glass (13-15th cent.), some collected from other windows. The flamboyant tracery on the back of the altar-screen is noteworthy. In the small Percy Chapel (15th cent.), to the N., is the



mutilated tomb of the fourth Earl of Northumberland (d. 1489). — The beautiful double staircase in the N. choir-aisle (c. 1547; a very rare feature) formerly communicated with the chapter house (destroyed).

344 m. Cottingham is now practically a suburb of Hull. The fine church (Dec. and Perp.), in the old village W. of the main road, contains the over-restored brass of Rector de Lude (d.

1383), who built the chancel.

374 m. HULL, officially Kingston upon Hull (299,050 inhab.). ranking third among English scaports, is situated on the N. bank of the Humber (here 13 m. wide), 20 m. from the sea, at the confluence of the little river Hull. Hull is the largest vegetable oil-extracting centre in the world, and is an important flourmilling centre. Its fishing fleet, with c. 170 steam trawlers, lands a greater quantity of fish than any other port. Hull suffered more than most cities from the attentions of enemy aircraft during the Second World War.

Railway Stations. Paragon (B 2; Rfmts.), main station of the E.R.; Corporation Pier (E 4), for the steam-ferry (see below) to New Holland, whence trains run to Holland, whence tra

Grimsby, Lincoln, etc.
Hotels. Royal Station (a; C 2),
RB. from 35/6; White House (b;
C 3), Jameson St., RB. 22/6-32/6;
New York (c; C 2), Anlaby Rd.,
RB. 21/; Imperial (d; C 3), Paragon
St., RB. 22/30; New Manchester
(e; B 4), George St., RB. 21/;
Broadway (f; B 3), Brook St., RB.
19/6; Vittoria (E4), Nelson St., to be reopened shortly.

Restaurants. Tudor, Paragon St. City, opposite the Post Office. Post Office (C 4), Lowgate. Motor-Bus. Station in Ferensway

(B 2). — STRAM FERRIES from Corporation Pier (E 4) c, every hr. to New Holland (1/6, 11½d.; cycle 1/2; motor-cycle 2/8-4/10; car 10/3-18/3; all incl. pier toll)

Steamers ply regularly from the Landing Stage to Rotterdam, Ham-

burg, and other ports.

Theatres. New, Kingston Sq. (B 4); Palace, Anlaby Rd. (C 2; music hall).—CONCERTS, etc., at the City Hall (C 3).

History. Hull was deliberately selected and laid out as a scaport by Edward I (1293-99)—an origin different from that of any other town in England. The port contributed ships to fight the Armada and was noted for its warships in the 18th cent.; the Lord Mayor ranks as 'Admiral of the Humber.' The refusal of Sir John Hotham, the governor, to admit Charles I to the town in 1642 (though he had been hospitably entertained in 1639) was the first overt act of rebellion in the Civil War; and in 1643 and 1644 the town resisted slegges by the Royalists. Andrew Marvell, who was member of Parliament for Hull from 1658 till his death, received 6/8 a day during session for his services, and is often cited (perhaps erroneously) as the last paid borough member before the resolution of 1911 established the present payment of members william Wilberforce (1759-1833) was a native of Hull. — Some of the streets preserve their quaint old names, e.g. 'Land of Green Ginger' and 'Rottenherring Staithe.'

From the Paragon Station (B, C2), opposite which is the City War Memorial, Paragon St. leads E. to CITY SQUARE, officially Queen Victoria Square (C 3), the centre of Hull, with the City Hall and Dock Offices. On the S. side is the Ferens Art Gallery (adm. free 10-6, Sun. 2.30-4.30), with a representative collection of British paintings, and adjoining the City Hall (entrance in Carr Lane) is the Mortimer Museum (adm. free 10-5, Sun. 2.30-4.30), containing prehistoric, Roman, and Saxon antiquities (including the important Roman finds from Brough-on-Humber).

To the S.W., in Osborne St., is the Danish Church (C 2), built in 1954, in a modern style, to replace the church bombed in 1941.—To the N.E. of City Square is the broad Wilberforce Avenue (C 4) with the Queen's Gardens and the Wilberforce Monument (1834). The boulevard occupies the site of the Queen's Dock (1778; filled in 1929-32), the oldest of the Town Docks.

From City Square, Whitefriargate (C 4) leads S.E. to the

oldest part of the town. Parliament St., on the left, preserves some 18th cent. façades. We follow Trinity House Lane (r.) past Trinity House (rebuilt 1753), a 14th cent. foundation for the relief of distressed mariners; interesting plate, paintings, and curiosities are shown (advance notice desirable). Just beyond is \*Holy Trinity (D 4), one of the largest parish churches in England (272 ft. long), chiefly Dec. (chancel, transents) and Perp. (nave).

This church is noteworthy for the early use of brick (introduced from the Low Countries) in the chancel and transepts, for its fine central tower (150 ft. high), and for its variety of window-tracery. The interior effect is marred by the extreme attenuation of the capitals of the nave arcades. A tomb in the S. choir-aistle is supposed to be that of Sir William de la Pole (d. 1366), first mayor of Hull and ancestor of the Earls and Dukes of Suffolk. The 15th cent

font and the modern glass are noteworthy.

To the S.W. of the church is the old Grammar School, rebuilt in 1583, where Marvell and Wilberforce were educated. The E. end of the church gives upon the Market Place (with a gilt statue of William III), which is continued on the N. by Lowgate to the Guildhall (see below), and on the S. by Queen St. to Corporation Pier (E 4), where the ferry boats start. Near by is a statue of Sir William de la Pole (see above).

Parallel with the Market Place on the E. is High Street, now a mere back-lane, towards the N.E. end of which is \*Wilberforce House (C 5; adm. free 10-5, Sun. 2.30-4.30), the Elizabethan house where the great abolitionist was born in 1759 and where Charles I was entertained in 1639. It contains a historical museum (with period rooms), relics of Wilberforce, and a collection referring to the abolition of the colonial slave-trade. No. 160 High St. (on the other side) is Maister House (1743). Chapel Lane leads to St. Mary's Church (C 5), in Lowgate, a handsome Perp. building, restored and enlarged in 1863. Thence we may return via Alfred Gelder St. (C 4), passing the imposing Guildhall and Law Courts on the right.

He Cottingham Rd., 2½ m. N.W. of the centre, are the buildings of the College by T. R. Reisns and raised to its present dignity in 1954. — The Pickering Massum fast, 200, in Pickering Park (2½ m. N.), illustrates the thioping and fasheries of Hull, including the Greenland whale-flahery, for which Hull was until 1855 an important centre. In the East Park (2 m. N.E.) is the watch-tower of the old Citadel, moved to this point from its original site at the mouth of the river Heil.

Apart from the edder Town Docks the Power at Hull extend along the

Apart from the older Town Docks, the Docks at Hull extend along the river frontage for nearly 7 m. and have an aggregate water-area of about 200 scree. The King George Dock (53 acres; 1914) is the largest dock on the N.E. coast and from that and from the Alexandra Dock steamers maintain services to all parts of the world.

To the E. of Hull lies the flat corn-growing district of HOLDERNESS, noted for its churches and for the bathing resorts of Hornsea (Alexandra, RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.), 18½ m. N.E., with a large mere, and Withernsea (Queens, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.), 20½ m. E. On the main road to the latter (A 1033) are (6 m.) Hedon, a famous port before Hull was dreamt of, and (16 m.) Patrington, each with an unusually striking church. \*Hedon Church, known as the 'King of Holderness' and the striking of the striki unusually striking church. "recom Church, known as the King of Holder-ness," has a Dec. nave, E.E. choir and transepts, and a noble Perp, tower. The tracery in the windows of the three E. bays of the nave is exceptionally fine. "Partington Church, the 'Queen of Holderness,' with a central spire 189 ft. high, is a beautiful example of the Dec. style; the W. window, the doorway in the N. transept, the vaulted Lady Chapel (S. transept), and the Easter way in the N. trainept, the valued Law C. chaple (S. trainept), and the Easter Sepulchre should be noted. Andrew Marvell (1621-78) was born in the rectory of Winestead, 1½ m. N.W. of Patrington. — From Patrington a road goes on to (6 m.) Easington, beyond which the Yorkshire coasts ends (c. 13 m. from Patrington or Withernsea) in Spurn Head, a causeway of sand and pebbles overgrown with sharp-pointed rushes and marked by two lighthouses. A bird observatory has been set up here. No trace has survived of the ancient port of Ravenspur, where Bolingbroke landed in 1399 ("upon the naked shore of Ravenspurg") and Edward IV in 1471 on his return from exile. - The most interesting road from Hull to Bridlington (33 m.) runs via Aldbrough and Hornsea (B 1238, B 1242) and is only 2 m. longer than the direct road by Catfoss airfield (A 165). At Skipsea, 54 m. N. of Hornsea, is a large Norman motte-and-bailey castle.

From Hull to Selby, see p. 480; to Doncaster, see p. 384; to Lincoln, see

Rte. 65.

# 62. FROM YORK AND DONCASTER TO BERWICK

### A. From York

ROAD, 145½ m. — A 19. 23 m. Thirsk. — A 168. 32 m. Northallerton. — A 167. 50 m. Darlington. Thence to Berwick, see Rte. 62s.

RAILWAY, 147½ m. To Darlington in 3-1 hr.; to Newcastle in 1½-2 hrs.; to Berwick in 3-3½ hrs. Principal Stations: 1½ m. Ahe, for Basingwold (2½ m.). — 22½ m. Thirsk. — 30 m. Northallerton. — 44 m. Darlington, junction for Stockton, Middlesbrough, Hartlepool, etc., for Richmond (Rte. 63b), for Barnard Castle (Rte. 63c), and for Bishop Auckland (Rte. 63b). — 66½ m. Durham, junction for Sunderland (15 m.). — 72 m. Chester-le-Street. — 80½ m. Newcastle, for South Shields, Tynemouth, etc., and for Hexham (Rte. 64). — 97 m. Morpeth. — 115½ m. Almmouth, junction for Aluwick (3 m.). — 132½ m. Belford (for Bamburgh). — 139 m. Beal (for Holy Island). — 1474 m. Berwick. - 1471 m. Berwick.

York, see Rte. 59. 4 m. Skelton has a small but interesting E.E. church. — 13 m. *Easingwold* (George, RB, 13/6, P. 5½ gs.) has a large and pleasant green. In the church is the old parish coffin, formerly used to convey the bodies of the poor to the grave. At Alne (41 m. S.W.) the church doorway (1160) is carved with animals (named) from the medieval bestiary. The 'Sterne Country' lies to the E. (see Rte. 60B). — 23 m. Thirsk (Golden Fleece, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 81 gs.; Three Tuns, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.), 11 m. E. of its station, has a good Perp. church and a racecourse. Here was born Thomas Lord (1755-1832) of the Cricket Ground.

Thirsk is the starting-point for a visit to the picturesque cliff-scenery of the Hambleton Hills. One of the chief points (6 m. E. by A 170) is Whitestone Cliff (pron. Whisson'; 1053 ft.; \*View), at the foot of which is the little lake of Gormire, without visible outlet or feeder. The White Horse, 1 m. S. of (6½ m.) the Hambleton Hotel, was cut in 1857. A fine road goes on to (11 m.; l.) Rievaulx Abbey (Rte. 60s). — To Kilburn and Coxwold, see p. 491; to Ripse and to Stocking see Rte 58.

Ripon and to Stockton, see Rte. 58.

32 m. Northallerton (6100 inhab.; Golden Lion, T.H., RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.), the county town of the N. Riding of Yorkshire. has a fine church (mostly 12-13th cent.) with a striking Perp. tower. About 3 m. N. near the main road was fought the Battle of the Standard (1138).

From Northallerton to Wensleydale, Hawes, and Kendal, see Rtc. 63A.

At (46½ m.) Croft (Spa, RB. 21/, P. 9 gs.), where we cross the winding Tees and enter County Durham, the old rectory was the boyhood home of 'Lewis Carroll.'

At the 17th cent. Halnaby Hall, 3 m. S.W., Byron spent his honeymoon. — Sockburn, 5 m. S.E., with its Viking cross-shaft, and Middleton St. George (Devonport, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.), 52 m. E., are attractively placed on the Tees. 50 m. Darlington, and thence to Berwick, see Rte. 62B.

## B. From Doncaster

ROAD, 175 m. (A 1). — 16 m. Brotherton. — 32 m. Wetherby. — 44 m. Boroughbridge. — 71½ m. Scotch Corner. — 79½ m. Darlington. — 98 m. Durham. — 112½ m. Newcastle. — 127 m. Morpeth. — 146 m. Alnwick. — 175 m. Berwick. — RAILWAY, see Rtes. 59 and 62A.

Doncaster, see Rt. 49. A 1 leads N.W. across the Don. —

4½ m. Adwick-le-Street (½ m. r.) has a 12-16th cent. church

with a Washington tomb.

At Hampole, 3 m. N.W. on the Wakefield road, is buried Richard Rolle or de Hampole (d. 1349), the hermit-author of 'The Pricke of Conscience' and other works for the 'unlered and lewed.'

Robin Hood's Well (rebuilt by Vanbrugh), 1 m. S. of (8½ m.) Barnsdale Bar, marks the centre of the former forest of Barnsdale, reputedly a favourite haunt of the outlaw. — 12½ m. Darrington church has a remarkable Lady Chapel with a small gallery above its entrance and 14-15th cent. stained glass. -15 m. Ferrybridge (Golden Lion), on the Aire. — At (16 m.) Brotherton (Fox. RB. 17/6) we bear left.

Brotherion (FOX, R.B. 17/0) We bear left.

A 162 keeps straight on for Tadcaster and Yosk viå (3½ m.) South Milford,
1 m. W. of which is Steeton Hall, with a late 14th cent. gatehouse, and (5 m.)
Sherburn-in-Elmet, where the partly-Norman church contains the halves of a 14th cent. \*\*Cross-head, foolishly divided when it was rediscovered c. 1850.

The \*\*Church of Birkin, 3½ m. E. of Brotherton, is an unspoilt little lateNorman building of c. 1140, with a remarkable doorway and capitals, and a vaulted apse. — To the left, 2½ m. N.W. of Brotherton, a road leads to (3 m.)

Ledsham and (3½ m.) Kippax, both with churches of the early 11th century.

We cross the Leeds-York road at (26½ m.) Bramham Moor. —

28 m. Bramham is 14 m. N.E. of Bramham Park (adm. mid-Apr.-early Sept., Sun., 2-6; 2/), a Queen Anne mansion in beautiful grounds. — 32 m. Wetherby (Angel, Brunswick, at both RB. 15/, P. 8 gs.) is a market town on the Wharfe.

Bardsey, 44 m. S.W., near the Leeds road, was the birthplace of William Congreve (1670-1729) and has a late Norman church with a Saxon tower. For the road to Spotforth and Harrogate, see Rte. 58.

At (351 m.) Walshford (Bridge Inn) we cross the Nidd. — 44 m. Boroughbridge (Three Arrows, RB. 23/6, P. 11 gs.; Crown, RB. 20/, P. 9 gs.; Three Horseshoes, RB. 15/6, P. 7 gs.; Hotel Cottages Motel,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S., RB. 22/6) stands at an important bridge, where the traffic of six roads crosses the Ure. Here the Duke of Lancaster was defeated by Edward II in 1322. About  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S.W. of the village are the Devil's Arrows, three gritstone

monoliths c. 20 ft. high.

Aldborough, 2 m. E., with a good 14-15th cent. church (interesting monuments), was the Roman walled city of Isurium. In the garden of the Aldburgh Arms Inn can be seen two tessellated pavements (adm. 3d.). Farther up is a Museum of relics (adm. 6d.), and, in the grounds behind, a fragment of the city wall. — The lower road to Ripon (vià Skelton) skirts the park of (3\frac{1}{2} m.) \*Newby Hall (adm. Apr.-early Oct., Wed., Thurs., Sat., and BH. Mon. and Tues., 2-7; Sun. 2-6; 2/6), a Queen Anne house remodelled by Robert Adam (1770). It is noted for its portraits by Romney, Lawrence, and Raeburn, its superb Gobelins tapestries, and its classical statuary, and is enclosed by lovely gardens (tea-room in the orangery).

Leaving the Old North Road on the right and (in 1½ m.) the upper Ripon road on the left we keep on the Roman Lemming Lane. — 60½ m. Leeming Bar, for Wensleydale (Rte. 63A) — 66½ m. Catterick has a good 15th cent. church. — 67½ m. Catterick Bridge (Bridge House, RB. 22/6, P. 10-15 gs.), on the Swale, has a raceourse and a large military camp, 'the Aldershot of the North' (3 m. W.). The bridge dates from 1425 and some traces of the Roman Cataractonium are visible on the left of the road leading to the camp.

Kiplin Hall, 44 m. S.E. of Catterick Bridge, built in 1616 by Lord Baltimore, founder of the state of Maryland, has a collection of pictures and furniture

(adm. Sun. in Aug. and Sept., 2.30-6.30; 2/6).
For Richmond and Swaledale, see Rte. 63B.

At (71½ m.) Scotch Corner (Scotch Corner, RB. 25/; Kirklands, 1 m. N.W., unlic., RB. 15/, P. 7 gs.) A 66 diverges N.W. for Greta Bridge (10 m.), Teesdale, Appleby, etc. (see Rte. 63c). About 1 m. farther N. we turn right. Then, crossing the Tees,

we enter County Durham.

Durham, lying between the Tees and the Tyne, is one of the most thickly populated and industrial counties of England, noted for its coal mines, its shipyards, and its iron works. The valleys of the Derwent, Wear, and Tees, however, are full of picturesque charm, and in the W. is a wild region of mountainous moors. The county is conterminous with the diocese, 'the patrimony of St. Cuthbert.' Like Cheshire and Lancashire, Durham is a county palatine, and until the death of Bp. Van Mildert in 1836, when the palatine rights were vested in the Crown, the bishops, as counts palatine, exercised rights of sovereignty within its limits, like the king in his palace.

79½ m. Darlington (84,850 inhab.; King's Head, RB. 25/, P. 14 gs.; Fleece, RB. 25/, P. 11 gs.; Imperial, RB. 25/; North Eastern, at Bank Top station, RB. 22/6) is the seat of large iron works as well as being a road and railway centre. The \*Church of St. Cuthbert (formerly collegiate) is a fine E.E. structure of 1180-1220. The spire was added in the 14th century. Inside are a curious stone rood-screen (added to strengthen the central tower) and stall-work of the time of Card. Langley (1406-37). Church Lane, to the N., is a quaint relic of old Darlington.

Darlington has grown immensely since the opening in 1825, through the joint exertions of George Stephenson and Edward Pease, of the 'Stockton & Darlington Railway,' the pioneer passenger line in England. The No. 1

Locomotive, which drew the first train at a rate of 10-13 m, per hour, is exhibited at the main line station. - Ben Jonson bought a new pair of shoes

exhibited at the main line station. — Ben Jonson bought a new pair of shoes at Darlington on his way to Hawthornden to see Drummond in 1618.

From Darlington to Swaledale, see Rte. 63s; to Teesdale, Rte. 63c; to Weardale, Rte. 63D.

FROM DARLINGTON TO STOCKTON, MIDDLESBROUGH, AND SALTBURN, 28† m. Railway to Stockton in c. † hr.; to Middlesbrough in † hr. and Saltburn in 1-1‡ hr. — A 67 runs E. to (11 m.) Stockton-on-Tees (Vane Arms, RB. 25), P. 11 gs.; Queen's, at the station, RB. 22/, P. 9 gs.; Metropole, RB. 20/, P. 9 gs.; Royal, RB. 17/6, P. 10 gs.), an industrial town (74,000 inhab.) with ship-repairing yards and from works. The High Street is 180 ft. wide. At No. 59 in 1827 John Walker invented and sold the first practical matthes. Preston Hall 24 m. S. Won the Yarm road (Rte. 58) contains a museum of arms and the station of arms arms and the station of arms arms arms arms arms are stations. in 1827 John Walker invented and sold the first practical matthes. Preson Hall, 24 m. S.W. on the Yarm road (Ric. 58), contains a museum of arms and armour, local bygones, etc. (adm. free, Apr.—mid-Oct., daily ext. Fri., 2-8). To the N.B. of Stockton, on the Hartlepool road, are Norton (2 m.), with 18th cent. houses and the mother-church of Stockton (partly Saxon), and Billingham (3 m.), where the church, enlarged in 1938, has a fine 10th cent. tower. Billingham (23,950 inhab.), an industrial town of modern growth, is the seat of the huge works of Imperial Chemical Industries, including a big plant for the extraction of nexts from Cont. plant for the extraction of petrol from coal.

plant for the extraction of petrol from coal.

A 19 and A 689 (r.) lead N.E. from Stockton to (11 m.) West Hartlepool (Grand, R.B. from 27/6; Staincliffe, at the bathing resort of Seaton Carew, 1½ m. S., R.B. 30/, P. 14 gs.), one of the chief exporting centres (72,600 inhab.) of the Durham coalfield, sprung into existence since 1845. It was shelled by German cruisers in 1914. It is connected by trolley-bus with Hartlepool (17,200 inhab.), 1½ m. N.E., the original and much more interesting settlement, dating from the foundation of a Saxon convent by St. Heiu c. 640. St. Hilda became abbess in 649 and raised the house to great eminence, but it was destroyed by the Danes in 800; her headstone is preserved in the museum. The parish church of \*St. Hilda (late Norman and E.E.; 1188-91) has a heavily buttressed tower. Towards the sea there remains a section has a heavily buttressed tower. Towards the sea there remains a section of the 13th cent. Town Walls, including the Sandwell Gate. From Stockton to

the 13th cent. Town Walls, including the Sandwell Gate. From Steckton to Durham, see p 509; to Sunderland and Newcastle, p. 512:
Leaving Stockton we cross the Tees to (12 m.) Thornaby (23,400 inhab.), with a large R.A.F. station.—15 m. Middlesbrough (Corporation, RB. 21, P. 9; gs.; Highfield, Marton Rd., RB. 23, P. 9; gs.), on the S. side of the Tees estuary, is the chief place in the Cleveland steel and from and chemicals district and the see of a Roman Catholic bishop. Founded in 1830, it grew with enormous rapidity and now contains 147,350 inhab. and produces c. 1; million to go for incline and c. 3 million tons of steel annually largely from with enormous rapidity and now contains 147,350 inhab, and produces c. 14 million tons of pig-iron and c. 34 million tons of steel annually, largely from the famous blast-furnaces of Dorman, Long & Co. Two transporter bridges cross the Tees; one, opened in 1911 (1d.; motor-cycle 2d.; car 6d.), N.E. to Port Clarence (for Hartlepool); the other, the "Newport Bridge, N.W. to Billingham, opened in 1934, has a vertically lifting roadway between steel towers 182 ft. high, and a main span of 270 ft. Marton, 34 m. S., was the birthplace of Capt. James Cook (1728-79). The road passes another large LC.I. works. — 234 m. Redear (Park, RB. 25/; Clarendon, RB. 21/; Swan, RB. 18/6, P. 84 gs.; Red Lion, RB. 16/, P. 74 gs.) is a popular seaside resort (27,500 inhab.). At Kirkleatham, 23 m. S., is an almshouse of 1676 with a museum containing a boxwood "Carving of St. George and the Dragon (15th cent.). Our road skirts the dunes to (25 m.) Marske (Ship, RB. 21/, P. 12 gs.) in the turns inland.

cent.). Our road skirts the dunes to (25 m.) Marske (Ship, RB. 21/, P. 12 gs.), then turns inland.

28½ m. Saltburn (Alexandra, RB. 30/, P. 14 gs.; Zetland, RB. from 24/, P. 14 gs.; Queen, RB. 14/6, P. 3½ gs.) is a pleasant seaside resort (8425 inhab.), with good sea-bathing, pretty public gardens, and golf links. To the E. rises the prominent Huntelliff (549 ft.). To Whithy, see Re. 608. — The return to Middlesbrough may be made viá (2 m.) Skelton, where the 18th cent. castle was a favourite haunt of Laurence Sterne and the "Demoniac" club, and (5½ m.) Gutsborough (pron. 'Giz'; Fox, RB., 16/6, P. 6½ gs.), a pleasant town (8600 inhab.), with the scanty but charming ruins of an Augustinian priory, founded by Robert de Bruce in 1119 (adm. daily, Sun. from 2; 6d.), at the foot of the Cleveland Hills.

344 m. Aycliffe, on the Skerne, has a 13th cent. church and

two Saxon crosses (one with St. Peter, head downwards). --881 m. Rushyford (Eden Arms, RB, 22/6, P. 10 gs.). - 91 m. Ferryhill is on the S.E. edge of a coalfield, the centre of which is Spennymoor. — Beyond (94 m.) Croxdale (Bridge, P.R.) we cross the Wear (view). We then bear right on A 1050 to enter Durham by New Elvet (C 3).

98 m. DURHAM (19,300 inhab.) is built on a bold peninsula almost surrounded by the Wear and, despite its position in the centre of a colliery district, is probably the most romantic city in the N. of England. Side by side, on the summit of a richly wooded bank that rises abruptly from the river, tower the great Norman cathedral and the castle of the prince-bishops.

Hotels. Royal County, a; B 3), Old Elvet, Three Tuns (b; C 3), New Elvet, at these RB. 30/, P. 14 gs.; Waterloo (c; B 3), Old Elvet, RB. 19/6, P. 9 gs.; Dunelm (d; B 3), Old Elvet uniic.), RB. 15/, P. 7 gs.;

Redhill, Crossgate Moor, ‡ m. W. (beyond B 1), RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.
Post Office (A 3), Claypath.

Motor-Buses from North Rd. (B1). Boats on the Wear (hired below Elvet Bridge).

History. Durham grew up, somewhat like St. Albans, round the nucleus of a cathedral that arose on virgin soil in 995 (see below). As count palatine the bishop held his own courts of law and ruled with the powers of a petry sovereign, in return for defending the N. marches of the kingdom, so that the city had, almost from the first, a curiously complex aspect—"half church of God, half castle 'gainst the Scot."

There is a magnificent view of the cathedral and castle from the Railway Station (A 1), which stands high above the city. We descend thence by North Road to the Wear, which is crossed at Framwelgate Bridge (B 2; rebuilt by Bp. Skirlaw, 1388-1405; famous \*View), then climb steeply to the triangular MARKET PLACE, with a vigorous equestrian statue of the third Marquess of Londonderry (d. 1854), and turn right into the narrow Saddler St. Hence the shortest ascent to the cathedral is to bear always to the right (comp. below); but those with leisure will do well to descend (l.) to Elvet Bridge (B 3), completed c. 1160 and widened in 1805, but still retaining a few old bridge-houses at its S.E. corner. On the farther side is the quiet suburb of Elvet; Old Elvet contains some good 18th cent. houses. By turning to the right and traversing New Elvet and Church Street, we strike (6 min.) a path which passes through the churchyard of St. Oswald's (D 3; late 12-15th cent.: badly restored) and affords a magnificent \*View of the cathedral. The path winds gradually through the delightfully laid-out 'Banks' and descends to (9 min. more) Prebends' Bridge (D 1: 1778; view), from the farther end of which a track (l.) mounts steeply to the cathedral cloister and (4 min.) the S.W. door of the nave (fine ironwork of 1133-40). Those who ascend directly from Saddler St. cross Palace Green to the N.W. door.

The \*\*Cathedral (C 2), dedicated to Christ and the Blessed Virgin, is one of the largest and most important of English churches and has few rivals in situation. The Sun. services are at 8, 11, & 3.30, the weekday services at 7.30, 10, & 3.45,

Ascent of tower, 1/ (closed Sun.).

Ascent of tower, 1/ (closed Sun.).

History. The see of Bernicia, originally founded at Lindisfarne by St. Aidan in 635, followed the body of St. Cuthbert (d. 687) to Chester-le-Street in 883, and thence, under Bp. Aldhun, to Durham in 995. Of the Saxon cathedral then erected there is no trace. The present great Norman church was begun by Bp. William of St. Carilef in 1993, the choir and transepts being first put in hand, and the nave being completed by Bp. Flambars (1099-1128). The Galliee, at the W. end, was added as a Lady Chapel by Bp. Putset Dr. Putset 176, whilst the two W. towers (144½ ft.) were probably built between 100 and 1226. The original church terminated in three apses to the E.; but the present Chapel of the Nine Altars, in the shape of an E. transept and paralleled only at Fountains Abbey, was substituted (1242-78) by Bp. Farnham and his successors. The great central tower (218 ft.) was rebuilt in the latter half of the 15th century. The interior was ruthlessly pillaged at the Reformation, and again damaged by the Scottish prisoners confined in the church after the battle of Dunbar (1650). Much of the Renaissance woodwork, misguidedly 'cleared up' in 1845-47, has been recovered and replaced. The Exterior has been marred (N. side, E. end, W. towers) through its barbarous treatment in 1795 by Wyatt, who pared down the wall for a depth of 4 inches, thus ruining the proportion of the detail. The N.W. porch was spoilt by the removal of its upper story, and by recasting in its present

was spoilt by the removal of its upper story, and by recasting in its present form. The famous closing ring or knocker (late 12th cent.) is often called a 'sanctuary knocker,' possibly in error, though Durham had extensive rights of sanctuary. The figure of a cow at the N.E. perpetuates the legend that a dun cow acted as guide to Bp. Aldhun in choosing the site for his church.

**Interior.** The uninterrupted view up the church produces an impression well described by Dr. Johnson as one of "rocky solidity and indeterminate duration." No other great English church, save perhaps Peterborough and Norwich, retains its original Romanesque bulk so comparatively untouched; no Norman work elsewhere is so strongly individualised (an effect due largely to the great circular columns, with their remarkable incised ornament, and to the profusion of zigzag moulding); and none is on the whole so admirably proportioned.

The \*NAVE is built on the system of alternate single circular columns and clustered piers. The quadripartite vaulting is illogical, being designed for single bays, but it is the earliest existing example of a 'high vault' in Europe, the N. transent vault dating from before 1096, the nave vault from before 1126. In the pavement between the second pair of piers from the W. is a cross of Frosterley marble beyond which, in accordance with the supposed views of St. Cuthbert, no woman was permitted to advance. The Renaissance font, removed as 'inappropriate' in 1845, has been recovered; its towering tabernacle is part of the magnificent woodwork with which Bp. Cosin (1660-72) endowed his cathedral. The existing W. window in an insertion of c. 1346. Part of the S. aisle was formerly sened off as the Neville Chantry, and two battered Neville enizies remain in the S. arcade. Farther W. is the organ case that Bo. Cosin built over the choir-screen.

The \*Galilee, entered from the W. end of the nave, is a remarkable example of Trans. work, begun by Bp. Puiset in 1176, but altered by Card. Langley. It contains the simple 16th cent. tomb of the Venerable Bede (Pl. 9; d. 735 at Jarrow; remains transferred hither in 1370); the inscription ('Hâc sunt in fossâ Bædæ venerabilis ossa') was cut in 1831. To the E. is the tomb of Card. Langley (Pl. 8; 1437). Above the arcade of the inner N. aisle are 13th cent. wall-paintings of the Passion; those in the recess in the E. wall (SS. Cuthbert and Oswald) date from the late 12th century. The same saints are depicted in modern windows by Hugh Easton.

The original Norman ends of the Great Transerts were altered in the 14th (N.) and 15th (S.) cent. by the insertion of the present windows. The crossing is surmounted by an open lantern of unusual height and dignity. At the end of the S. transept is Prior Castell's Clock (c. 1500), the case of which,

dismantled in 1845, was restored in 1938.

The \*Choir is separated from the crossing by a light, open screen of coloured marbles by Sir Gilbert Scott, replacing the former screen of Bp. Cosin, removed in 1845. Cosin's fine stalls. however, survive. On the S. is the Bishop's Throne, the "highest in Christendom," the lower part of which, with a fine recumbent effigy, serves also for the monument of Bp. Hatfield (1345-81), who erected it. The magnificent stone Altar Screen, with its lofty open pinnacles, dates from 1372-80. The \*CHAPEL of the Nine Altars (1242-78) harmonises admirably, though wholly different in style, with the massively Romanesque choir; but the tracery of the great E. rose window is neo-Gothic tampering by Wyatt (1795). The slender polished shafts are of Weardale marble. The rich Bede Altar, in the central chapel, was designed by S. E. Dykes Bower (1935). The fine 13th cent. stone cross, to the S., came from the vanished abbey of Neasham, near Darlington. On the W. side are the remains of the Shrine of St. Cuthbert, destroyed in 1538; the wooden screen around it preserves part of the 17th cent, work that was removed in 1845. The saint's body still rests below, notwithstanding the tradition, quoted in 'Marmion,' that its secret burial-place is known to none "save of his holiest servants three." Part of the paving here has been removed to reveal the original Norman apse.

Durham, as re-established in 995, was a secular church; but Bp. St. Cariller made it monastic in 1083, by transferring hither the monks from the revived Benedictine houses of Jarrow and Monkwearmouth. The Monastic Buildings are clustered round the Cloustrax (c. 1388-1418), S. of the nave. The Chapter House, completed under Bp. Geoffrey Rufus (1133-40) but parily destroyed in 1796, was restored in 1895. The Prior's House (to the S.E.) is now the Deanery. On the opposite (W.) eide of the cloister garth is the Dormitory of the mobbs, now the Chapter Library (adm. 64), in which are preserved a number of Roman altars and Anglian crosses from the N. of England, and a fine collection of seals, including early seals of the Washington family. In an adjoining room is the wooden "Coffin of St. Cuthbert, made before 698 and adjoining room is the wooden "Coffin of St. Cuthbert, made before 698 and adjoining room is the wooden "Coffin of St. Cuthbert, made before 698 and directly restored, in which his body was carried on its famous wanderings, and the relics (including a fine pectoral cross of the 5-6th cent.) and vestments found within it in 1827. The dormitory has a fine timber roof, and below it is a vaulted undercroft. The Refectory, on the S. side, has been rebuilt, but is the

Kitchen, at the S.E. angle of the dormitory, is a fine octagonal example of the Giastonbury type (1368). The Gateway, to the S.E., dates from c. 1500.

To the N. of the cathedral, on the opposite side of Palace Green, and placed so as to guard the exact neck of the peninsula. is the stately \*Castle (B 2) of the bishops (adm. weekdays, 9.30-12.30 & 2-4 or 5.30; 1/), used by Durham University since 1836. Founded by the Conqueror in 1072, it was probably originally a mere system of defensive earthworks of the 'motte-and-bailey' type, and this plan has been retained

through all subsequent mutations.

through all subsequent mutations.

Visitors are usually conducted first to the Kitchen, with its hage fireplaces, recast by Bp. Fox in 1499, and thence through Bp. Bek's Great Rall (late 13th cent., but altered in 1499). We next ascend the splendid Renaissance staircase, added by Bp. Cosin (1660-72), to Bp. Tunstall's Gallery (1530-59), at the end of which is Bp. Tunstall's Chapel, containing good woodwork. A \*Doorway "which may fairly be called the most magnificent example of late-Norman Romanesque art in England" leads from the gallery to the State Rooms (16th cent. Flemish tapestries), converted from the Lower Hall of Bp. Puiset (1153-95), temp. Henry VII (shown only on application to the Master). We ascend again to the Norman Gallery of Bp. Puiset, once the upper or 'Constable's Hall,' remarkable for its open wall-arcades. We finally descend a second, spiral, staircase to the striking Norman Chapel, on the ground floor, the earliest existing portion of the castle (c. 1072; restored 1952). The 14th cent. Keep (rebuilt 1840), on the ancient motte on the E. side of the courtyard; is not shown.

The views of the cathedral and castle from the W. end of the weir below

The views of the cathedral and castle from the W. end of the weir below Prebends' Bridge, from the upper end of South St. (W. bank), and (more distant) from the University Observatory are worth seeking out.

Durham University was founded in 1832 by Bp. Van Mildert, the last episcopal count palatine, who gave up the castle and part of his princely revenue for the purpose, and reconstituted in 1937 to incorporate King's College, Newcastle. The Durham division includes University College (occupying the castle), Hatfield College (in the North Bailey), St. Chad's College, and St. John's College (both in the South Bailey), and Bede College (near Gilesgate; with a fine new chapel by Mottistone and Paget), for men; and St. Mary's College, for women.

The university has faculties of theology, arts, music, pure science, education, medicine, applied science, economics, law, and agriculture. There are 1200 students at Durham, 3000 at Newcastle. St. Hild's and Neville's Cross Colleges train women teachers.

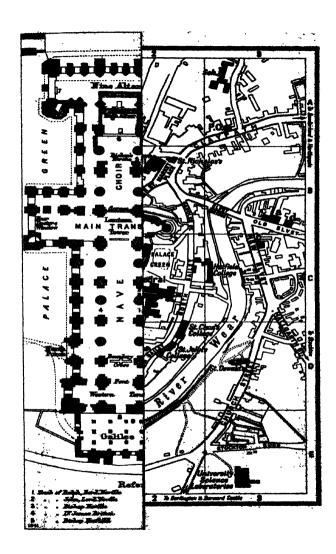
Colleges train women teachers.

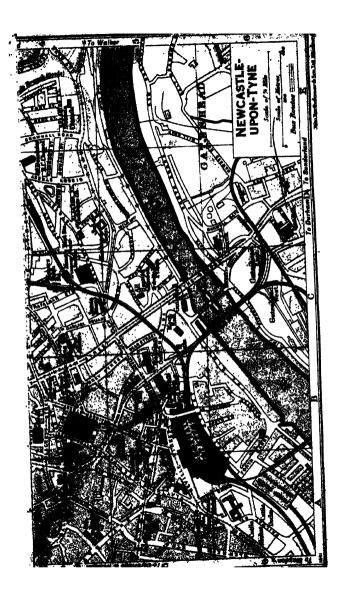
Both N. and S. Bailey are lined by attractive houses, and in St. Mary the
Lass (rebuilt), in the S. Bailey, is a fine 13th cent. Majesty. Other interesting
parish churches are St. Margaret's (B 1), partly late-Norman, and St. Giles's,
(Hleagate (beyond A 3), with some late 12th cent. work. The banks of the
Wear afford charming walks, both above and below the city.

\*Rinchale Priory (pron. 'Finklet'; adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2), 4 m. N. by
lane and footpath, is charmingly situated on the left bank of the rocky Wear.

It was founded as a cell to Durham Priory by a natural son of Br. Puiset.

lane and footpath, is charmingly situated on the left bank of the rocky Wear. It was founded as a cell to Durham Priory by a natural son of Bp. Puiset in 1196 on the site of the hermitage of St. Godric, whose stone coffin was unearthed here in 1928. The picturesque buildings were erected in the 13th century.—Of Kepler Hospital, † m. N.E., on the right bank of the Wear, originally founded in 1112 by Bp. Flambard, little remains save a 14th centrative.—Neville's Cross. 1 m. S.W., on the road to Brancepeth, commemorates the battle of 1346, in which the Scots were decisively defeated and David II taken prisoner.—Sherburn Hospital, 24 m. E., retains the contemporary exhenouse of the picturesque hospital founded by Bp. Puiset in 1181.—Pittington Church, 4‡ m. N.E., has an interesting N. arcade of c. 1175.—





Ushaw College, 4 m. W., founded in 1808, in direct succession to the disossessed seminary for Rom. Cath. priests at Douai, contains a small col-

possessed seminary for Rom. Cath. priests at Dousi, contains a small collection of Italian and Riemish pictures; the classuble used by Tunstall, last pre-Reformation bishop of Durham; a ring (12th cent.?) said to have been taken from the coffin of St. Cuthbert; and medieval illuminated manuscripts. The road (A 690) to Sunderland (13 m. N.E.; see below) passes (7 m.) Houghton-le-Spring, with the monument of Bernard Gilpin, 'the Apostle of the North' (d. 1853), in the fine 13th cent. church. — A 690 also leads S.W. towards (11 m.) Bishop Auckland (Rte. 63D) viā (4½ m.) Brancepeth, where the Castle (no adm.), mostly rebuilt, was the seat, prior to 1569, of the princely bouse of Neville. The adjacent church of St. Brandon (13-14th cent.) is remarkable for its Neville monuments and mid-17th cent. woodwork.

FROM TURHAM TO STOCKTON, 19 m. 4 177. — We cross the West near

remarkable for its Neville monuments and mid-1/th cent, woodwork.

FROM DURHAM TO STOCKTON, 19 m., A 177.—We cross the Wear near
(1½ m.) Shincliffe.—5½ m. Coxhoe Hall (1.) was the birthplace of Elizabeth
Barrett Browning (1806–61).—10½ m. Sedgefield (Hardwick Arms, RB. 14/6,
P. 7 gs.) has a church with good brasses, and screen and stall work by By
Cosin (1635).—15½ m. Thorpe Thewles is 1½ m. S.W. of Wynyard Park
(Maccures of Londonders). which has been stated and the screen of the state of the (Marquess of Londonderry), which has large gardens (no adm.). - 19 m.

(Marquess of Londonderry), which has large gardens (no adm.). — 19 m. Stockton, see p. 504.

From Durham to Newcastle by the Derwent Valley, 29½ m. A 691, 694. — 8 m. Lanchester has a good 12–13th cent. church with Roman columns in the N. arcade, and (½ m. S.W.) remains of the Roman Longovicium. — We traverse the mining community of Blackhill and descend to the attractive valley of the Derwent at (15 m.) Shoiley Bridge (Crown & Crossed Swords, RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.). [Here A 691 crosses the river for (5½ m. S.W.) Edmund-byers and Blanchland (Rte. 64a) or Stanhope (Rte. 63b.), A 694 descends the Derwent. — 164 m. Ebchester has a restored church incorporating carvel has a restored church incorporating carvel. Derwent, - 161 m. Ebchester has a restored church incorporating carved stones from the Roman Vindomora on whose site it stands. - 161 m. Hamstones from the Roman \*\*Pindomora\* on whose site it stands. — 104 m. \*\*Pindomora\* sterley. R. S. Surtees (1803-64), creator of 'Jorrocks,' was born at Milkwell Burn, 2 m. N.W. and spent much of his life at the 17th cent. \*\*Hamsterley Hall, 14 m. S.E. — 214 m. Rowlands Gill.\*\* On the S. bank, in the grounds of the dismantled Gibside, are a beautiful chapel, begun in 1760 by James Payne and completed in 1812 (with an unusual three-decker pulpit), and a distinctive Column of Liberty, 140 ft. high (1757). — 294 m. Newcastle (p. 510). For excursions in Weurdale and Teesdale, see Rtes. 63D, C.

We leave Durham by A 177, and at (99½ m.) Framwellgate Moor rejoin A 1. - 1041 m. Chester-le-Street (1.; Lambton Arms, RB. 21/), a colliery town (18,550 inhab.), lies on the site of a Roman station. Hither in 883, after eight years of wandering, the monks of Lindisfarne brought the body of St. Cuthbert, and here it rested until the see was removed to Durham in 995. The church is remarkable for its spire (156 ft.), its anchorite's cell, and the fourteen Lumley monuments in its

Asile of Tombs' (mostly Elizabethan forgeries).

To the E. (1 m.) is \*Lumley Castle (adm. Mon., Wed., and Sat., 2-4; 6d.), a fine example of the local type of 14th cent. castle (courtyard with angletowers), altered by Vanbrugh and now occupied by Durham University.—

About 5½ m. N.E., beyond the 18th cent. Lambton Castle (Earl of Durham), is the colliery village of Washington, where the restored 17th cent. hall embodies fragments of the original manor house of the Washington family. Across the Wear is Penshaw Monument (N.T.), a Doric temple erected to Lord Durham in 1844. The road goes on to Sunderland (7½ m. more) village of Washington family the court of the property of the control of the Washington family half of the court of the washington family and the first of the washington family that the court of the washington family of the Hylton Castle (4 m.), a 15th cent. gatehouse-keep with the arms of the

Washingtons on its front.

The road passes through (112 m.) Gateshead (Springfield, at Low Fell, 2 m. S., RB. 22/6), an industrial town (115,000 inhab.) where the parish church has fine 17th cent. pews, crosses the Tyne Bridge (see below) and enters Northumberland.

Northumberland, the most northerly county in England, is one of the most sparsely populated, except in the busy Tyneside district in the immediate vicinity of Newcastle. Towards the coast, off which lie the Farne Islands and Holy Island, the county tends to be flat, but its W. side is covered with wild, mountainous moors. The desolate Middle Marches at the head of the Coquet and Rede valleys are characteristic. Northumberland, which, owing to its proximity to the Scots, is rich also in remains of medieval fortifications, is crossed in its S. part by the Roman Wall.

112½ m. NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (291,700 inhab.), the county town of Northumberland and the chief city of N.E. England, stands on a steeply sloping site on the left bank of the Tyne, about 9 m. from its mouth. It has been the see of a bishop since 1882. The sarcasm, 'to carry coals to Newcastle,' is a tribute to the magnitude of its principal industry, the export of coal, for which it has been famed for generations. Shipbuilding, cannon-founding, locomotive building, etc., are likewise carried on on a very large scale.

Hotels. Royal Station (a; B 5), Neville St., 143 R., RB. from 35; County (b; B 5), Neville St., 143 R., RB. from 35; Neville St., 16; Bs.; Royal Turk's Head (c; B 4), Grey St., 100 R., RB. 32/6, P. 15 gs.; Grand (d; B 3), Barras Bridge, RB. 30/, P. 12 gs.; Douglas (c; B 5), Orainger St., RB. 22/6, P. 11 gs.; Growa, Clayton St. West (A 5), RB. 25/, P. 11 gs.; Grodon, Clayton Rd. (C 1), RB. 22/6, P. 7 gs.; Embassy, unlic., RB. 17/6; Imperial, RB. 19/6, P. 9 gs., both in Jesmond Rd. (D 1); Cairm, unlic., RB. 17/6, P. 7 gs., St. Margaret's unlic., RB. 16/6, P. 6 gs., both in Osborne Rd. (byond C 1).
Restaurants. Eldon, 118 Grey St.;

Restaurants. Eldon, 118 Grey St.; Criterion, 3a Market St.; Tilley's, 22 Blackett St.; Phillips' Sea Food, 12 Neville St.

Post Office (B 5), St. Nicholas St.

Metor-Buses and Trolley-Buses from the Central Station to all parts of the city and suburbs. Motor-buses from Haymarket (B 3) to Whitley Bay; Rothbury; Alnwick and Berwick; Almouth and Bamburgh; from Worswick St. (C 4) to Durham; Sunderland; Darlington; etc.; and from Marlborough Crescent (A 5) to Hexham viā Corbridge; Allendale; Carlisle; etc.

Steamers to N. European ports (Oslo, Bergen, etc.).

Airport at Woolsington, 6 m. N.W. Services to London, Glasgow, Belfast, Isle of Man, etc.

Theatres. Theatre Royal (B 4), Grey St.; Empire (B 5), Newgate St.; Playhouse (repertory; beyond E 1), Benton Bank; Palace (B 5), Percy St. (music hall).

History. Newcastle, under the name of Pons Elius, was a station on the Roman Wall, the line of which through the city has been traced. The foundation of the present city is due to the building here of a castle by Robert Curthose (eldest son of the Conqueror) on his return from his incursion into Scotland in 1080. The city suffered more than once (e.g. in 1342 and 1388) from the unfriendly proximity of the Scots, and it held out against them for ten weeks in 1644 on behalf of Charles I. Two years later Charles was here surrendered to the English Parliament by the Scots. — Duns Scotus (d. 1308?) is said to have become a Franciscan monk at Newcastle. Natives of the city include Mark Akenside (1721-70), the poet; Lord Eldon (1751-1838); Adm. Collingwood (1750-1810); Lord Armstrong (1810-1900); and John Forster (1812-76) the biographer of Dickens, educated at the Royal Grammar School.

The Tyne Bridge approach ends at Mosley St., where we turn left to reach the *Town Hall* (r.) and the cathedral (l.). Collingwood St. goes on thence, past Lough's statue of George Stephenson, to the *Central Station* (B 5).

The Cathedral (St. Nicholas; B 5), which was one of the largest parish churches in England, was raised to its present dismity in 1882. Externally the main feature of note is the

W. tower, surmounted by a remarkable \*Spire (194 ft.) supported in the air by flying buttresses. This is the earliest (c. 1442) and best example of its kind in Britain, and almost certainly served as a pattern for St. Giles's, Edinburgh. Services on weekdays at 7.30 (Wed. also 10.30) & 5.15 (exc. Sat.), on Sun. at 8, 9, 11 & 6.

Sun. 2t 5, 9, 11 & 0.

The interior (mostly 14th cent.) is pleasing. We notice the bust of Adm. Collingwood, the Trafalgar hero (N.W. entrance); the canopy of the font (15th cent.), which stands in the striking vaulted basement of the tower, and (N. aisle) a grisalle panel of St. George by Louis Raemaekers in memory of Gen. Riddell, who fell at the second battle of Ypres (1915). Under the N. transept is a singular crypt. The eagle lectern dates from the early 16th cent. In the S. choir aisle is an effigy of J. C. Bruce (1805-92), the antiquary, and ist. Margaret's Chapel, on the S., is a good medallion of 15th cent. glass. In the vestry is shown the fine 13th cent. 'Hexham' Bible. — Thomas Bewick (1753-1828), the engraver, had his workshop in St. Nicholas's churchyard,

From the W. end of the cathedral St. Nicholas St. leads S. to the interesting remains of the \*Castle (C 5), the site of which

is intersected by the railway.

The Black Gate, the original entrance to the castle, dates from the 13th cent. and is one of the most remarkable examples of its kind in England. The upper part (rebuilt in the 17th cent.) contains a fine collection of \*Roman antiquities (adm. weekdays, 10-4 or 5; 6d.). The noble though not very large Keep, on the other side of the railway, was built by Henry II in 1172-77 and now contains the medieval collections of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries (adm. 6d., closed Mon. morn.). It is entered on the E. face at the second floor level, the stairway being contained in an external fore-building. From the Hall, which occupies the whole interior space of the keep, stairways descend to the beautiful Norman Chapel, and the Garrison Room, with its central pillar; and ascend to the Battlements (restored in 1809), which command an interesting view. Passages; in the thickness of the walls can also be explored.

From the N. side of the Black Gate we descend abruptly by the Side (C 5) to the Sandhill, an open space adjoining the Quayside and containing three or four picturesque 18th cent. houses. A tablet on No. 42 marks the window through which Bessy Surtees eloped in 1772 to marry the future Lord Chancellor Eldon. On the S. is the classical Guildhall, erected by Robert Trollop in 1658, with the later Merchants' Court (containing a remarkable chimneypiece of 1630) attached to it on the E. The quay in front of the Guildhall commands a good view of the \*Tyne Bridge (C 5: 1928), an imposing steel structure by Burns Dick, crossing the river by a single arch 531 ft. in span and 193 ft. above high water (road level 94 ft.), and the High Level Bridge (C 6), erected by Robert Stephenson in 1846-49, by which the railway crosses the Tyne from Gateshead. with a roadway at a lower level. The Swing Bridge (1876), between the two, also for road traffic, occupies the site of the Roman bridge. From the Quayside, farther down the river. Broad Chare, one of the narrow lanes on the left, leads to the Trinity House, with its interesting chapel and hall, dating partly from the early 18th century. Diverging left beyond the institution, then bearing right from Akenside Hill (formerly Butcher Bank), in which Mark Akenside was born, we climb to the conspicuous All Saints' Church (C 5), rebuilt in a classical style in 1789, with the magnificent German \*Brass of Roger Thornton (d. 1429) and his wife (in the vestry). From the church we make our way N.W. by Pilgrim St. and Mosley St. to the broad Grey STREET (B 4, 5), the finest street in Newcastle, a noble curve of Regency buildings, at the top of which is a column to the second Earl Grey (1764-1845).

Blackett St. leads r. to New Bridge St., in which is the Central Public Library (C 4), with a notable Bewick Collection (weekdays, 9-9), comprising drawings, blocks, and prints by Bewick, besides personal relies. The adjoining Laing Art Gallery (weekdays, 10-6; Sun. 3-5) contains good collections of water colours and applied art, and exhibits illustrating the history and antiquities of Newcastle.

From the Grev monument the busy Grainger Street (B 4. 5) leads S.W. to the Central Station, passing (1.) the batteredlooking church of St. John's (14th cent.), which has old glass in its chancel. - Blackett St. leads W. from the Grey monument, passing Eldon Sq. with the City War Memorial (1923), to Newgate St. (1.), with St. Andrew's Church (A 4; 12-15th cent.), Behind, in West Walls, are remains of the 14th cent. City Walls. From Blackett St., Percy St. (r.) leads N. to the Haymarket and Barras Bridge (B 3). To the left here, approached by College Rd., is King's College (3000 students), the Newcastle division of Durham University, formed in 1937 by the amalgamation of the College of Medicine (1834) and Armstrong College (1871), a noted school of engineering. Farther N., in the pleasant, oldfashioned Eldon Place, is the house (No. 17) in which George and Robert Stephenson lived in 1824-25 (tablet).

Beyond is the Hancock Museum (B 2; adm. weekdays 10-5; 6d.), with collections of birds and of fossils from the coal-measures, as well as an imcollections of birds and of fossils from the coal-measures, as well as an important series of pencil drawings and prints by Bewick (see above). Farther on is the extensive Town Moor (A, B 1), with the Museum of Science and Industry (adm. weekdays 11-8 or dusk; 3d.), an interesting collection of models, drawings, etc., illustrating the industries of N.E. England. Noteworthy are Stephenson's locomotive (built 1826), Armstrong's first breech-loading gun and first hydraulic engine, the model of the "Turbinia, 'Sir Charles Parsona's first turbine vessel, and a large-scale model of industrial Tyneside. — About 1½ m. N.E. of Newcastle is "Jesmond Dene (beyond E 1), a pretty dell laid out in ornamental grounds, presented to the city by Lord Armstrong (trolleybus in 10 min.). Visitors should ascend as far as the old mill and cascade.

PROM NEWCASTLE TO SOUTH SHELDS, 10½ m. (A 184, A 185). Railway, 11 m. in 27 min. — From Gateahead the road skirts the S. side of the industrial Type (views). — 7 m. Jarrow (28,550 inhab.) suffered much from the pre-war depression in the shipbuilding industry. The basilize founded here by Benedict Biscop c. 681, with its contemporary dedication stone (above tower arch). survives in the chancel of the church (key at verger's house, on S.), at the E. and of the town. The Venerable Bede was an inmate of the adjacent monasstery from 682 until his death in 735. In the chancel is a chair reputed to be

stery from 682 until his death in 735. In the chancel is a chair reputed to be his. A tunnel (no motors) under the Tyne to Howdon was completed in 1950. 10; m. Sosth Shields (Sea, RB. 25), P. 11 gs.; New Crown, RB. 19/6, P. 10 gs.) is a scaport and small seaside resort (105,600 inhab.) on the site of the Roman station of Arbela. On the Lowe are some excavated remains (2nd-3rd-eset.), and a museum (closed Sat. aft. End Sun. in winter). The principle of the lifeboat was perfected by Henry Greathead of South Shields in 1790. Henset Thompson Seton (1860-1946), author and naturalist and the first chief scout of America, was born here, but went to Canada at the age of five FROM NawCASILE TO STOCKTON, 38 m. Railway, 41; m. in 1; hr. A 184 sends R. from Gateshead to (7 m.) East Boldon, beyond which it joins A 19.—

104 m. Monkwamouth is an unastractive suburb of Sunderland. St. Peter's Church preserves a porch, the tower, and the west wall of the church of a monastery founded by Benedict Biscop in 674. The Venerable Bede (see above) entered the monastery in 680, at the age of 7. The iron bridge (236 ft. in span) crossing the Wear to Sunderland was the boldest structure of its kind at the date of its erection (1796; rebuilt 1929). To the N.E. of Monkwearmouth are the seaside residential quarters of Roker (Roker, RB. 19/6, P. 30/), with a pleasant park, and Seaburn (Seaburn, RB. 30/), P. 14 ga.).—11\(\frac{1}{2}\) m. Sanderland (Grand, RB. 21/6, P. 9\frac{1}{2}\) gs.; Palatine, RB. 17/, P. 11 gs.; Manor, unlic., RB. 17/6, P. 38\) gs.), a busy but griny town (181,500 inhab.) at the mouth of the Wear (S. bank), has shipyards and exports coal. An aluminium alloy bridge (1948) at Hendon Dock is the first of its kind in the world. The Maseum (adm. 10-7.30, Sun. 3-3), in Mowbray Park, contains Sunderland glass and pottery, and ship models. Sir Henry Havelock (1795-1857) was born in Sunderland, and here Henry Irving made his first stage appearance in 1856. To Chester-le-Street viâ Washington, and to Durham, see above. — At (14\frac{1}{2}\) m. No Byron and Miss Milbanks were married in 1815. — At (20\frac{1}{2}\) m. No Byron and Miss Milbanks were married in 1815. — At (20\frac{1}{2}\) m. No Byron and Miss Milbanks were married in 1948. — 35 m. Billingham, and thence to Stockton, see p. 504.

FROM NEWCASTIE TO TYNEMOUTH AND WHITLEY BAY, 11 m. Railway, 10 m. in 25 min. — The best road is A 1058. The route below (A 695) links up the industrial towns on the N. bank of the Tyne. — 3½ m. Wallsend (48,650 inhab.), so called from the E. end of the Roman Wall, which here rested on the Tyne. — 7½ m. North Shields, a coal-port, is connected by ferry (every ½ hr., on Sun. every ½ hr.; 3d., motor-cycle 6d., car 1/3-2/3) with South Shields. — 8½ m. Tysemouth (66,550 inhab. with N. Shields; Grand, RB. 25/, P. 12 gz.; Park, RB. 27/6) is a sea-bathing resort and residential suburb of Newcastle. The ruins of the Priory (closed on Sun. until 2; adm. 6d.), a foundation of perhaps the 8th cent., re-established in 1090, on a prominent cliff at the mouth of the Tyne, consist chiefly of the 14th cent. fortified gatehouse, the E.E. presbytery, and the 15th cent. Percy Chapel at the E. end. — 10 m. Cullercoats (Bay, RB. 16/6, P. 7 gz.), once a fishing village. — 11 m. Whitler; Bay (Rex. RB. 22/6; Esplanade, RB. 20/), P. 10 gz.; Cliffe, RB. 15/, P. 3½ gz.; Hamilton, RB. 15/), a popular seaside resort (32,250 inhab., including the adjoining residential suburb of Monkesaton). The road (A. 193) to Byth 7 m.; see below) follows the coast N. via (3½ m.) Seaton Sludce, 1 m. E. of Seaton Delaval Hall (adm. daily, exc. Tues. and Fri., May-Sept., 2–5.30; 1/). The house, built by Vanbrugh in 1720–29, was guited by fire in 1822 but partly restored in 1949. To the W. is an-early Norman chapel (open daily).

From Newcastle to Carter Bar., 45½ m., a fine motor-route (A. 696 and A. 68). — 7½ m. Ponteland, with an interesting church (late 12-14th cent.). — 13 m. Belsay Castle (1.) comprises a Georgian house and a 14th cent. peletower (adm. 2-7; 2/; house closed on Sun.). Bolam, 3½ m. N., has a Norman church with a Saxon tower. — 17 m. Shaftoe Crags (r.), where Lord Derwentwater lay hid before the Jacobite rising of 1715. — 17½ m. To the right (2 m.) is Wallington (N.T.; adm. free, Sat. & Sun., 2-4.30, Easter-Sept.). In the house (built in 1688) are pictures by Reynolds and Gaimborough, and one of the best private collections of china in England; the woods and gardens are among the finest in the north. Lancelot (\*Capability') Brown (1716-43) was born at \*Kirkharle\*, on the left. — 21 m. Kirkwhelpington, on the edge of the wild Northumbrian moors. — 30 m. Otterburn \*Tever\*, RB. 30/. p. 14 ga.; \*Otterburn Tower\*, RB. 17/6, P. 8 ga.) was in 1388 the scene of the defeat of the English under Hotspur (who was captured by the Scots under Douglas (who was slain). The battle is the subject of the English ballad of \*Chevy Chase\* and of the Scottish ballad of \*The Battle of Otterbourne.'— At \$224 m.) Elikhaw we join A 58 (from Corbridge), then ascend the wild valley of Redesdale, past (35 m.), Rochester (Redesdale Arms Inn), with the Roman station of Bermentum (4 m. r.), and (41 m.) the Carcleugh reservoirs of the Newcastle waterworks, to (455 m.) \*Carter Bar (1371 ft.) between England and Scottand on the site of the Raid of the Reddwire' (1375), the last Border the Theorem Carching and Carlesle, see Rebe 64.

Beyond Newcastle we skirt the Northumberland coalfield. - At Killingworth, to the E. of (117 m.) Gosforth Park racecourse. George Stephenson constructed his first locomotive in 1814. — 127 m. Morpeth (10,800 inhab.; Queen's Head, RB. 25/, P. 12 gs.; Newcastle House, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.), on the Wansbeck, with a curious clock-tower facing the market place, has a 14th cent. church (½ m. S.) and the remains of a castle (14th cent. gatehouse). At Mitford, 2 m. up the pleasant Wansbeck, and at Bothal, 3 m. downstream, are ruined castles and linteresting churches.

churches.

Roads run S.E. from Morpeth to (5½ m.) Bedlington, famous for its terriers, and (9½ m.) the colliery and shipbuilding port of Blyth (34,750 inhab.; Star & Garter, RB. 25/, P. 13 gs.), and E. to (9½ m.) Newbiggin (Old Ship, RB. 25/, P. 13 gs.), as small seaside resort.

FROM MORPETH TO COLDSTREAM, 45½ m. About 2½ m. N. of Morpeth we turn left on A 697.—At (9 m.) Weldon Bridge (Anglers Arms, RB. 16/, P. 7 gs.) we cross the Coquet (B 6344 on the left for Rothbury, see below) and beyond (11 m.) Longframlington ascend over the moors of Rothbury Forest.—19 m. Bridge of Aln Inn. The church of Whittingham (pron. 'Whittinjam'), 1½ m. W., has traces of Saxon work.—From (22½ m.) Powburn we may ascend the valley of the Breamish to (7 m.) the ancient British village of Greaves Ash and (8 m.) the fall of Linhope Spout, in the heart of the desolate Cheviots.—31 m. Wooler (Cottage, RB. 19/6, P. £9; Black Bull, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.; Ryecroft, RB. 17/6, P. 9½ gs.) is a small, grey market town on the N.E. edge of the Cheviots. About 6½ m. S.E. is Calllingham Castle (Earl of Tankerville) built in the 14th century. In the beautiful park are shown the last wild \*Cattle in England (weekdays, exc. Tues., 10-5, Sun. 2-5; 2/; in winter on previous application). In the small church is the elaborate tabletomb of Sir Ralph Grey (d. 1443). Above rises Ros Castle (N.T.), on the Great Whin Sill. Humbleton Hill, where the Scots were defeated in 1402, rises 1½ m. W. of Wooler. The Cheviot (2676 ft.; wild desolate view), the highest point of its group, is ascended in c. 2 hrs. from Langleeford, 5½ m. S.W. (rough road). The descent may be made by the wild gorge of Henhole and the fine College Valley to (c. 9 m.) Kirknewton (see below).—From (3½ m.) Akeld a road (l.) ascends the valley of the Glen, passing Yeavering Bell (i.; 1182 ft.; \*View), with a remarkable British camp. Beyond Kirknewton (2½ m.) it crosses the College Burn and goes on up the Bowmont Water to Yetholm (11 m.) in Scotland. The main road descends the valley of the Till w Castle (Lord Joicey), partly 14th cent., on the opposite bank. — 40 m. Crookham. About 14 m. W. is the battlefield of Flodden, where the Scots under James IV were disastrously defeated in 1513 by the English under the Earl of Surrey. A monument 'To the Brave of Both Nations' stands near Branxton church on the spot where James is supposed to have failen. — 44 m. Cornhill (Collingwood Arms, RB. 30/, P. 14 gs.), with the station of Coldstream. Adm. Alex. Duncan, the victor of Camperdown, died here in 1804. We cross the Tweed. - 451 m. Coldstream, see the Blue Guide to Scotland.

After Morpeth we guit the coalfield, and cross the Coquet at (137 m.) Felton. About 7½ m. E. by B 6345 is Warkworth (Sun. RB. 21/-25/, P. 10-12 gs.; Warkworth House, RB. 21/-25/, P. 10-15 gs.), with a partly Norman church and a 14th cent. bridge across a beautiful reach of the Coquet. \*Warkworth Castle (adm. daily, Sun. from 2; 1/), which belonged to the Percys from 1331 to 1922, is mentioned by Shakespeare in 'Henry IV.' It is now a magnificent ruin, largely 13th cent., but with a very unusual 15th cent. keep.

Other notable features are the Lion Tower, the gatchouse, the Carrickfergus Tower, the Great Hall, and the dungeon beneath the keep. About 1 m. up the Coquet (adm. in summer, at same times as the Castle; footpath

m. up the Coquet (adm. in summer, at same times as the Castle; footpath and ferry, 6d.), in the cliff, is a remarkable \*Hermitage\* (probably excavated in the 14th cent.), the subject of one of Bp. Percy's ballads. — At the mouth of the Coquet. 1½ m. S.E., is the coal-exporting town of Amble, and c. 1 m. off-shore is Coquet Island, the site of a Benedictine house, with a lighthouse. From Felton B 6345 runs W. to (4½ m.) Longframlington (see above), the descends into the Coquet valley. About ½ m. E. of the junction with B 6344 is the entrance to the late 12th cent. Augustinian \*Church of Brinkburn Priory (no adm.). — 11½ m. Rothbury (County, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; Coquet Vale, RB. 18/, P. 10 gs.; Newcastle, RB. 176, P. 3½ gs.), an attractive market town, is frequented for the beautiful moorland scenery on the Coquet. The church font incorporates part of a 9th cent. cross. To the E. are the attractive church font incorporates part of a 9th cent. cross. To the E. are the attractive grounds of Cragside (Lord Armstrong; adm. daily, Easter-mid-Oct.; 1/), best seen in June. To the S.W. rise the heather-clad Simonside Hills (1447 ft.).

—An interesting road ascends \*COQUETDALE, viā (2 m.) Thropton (Three Wheat Heads Inn), to (9 m.) Harbottle, with the remnants of a late 12th cent. castle, and (10\frac{1}{2} m.) Alwinton, beyond which it reaches the boundary of the vast Redesdale Artillery Range. The road (closed during firing practice) continues to (19\frac{1}{2} m.) Blindburn, 3 m. from the Roman Camp of Chew Green, on Dere Street, near the Scottish border. Another road (B 6341), diverging S. from this in 4 m. runs to (15 m.) Otterburn (see above). ressing (12 m.) from this in 4 m., runs to (15 m.) Otterburn (see above), passing (12 m.) the curious motte-hills and the fortified parsonage at Elsdon. Near Holystone, 2 m. S.E. of Harbottle, is a well (N.T.) in which Paulinus is said to have baptized 3000 Northumbrians in 627.

146 m. Alnwick (pron. 'Annick'; White Swan, RB. 30/, P. 14 gs.), an ancient town (7366 inhab.) pleasantly placed on the Aln, is entered by the 15th cent. Hotspur Gate, the only relic of the medieval walls. St. Michael's (15th cent.) is one of the finest parish churches in the county. \*ALNWICK CASTLE (Duke of Northumberland; adm. mid-May-early Oct., Wed., Thurs., Fri., and Sat.; Mon. and Tues. also in mid-July-Aug.; 1-5; 2/6), the principal seat of the Percys, though much restored, is one of the most imposing examples in England of medieval fortification. The enceinte walls, strengthened c. 1309, when the towers were added, were probably erected by Eustace Fitziohn (d. 1157). The entrance to the outer ward is by a striking 14th cent. gateway, preceded by a barbican. The middle and smallest of the wards is mostly reconstruction (1854), but its 14th cent, gatehouse enshrines an earlier Norman doorway, and retains its original well and dungeon.

of Alnwick Abbey, founded in 1147 beyond the Aln for Premonstratensian canons, nothing remains save a late 14th cent. gatehouse. — \*Hulne Priory, situated above the Aln, 3 m. N.W. of Alnwick, is reached by a beautiful walk through Hulne Park (no motors; adm. pass for Park and Priory, and for Brizlee Tower, obtained at the Estate Office in Alnwick Castle). Hulne Priory is possibly the earliest example of a Carmelite friang in England (c. 1240), and the ruins are the most perfect of their kind. Briziee Tower (1781), i m. farther on, commands a fine view.—Alamouth (Schooner, RB. 18/, P. 7 gs.), 4½ m. E., on the estuary of the Aln, is a pleasant seaside resort with excellent golf links.

The direct road from Alnwick to (1601 m.) Belford (Blue Bell, RB. 30/, P. 14 gs.) is not interesting, and the detour nearer the coast, as below, is recommended.

The road (B 1340) running N.E. from Alnwick station leads to (71 m.) Christon Bank. About 2 m. E. is Embleton (Dunstanburgh Castle, RB. 14/6, P. 8 gs.), with a 14th cent. fortified vicarage. On a cliff 2 m. farther E. are the striking ruins of Dunstanburgh Castle (daily exc. Mon., Sun. from 2; 6d.), begun by the Earl of Lancaster in 1313. The \*Gatehouse (afterwards the keep) and the Lilburn Tower should be noticed. Just N. of Christon Bank is Fallodon Hall, a red brick mansion famous as the home of Lord Grey of Fallodon (1862-1935). Descending to the sea at (13 m.) Beadnell (Beadnell Hall, RB, 16/6, P. 7 gs.). we follow the coast N. to (15 m.) Seahouses (Dunes, unlic., RB. 22/6, P. 94 gs.; Bamburgh Castle, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.), the nearest port for the Farne Islands (boats daily at 10 and 2.

nearest port for the Farne Islands (DOAIS GAIIY at 1U and 2, weather permitting, from May to Sept.; 6/; voyage c. 3 hrs.). The \*Farne Islands (N.T.; landing fee 2/6; passes must be obtained before leaving mainland), reserved as a bird-sanctuary, are a scattered archipelage of about 28 small islands, the nearest and largest of which, Inner Farne, is 1½ m. from the coast. Hither St. Aidan (see below) often withdrew for contemplation and prayer; and here from 676 to 684 St. Cuthbert lived in a hermitage (the site of which is marked by a 14th cent. chapel), returning to die here in 687. The Longstone Lighthouse, on one of the remotest islands, was the scene in 1838 of the heroism of Grace Darling (1815-42) and her aged father in seaching the survivors of the \*Forfarshipe.'

father in rescuing the survivors of the 'Forfarshire.

16½ m. Bamburgh (Victoria, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; Lord Crewe Arms, RB. 20/, P. 10 gs.; Redcliffe, unlic., RB. 13/6, P. 6 gs.) was the Saxon capital of Bernicia, and even (for a time) of united Northumbria. The imposing \*Castle (adm. daily, Eastermid-Oct.; 2-8; 1/), on a precipitous basalt crag, was for generations the occasional home of English royalty, and is sometimes identified with the 'Joyous Gard' of Lancelot.

The property of Lord Armstrong, it has been too freely restored, though the magnificent Norman keep is a genuine structure of c. 1164. The choir of the Church, on the opposite side of the village, is admirable work of the 13th century. St. Aidan died here in 651. In the churchyard is the tomb of Grace Darling, and her boat is preserved in the Memorial Museum opposite (adm.

free, June-Sept., weekdays 11-12,30 & 2-5, Sun. 3-5).

We rejoin the main road at (22 m.) Belford (see above).

167 m. (by direct road) Beal (Plough Inn) is the startingpoint for (41 m.) Holy Island. Motors may be hired here or by writing or telephoning beforehand to the post-office (Mr. R. Bell; Tel. No. 201) at Holy Island (12/ each way for a car holding 4 passengers). The sands are never wholly dry, but motorists and pedestrians may cross them (2½ m.) by causeway (completed in 1955) from 3 hrs. after to 2 hrs. before high tide (care required).

[Care required].

Lindisfarne, or Holy Island (c. 200 inhab.; Lindisfarne, RB. 15/6, P. 20/; Manor House, both unlic.; and several inns), is separated from the mainland by a channel covered at high tide. St. Aidan (d. 651), a missionary from Iona, was consecrated first bishop in Lindisfarne in 635, and under him and his successors the island became a lamp of Christianity. St. Cuthbert (see above) was made bishop in 684, and was buried on the island. When the Danes descended on Holy Island in 875, the monks fled with his body (see p. 509). In 1083 a Benedictine \*Priory was founded here as a cell to Durham, and to this belong the existing ruins (adm. daily exc. Mon., 1/), described in 'Marmion.' Built mostity of red sandstone the priory affords an admirable example of Norman work, very like the mother-house at Durham, and is remarkable for its fortified character. A small museum preserves stones of the Ancilian and its fortified character. A small museum preserves stones of the Anglian and

Danish periods. The Church, adjacent, dates mainly from the late 12th and 13th cent.; the little Castle (N.T.; adm. Thura. 2-5, 1/), on its steep-faced rock, was built by Prior Castell of Durham c. 1500 and restored by Sir E. Lutyens.

At (173\frac{2}{4} m.) Tweedmouth we cross the Tweed on a high concrete bridge (1928) with a main span of 361\frac{1}{2} ft., supplementing the 15-arched Old Bridge (1611-34). To the left is the Royal Border Bridge of the railway, 126 ft. high and 2000 ft. in length.

175 m. Berwick-upon-Tweed (Castle, RB. 30/, P. 14 gs.; King's Arms, RB. 19/6, P. 12 gs.; Wood's, unlic., RB. 15/, P. 7 gs.; Avenue, unlic., RB. 14/6, P. 7 gs.), a seaport and fishing town (12,550 inhab.), lies at the mouth of the Tweed, on its N. bank.

This ancient border town led for centuries a troubled existence in the wars between England and Scotland until it was finally surrendered to England in 1482. As a bastion against the Scots it was then organised as a kind of extraterritorial community, with a government of its own, but it is now regarded as part of Northumberland.

The remains (very scanty) of the earliest walls date back to Edward I. The later Elizabethan \*Walls, which enclose a much smaller area, were begun c. 1558, and are, with those of Verona (1523), Antwerp (1545), and Lucca (1561), the earliest examples in Europe of the new military engineering that was afterwards developed by Vauban. Of the Castle, in the Great Hall of which Edward I delivered judgment in 1291 in favour of the claims of Baliol to the Scottish crown, there are some scanty remains just W. of the station. The Parish Church (1648-52) is one of the few built in England during the Commonwealth. The Town Hall (1754-61) has an impressive portico.

At Halldon Hill (537 ft.), 2 m. N.W., a Scottish army under the Regent Archibald Douglas, endeavouring to raise the siege of Berwick, was defeated with great slaughter by the English in 1333.

with great slaughter by the English in 1333.

From Berwick to Kelso, 23 m. (A 698, B 6350). Railway, 23½ m. in | hr.—We ascend the S. bank of the Tweed.—6½ m. Norham lies 1½ m. N.W. of the main road. The ruined \*Castle (adm. 9 or 9,30-4, 6 or 8; Sun. from 2; 1) was originally the Border stronghold of the prince-bishops of Durham and is celebrated in Scott's 'Marmion.' The fine Norman keep dates from Bp. Puiset (c. 1174). In the Church (Norman chancel) Edward I opened the fateful Convention in 1290 to weigh the contesting claims of Bruce and Baliol.—At (9½ m.) Twizel (pron. Twy-zel'; Tillmouth Park, RB. 22/6, P. 11 gs.) we cross the deep glen of the Till by a 15th cent. bridge.—From (13 m.) Cornhill (see p. 514) we follow B 6350.—At (15½ m.) Wark-on-Tweed are the scanty remains of a once formidable castle, defended against David II by the Countess of Salisbury. Edward III hastened to its relief and, according to Froissart, fell in love with its beautiful defender. Beyond (17½ m.) Carham we anter Scotland.—23 m. Kelo, see the Blue Guide to Scotland.

# 63. WENSLEYDALE. SWALEDALE. TEESDALE. WEARDALE

These dales, the first two in Yorkshire, the third between Yorkshire and Durham, and the last in Durham, with their picturesque and varied scenery, can be thoroughly explored by the active walker only, although their main points are accessible by motor or motor-bus. Most of the inns in the dales, though small and simple, are clean and comfortable.

## A. From Northallerton to Kendal. Wensleydale

ROAD, 62 m. (A 684); motor-bus to Leyburn and thence to Hawes (in summer to Kendal, one bus daily).—RALWAY from Hawes to Garsdale, 5‡ m. in ‡ hr. (one train on weekdays).

From Northallerton (Rte. 62A) A 684 runs S.W., crossing the Swale and, at (6 m.) Leeming Bar, the Roman road to the North (A 1; Rte. 62B). —  $7\frac{1}{4}$  m. Bedale (Black Swan, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.) has a good church (mainly 13-14th cent.) with a defensive tower and fine Fitzalan tombs. About 3 m. S. are the remains of Snape Castle (15-16th cent.), a stronghold of the Nevilles and the Cecils; and at Well,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  m. farther on, a Roman bath has been excavated. —  $11\frac{1}{4}$  m. Patrick Brompton church has a beautiful 14th cent. chancel.

\*Wensleydale, the upper valley of the Ure, begins at Kilgram Bridge, below Jervaulx Abbey (4½ m. S.W.; Rte. 58), and extends thence to the border of Westmorland. Its scenery, mostly pastoral without any approach to grandeur, is inferior only to that of Wharfedale among the Yorkshire dales, and the passes out of it on the N. and the lateral valleys on the S. are well worth the walker's attention. The cheese of Wensleydale is famous.

18½ m. Leyburn (650 ft.; Bolton Arms, RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.; Golden Lion; Wensleydale, unlic., RB. 15/6, P. 6½ gs.), an old market town high up on the N. bank of the Ure (views), is the best centre for excursions in E. Wensleydale.

Dest centre for excursions in E. Wensieydaie.

A footpath which begins just N. of the Bolton Arms leads W. to (‡ m.) the \*Shaw!, a green terrace running along the N. side of the valley and commanding an exceptionally fine view of Wensleydale (Penhill, etc.). About half-way along the walk is the \*Queen's \*Gap\*, where Mary, Queen of Scots, is said to have been stopped during an attempted flight from Bolton Castle (see below). — The direct road from Leyburn to (9 m.) \*Richmond\* (Rte. 53) crosses \*Hipswell Moor\*, on which, I m. beyond (3½ m.) Halfpenny House, is \*Hartleap Well (1), the scene of Wordsworth's poem; but it is better to diverge to the left at Halfpenny House and reach Richmond viå the Elizabethan \*Walburn Hall\* and an attractive stretch of Swaledale (motor-bus). — Road to \*Kettlewell\* (Wharfedale), see Rte. 57; to \*Middleham\*, etc., see Rte. 58.

20 m. Wensley (Glebe House, unlic., RB. 17/6, P. 7 gs.) has a 15th cent. bridge and an interesting 13th cent. church containing a Flemish \*Brass of a priest (1395); choir-stalls (1527), and fragmentary mural paintings. The Bolton pew (E. end of N. aisle) incorporates an old parclose (1506-33) from the Scrope chantry at Easby Abbey, and near the door is a unique wooden reliquary (? of St. Agatha), also from Easby. Bolton Hall (Lord Bolton) lies in a lovely park (no adm.), 1 m. W. - From Wensley roads ascend both sides of the dale. Keeping above the N. side we pass below (22½ m.) Scarth Nick (\*View) and descend to (231 m.) Redmire. About 1 m. N.W. is \*Bolton Castle (late 14th cent.; adm. daily 9-6; 1/), the grim, well-preserved stronghold of the Scropes, Wardens of the Western Marches from the time of Richard II down to the Commonwealth. Mary, Oueen of Scots, was detained here for six months after her flight to England (1568). — At (261 m.) Carperby we turn left to cross to the S. bank by the picturesque Aysgarth Bridge, built in 1539. The Ure here falls over a fine series of flat

limestone ledges, forming the *Upper Force* (above the bridge) and the \*Lower Force (½ m. below). The church, near by, has a superb late-Dec. rood-screen. — 28½ m. Aysgarth (Thornton Hall Hotel, 2 m. W., unlic., RB. 15/6, P. 7½ gs.).

The road from Wensley on the S. bank passes through the pretty village of West Witton and under Penhill (1792 ft.; view). To the S. open the Walden Valley and the pleasant Bishopdale. Buckden in Wharfedale (Rtc. 57) may be reached by a good road through Bishopdale or a rough but beautiful trans

from Bainbridge (see below).

32½ m. Bainbridge (Rose & Crown, RB. 15/, P. 8½ gs.) is a pleasant village with a Roman fort, at the foot of the flattopped Addlebrough (1564 ft.). A horn is sounded here every winter's night at 9 to guide benighted travellers on the fells. A bridge crosses the Ure to Askrigg (1½ m. N.E.) with an old market cross and a fine hall of 1678. Nappa Hall, 1½ m. farther E., was built in 1484. Fell road to Muker, in Swaledale, see Rte. 63B. — 36 m. Hawes (800 ft.; White Hart, RB. 14/, P. 9 gs.; Liverpool House, unlic., RB. 14/6, P. 6 gs.), a grey little town noted for its sheep sales, offers good quarters for excursions in Upper Wensleydale. About 1½ m. N. is \*Hardraw Force (key at the Green Dragon, 4d.), a fine waterfall c. 90 ft. high.

From Hawes to Wharfedale, see Rtc. 57; to Settle and Ingleton, see Rtc.

53B; to the Buttertubs and Muker, see Rte. 63B.

At (41 m.) the *Moorcock Inn* A 684 quits the Ure, which descends from Lunds Fell, to the N.

B 6259 leads N. to (10 m.) Kirkby Stephen (Rtc. 63c) via Mallerstang, the green valley of the upper Eden, between Wild Boar Fell (2324 ft.; 1.) and Mallerstang Edge (2328 ft.). Between road and river is Pendragon Castle, built according to tradition by Uther Pendragon, father of Arthur.

The main road descends Garsdale, but the rough road passing Garsdale station leads into the parallel \*Dentdale, affording a pleasant detour for walkers to Sedbergh via Dent, with narrow cobbled streets. Adam Sedgwick (1785–1873), the geologist, was a native of Dent. The fine fells on the left culminate in Whernside (2419 ft.; \*View); to the N. of Garsdale is Baugh Fell (2216 ft.). —51 m. Sedbergh (Bull, RB. 16/, P. 9 gs.; White Hart, RB. 16/6, P. 10 gs.), in a beautiful mountain site, has a public school founded in 1525 by Roger Lupton, Provost of Eton. We cross the Lune and enter Westmorland. —62 m. Kendal, see Rte. 53A.

# B. From Darlington to Kirkby Stephen. Swaledale

Road, 43 m. (A 1, A 6108, B 6270); motor-bus to Keld. — Railway from Darlington to Richmond viå Catterick Bridge, 15 m. in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.

From Darlington A 1 runs S.W. to (8 m.) Scotch Corner (Rtc. 62B), beyond which we turn right on A 6108. — 12½ m. Richmond (King's Head, RB. 20/, P. 9 gs.; Terrace House, unlic., RB. 15/, P. 7 gs.; Fleece, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.), a charming old town (6150 inhab.), is strikingly situated above the foaming

Swale. At Trinity Church, in the large market place, a curfew bell is rung daily at 8 p.m. and 8 a.m. The Perp. \*Tower N. of the market place is the sole relic of the Grev Friars' monastery. founded in 1258. On the edge of a precipice sheer above the river rises the \*Castle (daily, Sun. from 2; 6d.), originally built c. 1071 by Alan Rufus, first Norman Earl of Richmond, to whom are due Scolland's Hall and the little Chapel of St. Nicholas. William the Lion of Scotland was probably imprisoned in 1173-4 in the Robin Hood Tower. The magnificent keep was erected over the Norman gatehouse in 1171-74. Henry VII, who derived the title of Earl of Richmond from his father Edmund Tudor, transferred the name to his new palace at Sheen in Surrey. The Theatre Royal (built 1788) is the second oldest theatre in the country. The restored Parish Church contains Perp. choir-stalls from Easby Abbey.

A pleasant riverside walk leads hence (l. bank) to (1 m.) the beautifully situated ruins of \*Easby Abbey (adm. 9 or 9.30-4, 6 or 8; Sun. from 2; 6d.), situated ruins of \*Easby Abbey (adm. 9 or 9.30-4, 6 or 8; Sun. from 2; 6d.), founded in 1155 for Premonstratensian canons and dedicated to St. Agatha. The ground-plan of the ruins is extremely irregular. Very little remains of the church, where the Scropes of Bolton Castle were buried, but the refectory, chapter house, guest's solar, and gatehouse (to the S.E.) are interesting. The little parish church, adjacent, contains 13th cent. wall-paintings, an early Norman font (c. 1100), and the cast of a 9th cent. cross.

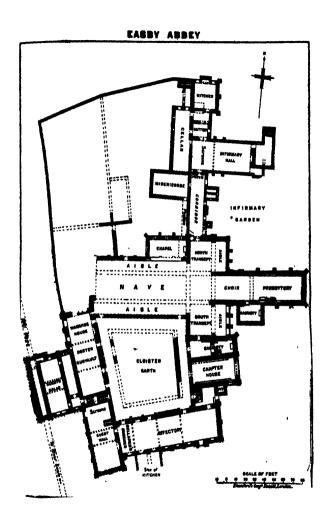
The Racecourse, where horse-races have been held for over 200 years, on the hill 1½ m. N.E. of the town, commands a wide \*View. — Other pleasant walks may be taken to Hudwall on the Sayle 2 m. W. and to Williams.

the hill 1½ m. N.E. of the town, commands a wide "view. — Other pleasant walks may be taken to Hudswell, on the Swale, 2 m. W. and to Willance's Leap, on Whitcliffs Scar, 2½ m. W. (obelisk).

Richmond is the starting-point for the exploration of "Swaledale, the deepest, wildest, and one of the most beautiful of the Yorkshire dales. The inn accommodation is limited. — 4½ m. The picturesque Downeholme Bridge crosses the river to (6 m.) Marske Hall, the seat of the Hutton family. — The road to Leyburn (A 6108) now ascends on the left. We continue by B 6270, passing (7½ m.) the scanty ruins of Ellerton Priory (Cistercian) and those of Marrick Priory (Benedictine nuns; founded between 1154 and 1131), 1 m. farther, on the opposite bank. — At (9½ m.) Grinton (Bridge Inn, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs., Apr.-Sept.), where we cross the river, is the mother-church of Upper Swaledale (Norman to Tudor), with 15th cent. parclose screens. — 10½ m. Reeth (650 ft.; Black Bull, RB. 17/6, P. 10 gs.; Buck, RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.) affords good quarters. A fully road diverging right here ascends the side valley of Arkengarithale (Charles Bathurst Inn, RB. 12/6, P. 7 gs.), with disused lead mines, and crosses the moors viå (11 m.) Tan Hill Inn, the highest licensed house in England (1730 ft.), to (20 m.) Brough (Rte. 63c). From it another road, diverging to the N.E. 4 m. from Reeth, leads vià the Stang (1677 ft.; view) to (15 m.) Barnard Castle (Rte. 63c).

The main valley, although still unexpectedly populous, now grows widen and the road (on the N. bank) becomes hilly. — 14 m. Feetham (Punch Bowl Inn, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.). — We cross the river at (16½ m.) Gunneraide (King's and the Reed BP 13/6 P. 210 an angler's recent at the last of the Reed BP 13/6 P. 200 p. 200

and the road (on the N. bank) becomes hilly. — 14 m. Feetham (Punch Bowl Inn, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.). — We cross the river at (16½ m.) Gunnerside (King's Head, RB. 13/6, P. 21/), an angler's resort. At Ivelet, 1 m. farther on, are pretty falls. — 19 m. Muker (Queen's, unlic.), a quaint village in a beautiful situation. Wensleydale (Rtc. 63A) may be reached hence by a rough road across the fells (1633 ft.) to (6 m.) Askrigg, or (better) by the steep road (eViews) past the Buttertubs (four deep holes in the limestone) and vik the Buttertubs Pass (1726 ft.) to (8 m.) Hawes. — The road quits the Swale at Muker and runs through the valley of the Muker Beck to (22½ m.) Keld (no inn), where it rejoins the Swale. Walkers may follow the track on the W. 1 the Swale past \*Kisdon Force, 4 m. below Keld, in a most romantic site. The head of Swaledale beyond Keld is much less impressive, but the road thence to (32½ m.) Kirkby Stephen (see below) commands a fine view of the Edden valley from the top of the pass at (24½ m.) Hollow Mill Cross (1698 ft.). Eden valley from the top of the pass at (282 m.) Hollow Mill Cross (1698 ft.).



# C. From Darlington to Penrith. Teesdale

ROAD. A 67 from Darlington to (16 m.) Barnard Castle and (204 m.) Bowes; thence A 66 via Brough and Appleby to (55 m.) Pearith (motor-bus, going on to Carlisle). — B 6277 from Barnard Castle through Teesdale to (303 m.) Alston.

RAILWAY from Darlington to Penrith, 642 m. in c. 21 hrs. Principal Stations: 162 m. Barnard Castle, junction for Middleton-in-Teesdale (82 m.). - 23 m. Bowes. — 33 m. Barras. — 391 m. Kirkby Stephen. — 451 m. Warcop, for

Brough. - 50½ m. Appleby. - 64½ m. Penrith.

From Darlington A 67 runs W. up the valley of the Tees. — 5½ m. Piercebridge (George, RB. 30/, P. 14 gs.) is on the site of a Roman fort on the old road to the North. — 8 m. Gainford has a good 13th cent. church. — 10 m. Winston is 2½ m. S. of

Staindrop (see below).

16 m. Barnard Castle (520 ft.; King's Head, RB. 30/, P. 14 gs.; Montalbo, RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs.), c. 3 m. from its station, is a small and attractive market town (4450 inhab.) with wide streets, in a lovely situation on the N. bank of the stony Tees (here crossed by an ancient bridge). Dickens stayed at the 'King's Head' in 1838, while on a flying trip with 'Phiz' to investigate the condition of the Yorkshire schools, and a little watchmaker's shop which was nearly opposite suggested his 'Master Humphrey's Clock.' Below the quaint Market House (1747) is a good 15th cent. mansion (now a restaurant). Through the yard of the 'King's Head' we reach the ruined Castle (adm. 3d. daily; Sun. from 2), beautifully situated above the Tees.

Sun. 170m 2), beautifully situated above the rees.

The castle, founded in 1112-32 by Bernard Baliol, was confiscated in 1295 on the revolt of John Baliol. The chief features of the ruins are 'Baliol's Tower,' a circular 'julier' 50 ft. high (not earlier than Edward II), erected on the wall of an older shell keep which has a curious flat vault to its first story, and (l. of this) 'Richard III's Window,' bearing his crest (a boar).

In Newgate, E. of the town, is the Bowes Museum (adm. weekdays, 10-4 or 5.30; Sun. 2-4 or 5; 1/), a handsome building in the style of a French château, erected in 1869-85 by the Countess of Montalbo and her husband, John Rowes of Streatlam It convision French and other fine powelain; ivories

Bowes of Streatian. It contains French and other fine porcelain; ivories, embroideries, tapestries, etc.; ecclesiastical art (15th cent. German altarplece, early Netherlandish works, etc.); period rooms (English and French, 16-19th, cent.); and a picture-gallery, especially strong in the Spanish school (\*El Greco, St. Peter; etc.). In the basement are rooms illustrating Teesdale rural life.

TO EGGLESTONE ABBEY, ROKEBY, AND GRETA BRIDGE, a 101-m. round. Crossing to the suburb of Startforth, we descend the Yorkshire bank of the Tees to (12 m.) the picturesque E.E. ruins of Egglestone Abbey (adm. 6d. daily: Sun. from 2); founded c. 1195 for Premonstratensian canons. - 2 m. The Sun. from 2); founded c. 1195 for Premonstratensian canons. — 2 m. The Abbey Bridge (1773; toll \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. car 6d.) commands a lovely view in both directions. About 1 m. farther on a lane (1.) leads to the \(^\*Meeting of the Greta and Tees, painted by Turner and Cotman. Mortham Tower, on the E. bank of the Greta; is a restored 15th cent. bastle-house (adm. Thurs. and Sun., 3-6; 2/). — The road goes on, skirking Rokeby Park, to (3\(^2\)m.) Greta Bridge (Morritt Arms, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.). Almost opposite the hotel is the entrance to Rokeby (Maj. H. E. Morritt; adm. to grounds occasionally on written application), visited in 1809 and 1812 by Scott, who has celebrated the beauties of the district in his Rokeby; \(^1\) A pleasant well ascends the Greta vallex view. of the district in his Rokeby. [A pleasant walk ascends the Greta valley via Brignall Banks to Bowes (7½ m.; see below).]—The return to Barnard Castle may be made via Whorlton Bridge, 2½ m. N.E. of Greta Bridge and 1 m. W. of Wycliffe, a village whence the family of John Wycliff may have derived its

name, though the reformer himself was probably born at Hipswell, near Richmond.

FROM BARNARD CASTLE TO BISHOP AUCKLAND, 144 m. (A 688).—24 m. Streatlam Castle (1.), refaced c. 1710, was long a seat of the Bowes and Bowes-Lyon families (Earl of Strathmore), and was often visited by the Queen Mother. —At (54 m.) Staindrop the interesting \*Church (11-14th cent.) contains monuments of the Neville family. To the N. is the entrance to \*Raby Castle (Lord Barnard; adm. Apr.-Sept., Wed., Sat., and BH., 2-4; 2/), the magnificent seat of the Nevilles and later of the Vanes, "the most perfect example of a 14th cent. fortailec." Visitors should note the Neville Gateway, the Keep, and the magnificent Barons' Hall (136 ft. long). — 144 lm.

Bishop Auckland, see Rte. 63D.

Barnard Castle is the chief centre for excursions in \*Teesdale, which extends from the junction of the Tees and Greta, 3 m. below the town, to Caldron Snout, 20 m. above (railway to Middleton, 8½ m. in 25 min.). The best road (B 6277) ascends the Yorkshire bank of the river. — 4½ m. Cotherstone, a Quaker village at the foot of Baldersdale, had a school of the 'Dotheboys Hall' type, at which Cobden was a pupil in 1814–19. — 6 m. Romaldkrk (Three Tuns, at Egglestone, beyond the Tees, RB. 20)) is an attractive village with the mother-church (12–15th cent.) of the Yorkshire side of Teesdale.

Beyond (8 m.) Mickleton we cross the Lune (not the Lancaster Lune). By taking the Brough road to Grains o' th' Beck (7 m.) we may ascend (c. 3 hr.) to the headwaters of the Lune and the summit of Mitkle Fell (2591 ft.; view), the highest hill in Yorkshire. — We recross the Tees to (10½ m.) Middletonin-Teesdale (750 ft.; Cleveland Arms, RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.; Heather Brac, RB. 15/, P. 7 gs.), once a lead-mining town, above which the valley becomes more bare and mountainous. The motor-buses go on in summer to (15 m.) High Force Hotel (RB. 15/6, P. £8), below which, at \*High Force (adm. 3d.), perhaps the noblest waterfall in England, the copious Tees hurls itself over a basalt cliff, 72 ft. high, into a richly wooded glen. — Beyond High Force the road, one of the highest in England, goes on over (244 m.) Yad Moss (1962 ft.) to (324 m.) Alston (Rte. 64A). It passes (23 m.) the little Langdon Beck Inn (1268 ft.), whence a cart-road (2 m.) and a walk of 14 m. bring us to Caldron Snout, near the junction of three counties, where the Tees descends a wild ravine in a series of cascades, c. 4 m. long. Mickle Fell (see above) rises to the S.; and in fine weather walkers may cross the fells (no track), to the W. of Caldron Snout, to (5 m.) \*High Cup Nick, a savage defile between basalt cliffs, and descend thence to (9 m.) Dufton or (124 m.) Appleby (see below). — About ½ m. beyond the Langdon Beck Inn a rough track diverges on the right for

Leaving Barnard Castle by A 67, we cross the Tees into Yorkshire and join A 66 at (201 m.) Bowes (950 ft.; Ancient Unicorn, RB. 17/6, P. 7 gs.), the Roman Lavatra, with a ruined Norman keep (c. 1170; adm. daily, 9-dusk; 3d.). The reputed original of 'Dotheboys Hall,' in 'Nicholas Nickleby.' is at the W. end of Bowes. — The road ascends the upper valley of the Greta and traverses the desolate waste of Stainmore Forest via (24½ m.) the Bowes Moor Hotel (RB. 17/6, P. £10), attaining its summit level (1436 ft.) and entering Westmorland beyond (26 m.) the Roman camp of Rey Cross, on the old road from York to Carlisle. A magnificent \*View now opens across the rich vale of Eden to the distant mountains of the Lake District, and the road descends rapidly. — 331 m. Broughunder-Stainmore (Castle, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.; Augili Castle, 11 m. S.E., RB. 15/6, P. 5½ gs.) has a ruined castle (adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2), built c. 1170 within the Roman fort of Verteræ and restored in the 17th century.

FROM BROUGH TO KENDAL, 28½ m. (A 685).—4½ m. Kirkby Stephen (King's Arms, RB. 18/, P. 9½ gs.; Pennine), a pleasant town on the Eden, is connected by moorland roads with Hawes, Seebergh, and Swaledale. About 1½ m. S. is Wharton Hall, the 16th cent. seat of the profligate Duke of Wharton (d. 1731).—9½ m. Ravenstonedale (pron. "Rassendale"; Black Swan, RB. 15/, P. 7 gs.; King's Head, unlic., RB. 12/6, P. 6½ gs.).—Beyond (16½ m.) Tebay we cross the Lune.—28½ m. Kendal, see Rtc. 33A.

41<sup>2</sup> m. Appleby (Tufton Arms, RB. 22/6, P. 11 gs.; King's Head, RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs.; Garbridge, RB. 19/6, P. 7<sup>1</sup>2 gs.; Courtfield, unlic., RB. 18/6; Royal Oak, plain, RB 15/6, both in Bongate, E. of the centre) is the charming county town (1700 inhab.) of Westmorland, with a steep High Street. The castle, rebuilt in the 17th cent., retains its fine Norman keep (no adm.). In the church is the monument of Anne. Countess of Pembroke (d. 1676). The annual gatherings of gipsies in June and Sept. (on the Dufton road) are extraordinary. To High Cup Nick, see above.

We descend the beautiful valley of the Eden, with the Lake District fells in the distance on the left, and on the right the Pennine chain, with Cross Fell (2930 ft.), its highest summit, ascended in c. 41 hrs. from (481 m.) Temple Sowerby (King's Arms, RB. 15/6, P. 91 gs.), which has a 16-18th cent. manor house (N.T.; adm. to gardens, Apr.-Sept., Mon., Tues, Thurs., Fri., 2-5; 1/). — Beside (53½ m.) Brougham Castle (Rtc. 53A) we cross the Eamont and enter Cumberland. - 55 m. Penrith, see Rte. 53A.

# D. Bishop Auckland and Weardale

Bishop Auckland is reached by branch railway and by motor-bus from Darlington, Durham, and Barnard Castle.

Bishop Auckland (Commercial Hotel), a colliery town (36,350 inhab.), has been a seat of the bishops of Durham from the 12th century. Auckland Castle is largely of the early 16th cent., but its beautiful \*Chapel (adm. on application) was built in the late 12th cent. and recast by Bp. Cosin (1660-72), who is buried here. In the charming park (open daily, exc. during service). N.E. of the castle, is a Gothic Deer House (1760).

About 11 m. S.E. is the 13th cent. mother-church of St. Andrew Auckland, which contains a fine Northumbrian cross (9th cent.), reconstructed from fragments. The small and simple 7th cent. \*Church of Escomb (3 m. W. by road), one of the earliest in England, is built partly with stones from the Roman

road), one of the earliest in England, is built partly with stones from the Roman station of Vinovia, at Binchester, 1½ m. N. of Bishop Auckland.

FROM BISHOF AUCKLAND TO ALSTON, 38½ m. We cross the Wear and keep as close as possible to its N. bank. — 4½ m. Witton-le-Wear, on A 68, is a picturesque village, with a striking (though altered) castle of 1410 on the S. bank of the river. — 12 m. Wolsingham, on B 6293. — 15 m. Frosterley, noted for its marble. — 17½ m. Stanhope (Newtown; Phenix), the centre of a quarrying district, is the best headquarters for walks over the moors bounding Upper Weardale, of which it is the capital. The church has a 13th cent. tower. In the rectory is a Roman altar commemorative of a wild boar 'eximise forms'. Bp. Joseph Butler, author of the 'Analogy,' was rector here in 1725-40.

From (25‡ m.) St. John's Chape! a fell road leads S. to (5‡ m.) Langdon Beck in Tessdale, — 27‡ m. Wearhead (Weardale Place, RB. 1246, P. 7 ga.). B 6293, surrounded by lofty bleak hills, goes on N.W. over (32‡ m.) Killinge Cross (2056 ft., the highest road in England; fine views) to (38½ m.) Alston (Rtc. 64A)

in Cumberland; while B 6295 leads N. viå (42 m.) Allenheads to (112 m.) Allendale (Rte. 64A) in Northumberland.

## 64. FROM NEWCASTLE TO CARLISLE

ROAD. The main road (A 69; 57½ m.) runs viå (7½ m.) Heddon-on-the-Wall, (16½ m.) Corbridge, and (20½ m.) Hexham; A 695, by the S. bank of the Tyne, is 21½ m. to Hexham. The direct route, by the old military road (35½ m.),

lytic, is 217 m. to rectain. The direct route, by the old minitary road (354 m.), keeps closer to the line of the Roman Wall and joins A 69 at (38 m.) Greenhead. The two alternatives given below take in all the points of interest. RAILWAY, 604 m. in 14-2 hrs. Principal Stations: 4 m. Blaydon. — 104 m. Prudhoe. — 134 m. Stocksfield. — 173 m. Corbridge. — 204 m. Hexham. — 284 m. Haydon Bridge. — 324 m. Bardon Mill, for Housesteads (34 m.). — 374 m. Hallwhistle. — 424 m. Glisland. — 493 m. Brampton Junction, 13 m.).

from Brampton. - 601 m. Carlisle.

# A. Viâ Tynedale and Hexham

Leaving Newcastle by Marlborough St. (A 6) we follow A 695 through (1½ m.) Elswick, with the huge Vickers-Armstrong Ordnance and Steel Works (no adm.), and cross the Type at (3½ m.) Scotswood. The valley here is disfigured with coal pits. — At Wylam, 11 m. N.W. of (71 m.) Crawcrook, is the cottage birthplace (N.T.; tablet) of George Stephenson (1781-1848). — 10½ m. Prudhoe has a ruined castle on a cliff (small Norman keep). Ovingham (pron. 'Ovinjam'), 1 m. N.W. across the Tyne, has an E.E. church with a Saxon tower at the foot of which lies Thomas Bewick, the engraver (1753-1828: b. at Cherryburn, 1 m. S.W.). We quit the coalfield and the valley becomes attractive. — Opposite (13½ m.) Stocksfield is Bywell, a 'decayed' village with a 15th cent, gatehouse, two fine 11-13th cent. churches, one with a Saxon tower (950-1066), and Bywell Hall (Viscount Allendale), an 18th cent. mansion by Paine (adm. mid-July-Sept., daily exc. Mon., 2-5; 2/6, gardens 1/). — From (17 m.) Riding Mill (Wellington, RB. 14/6) A 68 runs S. for Darlington or Scotch Corner.

182 m. Corbridge (Angel, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.) is on the N. bank of the Tyne, to the right. The E.E. church has a Saxon 'porchtower' and window (600-800). The tower-arch is of Roman stones from \*Corstopitum, ½ m. N.W., where important remains of a Roman supply-depôt are to be seen (adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2). Aydon Castle, 1½ m. N.E. (footpath), is a fortified manor house of 1305. — 20 m. The ruined Dilston Castle (L). on the Devil's Water (see below), was the original seat of the Earls of Derwentwater, of whom the last was executed for

participation in the Jacobite rising of 1715.

211 m. Hexham (Royal, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; Abbey, RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs.), an ancient place (9700 inhab.), is intersected from E. to W, by one long street, the different sections of which are known as Priestpopple, Battle Hill, and Hencotes. Abutting on the market place is the magnificent \*PRIORY CHURCH. the "text-book of E.E. architecture." larger than some cathedrale

Of the first church here, erected by St. Wilfrid in 674, the foundations of the apse, some fragments of the nave, and the important \*Crypt or Confessio (resembling that at Ripon) survive in the present building. Roman incised stones from Corstopitum should be noted in the crypt walls. Between 681 and 821 this church was the cathedral of a Saxon bishopric. It was succeeded by an Augustinian priory (1114-1536) and to the canons is due the erection (c. 1175-1225) of the existing beautiful choir and transept, the latter distinguished for its disproportionate length (c. 153 ft.) and for its almost unique retention (S. end) of the canons' night-stair from the dopmitory. The nave, destroyed by the Scots in 1290, was rebuilt in 1908. Among features of special interest are the remarkable wooden Pulpitum (1491-152k); the stone Saxon \*Bishop's Chair, which afterwards served as a sanctuary-stool (comp. p. 498); the 15th cent. Misericords; the notable Leschman and Ogle Chantries, respectively N. and S. of the chancel; the fine 15th cent. Portraits of seven bishops of Hexham; the four surviving panels of a Dance of Deah; and (S. transept) the monument of Flavinus, a Roman standard-bearer, and the famous \*Acca Cross of c. 740. There are remains of priory buildings to the S., and ruins of the late 12th cent. gateway in Market St. (N.W.).

The striking 15th cent. Moot Hall, E. of the market place, was the tower-house of the bailiff of the Abp. of York, lord of the Regality of Hexham prior to 1572. Still farther E. is the Manor Office, the medieval prison of the regality (built in 1330), perhaps the only example of its class in England.

Hexham is the best centre for the Roman Wall (Rte. 64B) for walkers, who

can take the train or bus hence to various points near it.

A moorland road (B 6306), passing near (2½ m. S.E.) the site of the battle of Henham (1464), in which the Lancastrians were defeated by the Yorkists, leads to (10 m.) Blanchland (Lord Crewe Arms, RB. 30/, P. 14 gs.), a charming village in the secluded valley of the Derwent. Parts of the Premonstratensian abbey founded here in 1165 survive in the parish church, and the unusual abbey founded here in 1165 survive in the parish church, and the unusual village square is entered through the original abbey gateway. — Another hilly road leads S. to (4 m.) Dalton, on the Rowley Burn. Near here St. Oswald defeated the heathen King Cadwallon, in 634. Good tracks go on over the moors to Blanchland, and N.E. down the attractive Devil's Water to Dilston (see above). — Allendale (780 ft.; Golden Lion), 10½ m. S.W. by another moorland road (motor-bus, going on to Allenheads), is a small summer resort, whence we may explore the pastoral dales of the East and West Allen, Road by the former to Wearhead (12 m.), see Rte. 63D.

FROM HEKHAM TO BELLINGHAM, 17 m. (motor-bus). The road (A 6079) crosses the Tyne and, beyond (4 m.) Wall (Hadrian, RB. 18/6, P. 7 gs.), the Roman Wall, after which we bear left across the N. Tyne for (5½ m.) Chollerous (63n). Here we take R 6320 ascending the beautiful wooded vale of the

ford (Rte. 64B). Here we take B 6320, ascending the beautiful wooded vale of the N. Tyne. A mile N. of (5½ m.) Humshaugh (pron. 'Humshalf') is Haughton Castle (in part 13th cent.), and on the opposite bank, 1½ m. S.E. of (11½ m.) Wark-on-Tyne (Battlesteads, RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.), with its motte-hill, is Chipchase Castle, a 19th (Battlesteads, R.B. 10/6, F. 7 gs.), with its motte-min, is Chipenase Castle, a 14th cent. tower-house attached to a mansion of 1621. Ascending, we have a view of the wild Redesdale, and then cross the N. Tyne for (17 m.) Bellingham (pron. 'Bellingham'; Railway, R.B. 14/6, P. 7½ gs.), where the church has a remarkable stone-vaulted nave (comp. p. 531). — Hence B 6320 leads N. for 9 m. to Otterburn on the Newcastle-Jedburgh road, or we may follow the y m. to Otterourn on the Newcastie-Jedourgh road, or we may follow the roads up the lonely valley of the N. Tyne, which rises on the desolate slopes of Peel Fell (1975 ft.). Kielder Forest, at the head of the N. Tyne, together with those of Redesdale (N.E.) and Warke (S.), makes up the largest afforested area in Britain. About 4 m. beyond (364 m.) Deadwater we enter Scotland, joining the Carlisle-Jedburgh road at (404 m.) Saughtree.

23½ m. Warden (½ m. r.), at the meeting of the N. and S. Tynes, has a Saxon church tower with a Roman arch. -At (281 m.) Haydon Bridge, where a road to Alston (see below) diverges left, a tablet marks the birthplace of John Martin 1789–1854), the artist. We cross the S. Tyne, which is joined farther W. by the Allen, descending through a fine wooded glen (N.T.). - 321 m. Bardon Mill is 31 m. S. of Housesteads (Rte. 64B). - 37½ m. Haltwhistle is the centre of a small detached coalfield.

Featherstone Castle (3½ m. S.W.) should be visited for the sake of its situation by the side of the stony S. Tyne. Unthank Hall, 2 m. S.E., was the

birthplace of Bp. Ridley (1500-55).

We quit the S. Tyne and join the military road (Rtc. 64B) at (403 m.) Greenhead, c. 2 m. S.E. of Gilsland. — 491 m. Brampton (Howard Arms, unlic., RB. 17/6) is an old-fashioned market town, with good bathing at Talkin Tarn, 2 m. S.E. (Blacksmiths'

Arms, RB. 14/6, P. 18/6, at Talkin, 1 m. farther).

\*Lanercost Priory (adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2), 21 m. N.E. of Brampton in the Irthing valley, was founded for Austin Canons by Robert de Vaux c. 1165. The choir and transepts (with the Dacre tombs) and the cloister are ruinous. but the E.E. nave has been restored. The W. front is particularly beautiful, and part of the gateway and the guests' solar (now the village hall) remain. Beyond the Irthing, 1½ m. S., is "Naworth Castle (Earl of Carlisle), which passed from the Dacres to the Howards in 1577 by the marriage of the heiress to Belted Will Howard' (comp. The Lay of the Last Minstrel'). It dates from c.1335, and is built round a central courtyard. The apartments shown (Tues. & Thurs. 11-5; 1/) are the Great Hall; the Study and Bedroom of 'Belted Will'; and the Oratory, with a painting of the Passion and Resurrection dated 1514. — About 10½ m. N. of Brampton, by a moorland road, is the retired village of Bewcastle (Lime Kiin Inn, plain), with a Roman fort, an Edwardian castle, and a remarkable Anglian "Cross of the late 7th cent. (14½ ft. high). B 6292 (motor-bus) leads S.E. from Brampton, viä (1½ m.) Milton (½ m. N.E. of Brampton Junc.), to the quiet upper S. Tyne valley and (19½ m.) Alston (Hillcrest, RB. 16/6, P. 9 gs.; Blue Bell, RB. 14/, P. 5½ gs.), with the highest market place in England (c. 950 ft.). It is a good starting-point for the ascent of Cross Fell (c. 4½ hrs.; p. 524). A 686 runs S.W. to (19 m.) Penrith (Rte. 53A), viä (5½ m.) Hartside Cross, with the best distant \*View of the Lakeland fells. — To Weardale, see Rte. 63D; to Teesdale, Rte. 63c.

544 m. Warwick Bridge. where we cross the Eden. is 14 m. but the E.E. nave has been restored. The W. front is particularly beautiful,

54½ m. Warwick Bridge, where we cross the Eden, is 1½ m. N. of Wetheral (Rte. 64B). — 58½ m. Carlisle, see below.

# B. Along the Roman Wall

MOTOR-BUS from Newcastle (June-Sept. only) to Haltwhistle, via Chollerford, Sewingshields, and Housesteads; daily from Hexham to Chollerford, and from Carlisle to Haltwhistle: on foot from Sewingshields to Greenhead (12 m.) in 6-7 hrs. MOTOR COACH TOUR of the Wall from Hexham (Thurs., late June-Aug.), 4/6.

Practically the only remaining ruins of the actual Wall are between Sewingshields and Greenhead, but the Vallum is visible throughout the greater part of the distance. The points of special interest are at Chesters (near Chollerford)

of the distance. The points of special interest are at Chesters (near Chollerford) and Housesteads. The scenery is of interest throughout.

"Hadrian's Wall and Vallum form a zone of fortification extending across England for 73½ miles, from Wallsend to Bowness-on-Solway. The Wall was intended to form a barrier against barbarians from the north. It lay behind a ditch c. 27 ft. wide, and was constructed of stone, being c. 15 ft. high and 7½-9 ft. thick. It was patrolled from so-called "milecastles" (c. 1620 yds. apart), between which were smaller turrets at every 540 yds., and was garrisoned by infantry and cavalry in 15 large forts. The Wall was built under the governorship of Aulus Platorius Nepos (A.D. 122-26). The portion W. of Gilsland, originally of turf, was replaced in stone later in the century; for 2 m. W. of Birdoswald (see below) the turf and the stone walls run on different lines. The Vallum lies always S. of the wall, at a short but varying distance; it is a flat-bottomed ditch 20 ft. wide, running between mounds

80 ft. apart. Of slightly earlier construction than the Wall, it was built to secure the military works from the south. Comp. 'Handbook to the Roman Wall,' by J. Collingwood Bruce (10th ed., 1947).

Leaving Newcastle by Westgate Rd. (A 5), we follow the military road constructed after the Jacobite rising in 1745.—At (2 m.) Benwell (Condercum) are the foundations of a small apsidal temple and a causeway crossing the Vallum.—We pass fragments of the Wall beyond (3 m.) Denton Burn (with a turret) and just before (7½ m.) Heddon-on-the-Wall) which has Norman work in its church. Here the military road (B 6318) along the Wall leaves the main road.—8½ m. Site of Vindobala (Rudchester).—15½ m. Site of Hunnum (Halton Chesters). To the S. is the picturesque Border stronghold of Halton Tower.—16½ m. Stagshawbank (Errington Arms), at the crossing of A 68, on the Roman Dere Street; extensive \*Views.—19½ m. St. Oswald's Chapel marks the site of Oswald's camp before the battle of 634 (p. 526).—On the left, in the grounds of (20½ m.) Brunton House, is a fragment of the Wall, with an excellent

example of a turret.

21 m. Chollerford (George, RB. 30/, P. 14 gs.), where we cross the N. Tyne, adjoins the park of (211 m.) Chesters (adm. 9-4. 5, or 5.30; Sun. 2-4, 4.30, or 5; 6d.), in which are the excavated remains of \*Cilurnum, and a museum with a fine \*Collection of Roman antiquities from the Wall, including a bronze cornmeasure and the facsimile of a diploma, or discharge tablet. By the river, ½ m. S.W., are the remains of a Roman bridge. The church of Chollerton, 11 m. N.E., has Roman columns (S. arcade) and a Roman altar converted to a font. - 25 m. Site of Procolitia (Carrawburgh), where a temple to Mithras (3rd cent.), 1 m, to the S., was revealed in 1950. — Before (28 m.) the farm of Sewingshields the military road guits the Wall, which is henceforth fairly continuous, mounting the crest of a long line of basaltic cliffs and commanding views of wide extent and grandeur. - 291 m. \*Borcovicium (Housesteads) has considerable excavated remains (N.T.; adm. daily 6d.) of a fort containing granaries. A small museum houses interesting finds made in the neighbourhood. A little farther on is an excellent example of a milecastle; to the N. are the small Northumbrian Lakes. in a moorland setting of extreme desolation. — 31½ m. Crag Lough. The Roman fort of Vindolanda (Chesterholm). with a Roman milestone on the Stanegate, is 1 m. S.W. of the road to Bardon Mill (Rte. 64A). — 32½ m. Twice Brewed Inn, ½ m. I. on the military road. At Winshields Crag the Wall attains its greatest elevation (1230 ft.) - 351 m. Site of Æsica (Great Chesters), with slight excavated remains. — We traverse the broken basalt cliffs known as the Nine Nicks of Thirlwall to (39 m.) the site of Magna (Carvoran). — Before (40 m.) Greenhead we rejoin the military road, but leave it there for B 6318 (r.). - 42 m. Gilsland (Station, RB. 15/6, P. 6 gs.), in the Irthing valley, with sulphur and chalybeate springs. It was here that Walter Scott first met Miss Charpentier (comp. below), and he has celebrated the neighbourhood in 'Guy Mannering.' 1 m. W. of the station, beyond the farm of Willowford, is an abutment of the bridge by which the Wall crossed the Irthing; 2 m. W., on the N. bank, are the remains of Camboglanna (Birdoswald; adm. 6d.; key at adjoining farmhouse), one of the largest forts on the Wall. Along a lane (l.), 11 m. farther W., can be seen a section of the turf Wall. - 47 m. Banks. with a good turret, is 3½ m. N.E. of Brampton (Rte. 64A). Of the remaining part of the Wall, to Bowness on the Solway, there is very little to see.

CARLISLE (67,900 inhab.), celebrated as 'merrie Carlisle' in many a Border ballad, is the county town of Cumberland and has been the seat of a bishop since 1133. Notwithstanding its age and chequered history, it is, on the whole, of modern aspect, and its present importance centres in the fact that it is the meeting-place of six great railway lines.

Hotels. Crown & Mitre, Market Place, RB. 25/, P. 14 gs.; County & Station, RB. 24/, P. 14 gs.; Red Lion, near the station, Central, Victoria Viaduct, at both RB. 19/; Royal, Lowther St., unlic., RB. 15/.

Birks' Emperor (unlic.), all in English Post Office, Warwick Rd.

Motor-Buses from Lowther St., to West Cumberland and the Lake District; from Scotch St. to East Cumberland and Northumberland; and from Lonsdale St. to Scotland.

Restaurants. Silver Grill, Citadel.

History. Carlisle was not exactly on the Roman Wall, which ran slightly to the N., through the suburb of Stanwix (Petriana), but it was an important military centre during the earlier Roman occupation. It later became a small town, called Lugavallium, which survived into Saxon times. Its re-foundation town, called Lugwallium, which survived into Saxon times. Its re-foundation was due to William Rufus, who began the castle. Carlisle, as an important Border fortress, was repeatedly attacked by the Scots, but without any lasting success. During the Civil War it surrendered to the Scots under Gen. Lealie after a siege of nearly nine months in 1644-45. In 1745 the Young Pretender emtered Carlisle, mounted on a milk-white steed and preceded by 'the hundred pipers' of the well-known Jacobite song, but a few weeks later the city was retaken by the Duke of Cumberland.

Thomas Woodrow, grandfather of President Wilson, was pastor in 1820-35 of the Lowther St. Congregational Church (tablet; at that time in Annetwell 'St.). The 'Carlisle Experiment,' inaugurated during the first World War, is a successful easay in the system of state ownership in licensed premises.

From Court Sq., outside the Citadel Station, we enter the city by ENGLISH STREET, passing between the two huge drumtowers of the County Buildings (that to the right is old, though refaced), replacing the ancient Citadel, founded by Henry VIII. At the end of English St. is the spacious MARKET PLACE, with the somewhat rustic-looking Town Hall (1717) and the picturesque Market Cross (1682). Castle St. leads hence to the beautiful E, end of the cathedral, passing the house (No. 81) where Miss Charpentier staved previous to her marriage to Walter Scott in the cathedral (1797).

The \*Cathedral, though one of the smallest in England since the seven W. bays were destroyed by Leslie's Scots in 1645, has many points of interest. The church of an Augustinian Priory founded here in 1093 became a cathedral in 1133, and was the only Augustinian church in England, prior to the Reformation, that was also the seat of a bishop. Weekday services at 8, 9.30, and 4.30, Sun. at 8, 10.30, 11.20, 3, & 6.30. Ascent

of tower and clerestory, 1/.

The surviving two bays of the Nave are plain Norman work of 1123; they are fitted up as a memorial chapel to the Border Regiment. The distortion of the arches is due to settlement at the time of building. The window over the N. door contains some old glass. The small S. TRANSEPT is of similar date, and contains a Runic inscription; but the N. TRANSEPT was rebuilt by Bp. Strickland c. 1390. The short original Norman presbytery began to be replaced by the beautiful existing CHANCEL c. 1225, and the vaulted aisles and arcade arches date from this period. The choir was completely destroyed by fire in 1292. and the triforium and clerestory were subsequently restored in the Dec. style by Bp. Halton, in 1292-1324. The E.E. arcade piers (though not the arches) were reconstructed at the same period; their interesting carved capitals represent the employments of the twelve months. The special glory of this choir is the magnificent late-Dec. \*East Window, which excels in design the W. window of York Minster. The tracery lights have glass of c. 1350 (a 'Last Judgment'). Below the window is a monument to Archdeacon Paley (1743-1805), author of 'Evidences of Christianity, who is buried in the N. choir aisle. The Stalls date from 1413-33. Their backs are painted (c. 1480) with legendary scenes from the lives of SS. Anthony and Cuthbert (N.) and St. Augustine (S.). The lovely flamboyant screenwork in St. Catherine's Chapel (W. end of S. choir aisle) and the Renaissance \*Screen erected by Prior Salkeld in 1542 on the N. side of the chancel deserve attention; also two recumbent effigies of bishops (13th and 15th cent.) in the N. aisle, and the brass to Bp. Bell (d. 1496) in the centre of the choir.

There are some remains of the monastic buildings to the S.W. of the church, in the precincts called 'The Close,' including the *Prior's House* (now the *Deanery*), the *Gateway* (1527), and the *Refectory* (now the *Chapter Library*; rebuilt 1482), with its crypt (adm. on application).

Farther on in Castle St. is the Tullie House Museum, with a fine collection of local Roman antiquities (adm. weekdays, 10-5 or 8). At the end of the street is the entrance to the Castle fadm. 1/ daily; Sun. from 2), the outer gates of which open on to a strip of ground bounded by the ancient City Walls. The bastle, founded in 1092, includes two wards, the outer entered through the impressive Ireby Tower. In the inner ward, to the

right, is the massive Norman \*Keep, one of the finest examples of its kind in England. It was originally entered by a doorway on the first floor, over a fore-building, the foundations of which can be seen. On the second floor are medieval carvings.

Can be seen. On the second moor are memoral carvings.

Between 300 and 400 Scottish prisoners were confined here and in the cathedral after the rebellion of 1745 ('Fergus MacIvor,' in 'Waverley,' was one of these). The restored remnant of Queen Mary's Tower (14th cent.), also in this ward, recalls the imprisonment here of Mary, Queen of Scots, for nearly two months in 1568. The famous rescue from this stronghold of Kinmont Willie by the 'bold Buccleuch' took place in 1596. The ramparts of the inner

ward command a fine view.

Returning to the outer gate, we descend Finkle St. (1.), and then take the footway to the left that leads round Castle Bank. This completely encircles the outer N. wall of the castle (at this point identical with the city walls), and commands pleasant views (r.) of Victoria Park, beyond which are the Eden and the suburb of Stanwix. Still bending left, and crossing the head of Annetwell St. near the site of the Irish Gate, we may follow the city wall, past the deanery, to the church of St. Cuthbert (1.; rebuilt 1778).

Excursions may be made from Carlisle to Dalston Hall (4 m. S.W.), incor-

Excursions may be made from Carlisle to Dalston Hall (4 m. S.W.), incorporating a pele-tower, and Rose Castle (7 m.), the country seat of the bishop (13-17th cent.): Netherby (11 m. N.), whence young Lochiavar carried off his bride; and Wetheral (Crown, RB. 22/6; Killoran, unlic., RB. 18/, P. 7 gs.), 5 m. E. on the Eden (good fishing), with the gatehouse of a Benedictine priory of 1106, connected by ferry (2d.) with Corby Castle (adm. Thurs., Apr.-Sept., 2.30-5; 2/6; grounds, every Thurs., 1/). The 17th cent. house built on to a 13th cent. pele tower was enlarged in 1812-17 by Peter Nicholson. It was a seat of Howards from the time of Belted Will' (1611) until 1934. — About 1½ m. N. of Burgh-by-Sands (pron. 'Bruff'), 5 m. W. of Carlisle, is a monument marking the spot where Edward I died in 1307, on his way to crush the rebellion of Robert Bruce. The Lake District (Rtc. 55) is approached from Carlisle vià Penrith (A 6), or vià Cockermouth (A 595), passing (114 m.) Red Dial (2 m. S. of Wigton), which is just S.W. of the Romano-British town of Olenacum, mistakenly known as 'Old Carlisle'; and (153 m.) Mealsgate, 14 m. S.E. of which is the church of Bolton, with a very unusual stone-vaulted. 1½ m. S.E. of which is the church of Bolton, with a very unusual stone-vaulted nave (15th cent.)

FROM CARLISLE TO SILLOTH, 221 m. (Railway via Burgh and Drumburgh in 50 min.). The direct road follows the Maryport road to (111 m.) Wigton (p. 432), beyond which it turns r. for (18 m.) Abbey Town, S. of which are the remains of Holme Cultram Abbey, a 12th cent. Cistercian house, including six bays of the nave and a fine W. door, which has served as the parish church since 1538. — 221 m. Silloth (Skinburness, 2 m. N., Solway, Queen's, at all these, RB. 171, P. 84 gs.) is a bathing and golfing resort on the Solway Firth. For the coast road thence to Maryport, see Rte. 54.

From Carlisle to Longtown, 8 m. A 7 traverses the plain between the FROM CARLISLE TO LONGTOWN, 8 m. A7 traverses the plain between the Eden and the Esk, crossing the diminutive Lyne at (5½ m.) Westlinton.—
8 m. Longtown (Graham Arms, RB. 16/6, P. 8½ gs.) is an ancient Border town on the Esk, just S. of which is the early 17th cent. parish church of Arthuret.

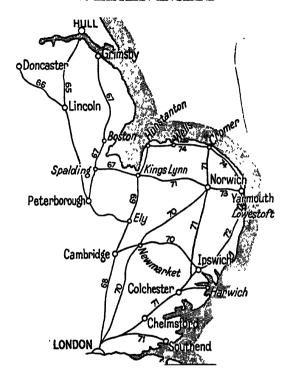
— Beyond the Esk lies the 'Debatable Land,' a Border tract c. 8 m. long by 4 m. broad extending N. to the Sark, which was long disputed by England and Scotland. Here, at Solway Moss, 3 m. W. of Longtown, the crushing defeat of the Scots in 1542 is said to have hastened the death of James V. The existing boundary on the Sark, was sared upon in 1552. boundary on the Sark was agreed upon in 1552.

The Solway Firth, an estuary fed by the Eden, Esk, Annan, and Nith, is notorious for its dangerous tides, which sometimes rise with extraordinary rapidity, forming a bore 3 or 4 ft. high. Strangers should remember the caution given to Darsie Latimer (in 'Redgauntlet'), that "he who dreams in

the bed of the Solway will wake up in the next world.

From Carlisle to Pentith, Kendal and the South, see Rte. 53A; to White-haven, Barrow, etc., see Rte. 54; to Gretna, Edinburgh, Glasgow, etc., see the Blue Guide to Scotland.

# V. EASTERN ENGLAND



### 65. FROM HULL TO LINCOLN

ROAD, 38 m. Ferry from Hull to New Holland (see p. 499). A 15 thence vià (14 m.) Brigg. — Motor-Bus in 2½ hrs. vià Ferriby, Brigg, and Glentham. RAHWAY, 4½ m. or 465 m. in 2-5 hrs.; one through train daily; on other trains, change at Habrough. Principal Stations: 2½ m. New Holland, junction for Barton (3½ m.) and Immingham (9½ m.). At (9½ m.) Ulceby the Grimsty lines diverges. — 10½ m. Habrough (not on the route of through train). — 12½ m. Brocklesby. — 17½ m. Barnetby, junction for Brigg (4 m.) and for Senathorpe (10½ m.). — 33 m. Markst Rates. — 46½ m. Lincoln.

This and the two following routes lie wholly in Lincolnshire, the second arguest county in England, more noted for agricultural wealth than for seenic beauty. The county is divided into three Parts' or Ridings: Linder, the N. pigt, contains the chalk Lincoln Wolds and has a sandy coastline of

28 m.; Kesteven, in the S.W., presents a wooded, mid-England aspect; Holland, the S.E. quarter, is entirely fenland. The distinction between marchland and fen should be noted; the marsh, a coastline strip, was once under the sea and is chiefly grazing ground, the fen has mostly been reclaimed from swamp and makes splendid cornland. Lincolnshire was described by Henry VIII, when the leaders of the 'Pligrimage of Grace' were brought before him, as "the most brute and beastly shire" in England. It is, however, the county of Sir Isaac Newton, John Wesley, and Alfred Tennyson. Though it contains but two large towns, Lincoln and Grimsby, it is famous for its ecclesiastical architecture; churches of great beauty are to be found in nearly all the towns and in many villages, especially in Holland. The main roads are admirable for motorists, but in the marshland the roads are often percov and winding for motorists, but in the marshland the roads are often percov and winding for motorists, but in the marshland the roads are often narrow and winding and bordered by unprotected drains. During the Second World War the county was studded with airfields of Bomber Command, and Lincoln Cathedral served as a landmark for thousands of airmen returning to their bases. The rise of the steel industry at Scunthorpe is a mid-20th cent. development.

Hull, see Rte. 61B. We start at the Corporation Pier and cross the Humber by ferry to (23 m.) New Holland. - 5 m. Barrowon-the-Humber is 21 m. W. of Goxhill, where the church has a fine Perp. tower and contains a cross-legged effigy in chain armour of c. 1300. The so-called Goxhill Priory, 2 m. farther

E., is an old stone building with vaulted rooms.

E., is all Old Stoffe Dulidling Willi Vallifed FOOMS.

A 160 leads S.E. to (2 m.) Thornton Curris, where the Norm. and E.E. church contains a Tournai marble font. The fine remains, 2 m. W., of Thornton Abbey (adm. 6d.; 9-6 or 8, winter 9.30-4, Sun. from 2), founded in 1139, include a good Perp. gateway of 1382. At (4½ m.) Ulceby we may turn left for Immingham Dock (8 m.), served by electric railway from Grimsby. A monument (1924) at South Killingholme Haven, to the N., marks the site of the Pligrim Fathers' embarkation for Holland in 1609.—Beyond (7½ m.) Brocklesby, where the church has monuments of the Pelhams, Earls of Yarborough (whose seat is at Brocklesh Hall), wa icin 4 18 the main road from borough (whose seat is at Brocklesby Hall), we join A 18, the main road from Doncaster to Grimsby.

Barton-on-Humber, with 6250 inhab., a market town and decayed port, 3 m. W. of Barrow, is chiefly interesting for its two churches. St. Peter's S m. W. of Barrow, is cheenly interesting for its two churches. Str. Feters possesses one of the earliest church towers in England with the characteristic Saxon arcading and panels divided by strips of stone. The narthex or W. porch is of the same date (c. 1000) and its circular lights retain fragments of the original Saxon oak shutters. The rest of the church is of the Dec. and Perp. periods. St. Mary's, close by, is mainly E.E., with some Transition work. It contains a fine brass to Simon Seman, Sheriff of London in 1433.

We cross the Wolds and descend to (14 m.) Brigg (Angel, RB. 18/), a small market town (4500 inhab.). At Broughton, 31 m. N.W., the church has an 11th cent. tower. Barnetby, 4 m.

N.E., has a remarkable leaden font (late-Norman).

The road to Doncaster (A 18) runs W. passing just S. of (9½ m.) Scuntherpe (54,250 inhab.; Royal, RB. 18/, P. 8½ gs.; Blue Bell, RB. 18/6, P. 9½ gs.; Crosby, P.R., RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.; Wortley, RB. 18/, P. 10 gs.), the centre, with Frodingham, of an iron-smelting district. Frodingham Vicarage is now a museum (weekdays, exc. Tues., 10-5; Sun from 2) with prehistoric collections. Farther on we cross the Trent and enter the peaty levels of the 'island' of Axholms. At (23 m.) Hatfield (p. 384) we join the Doncaster-Hull road, 7 m. short of

Beyond (194 m.) Redbourne we join the line of the Roman ERMINE STREET, which runs due N. and S. from Lincoln to the crossing of the Humber opposite Brough, passing only a few dwellings. Beyond (26 m.) Spital-in-the-Street, the site of a 14th cent, almshouse, it crosses the Gainsborough-Louth road.

A much more interesting route, 2 m. longer, ascends from

Redbourne to (22 m.) Kirton-in-Lindsey, a large village with a fine E.E. church tower, and thence follows the crest of the north part of the Cliff, a limestone escarpment commanding wide views across the Trent valley. Of the villages lying below it the most interesting is (29 m.) Glentworth, which has an 11th cent. church tower.

38 m. LINCOLN (69,400 inhab.), dominated by its superbly situated cathedral, lies mainly on a hill rising from the Witham. at the N.W. point of the flat fen district, but it spreads also over the lower ground and beyond the river. It is one of the most ancient towns in the realm, and it has few rivals for the interest of its antiquities.

Railway Stations. The

Railway Stations. The E.R. Station (E 2), High St., is \( \frac{1}{2} \) m. from the L.M.R. Station (E 1).

Hotels. White Hart (a; B 2), near the cathedral, RB. 30)-37/6; Saracen's Head (c; D 2), High St., RB. 22/6-27/6, P. 12 gs.; Graat Northern (b; E 1), T.H., near the stations, RB. 18/6, P. 8\( \frac{1}{2} \) gs.; Grand, unlic, opposite E.R. station (E 2), RB. 19/, P. 9 gs.; Albion (d; E 2), opposite the E.R. station, RB. 18/; Queen, High St., RB. 17/6, commercial; Monson Arms, High St., RB. 15/, small commercial. 15/, small commercial.

Restaurants. Eastgate Court, East-

gate (B 3); High Bridge Café (D 2), a 16th cent, house,

Post Office (D 1), Guildhall St. Motor-Buses from Bus Station

(E 1) to most destinations; certain services also from Unity Sq. (C 2, D 3) and Thorn Bridge (D 2).

Amusements. Theatre Royal (C 2).
- BOATING, TENNIS and SWIM-MING POOL at Boultham Park, 1 m. S.W. — MOTOR-LAUNCH in summer from Brayford (D 1) down the Witham canal. — RACECOURSE (be-yond C 1); Lincoln Handicap in March.

History. The pre-Roman settlement guarding the gap in the colite cliff was occupied by the Romans in a.D. 47, and c. 80-86 it became a colony under the name of *Lindum Colonia*. The Saxons also have left their traces, and a little later it became one of the Danelagh towns. Christianity was re-introduced by St. Paulinus in 627; the bishopric dates from 1072, when Remigius transferred his bishop's stool from Dorchester-on-Thames to Lincoln. At the time of the Norman Conquest London, Winchester, and York alone outranked Lincoln in importance among the cities of England, and in the 13th cent. it was the fourth 'seaport' of the realm. The castle, built by William I, was captured about 1140 by Stephen, whose conflict with Matlida surged round the city. Henry II had a second coronation here in 1158. The Civil War found Lincoln loyal to Charles I, but it had to yield to the Parliamentarians in 1644, after a stout resistance. William Byrd (1543-1623), the composer, was a native of Lincoln. Peter de Wint (1784-1849), the painter, composer, was a native of Lincoin. Peter de White (1971-1972), lived for many years at Hilton House, Drury Lane (B 1; tablet).

Queen Eleanor of Castile, wife of Edward I, died at Harby, 8 m. W. of

Lincoln, in 1290 (memorial statue on the church tower). The successive stages of the funeral procession that bore her embalmed body to Westminster Abbey were marked by the beautiful Eleanor Crosses, erected between 1291 and 1294. The list of these varies, but there seem to have been crosses at Lincoln, Grantham, Stamford, Geddington, Northampton, Stony Stratford, Woburn, Dunstable, St. Albans, Waltham, and at Cheapside and Charing in London. The only survivors are those at Geddington, Northampton, and

Waltham.

Lincoln is important for its heavy engineering works and for the manufacture of agricultural machinery. In the First World War it was the birthplace of 'tanks.'

The busy High Street (F 1-C 2) is interrupted by a levelcrossing, an unusual feature in a city. Close to it is the church of St. Mary-le-Wigford (E 1), with a Saxon tower, on the outside of which is a Roman memorial slab with a later Saxon inscription. The nave, chancel, and N. aisle are E.E. (c. 1225). St. Mary's Conduit, in front of the church, was built in the 16th cent, with the stones of the White Friars monastery.

In High St. to the S., in Akrill's Passage, nearly opposite the Bus Station, is a 15th cent. timbered house. Farther on (1.; F 1) is a very interesting Norman building (12th cent.), the Hall of St. Marry's Guild (now a storehouse). The house opposite occupies the site of the so-called John of Gaunt's Palace. Just beyond is the church of St. Peter-at-Gowts (F 1), with a Saxon tower resembling that of St. Mary-le-Wigford. About ‡ m. farther on stood the Bar Gate, the S. entrance to the medieval city, near which rose an Eleanor Cross. — The road goes on to Bracebridge (1½ m. S.), which has an early tower (restored) of the same type as those of St. Mary and St. Peter.

High St. leads N., passing the church of St. Benedict, with a low 11th cent. tower and a rustic 13-14th cent, interior, to the High Bridge (D 2), one of the few bridges in England on which houses still stand. The original ribs can be seen from the riverside path (l.) which leads to Brayford Pool, with its old quay. A short way beyond the High Bridge is the \*Stonebow (D 2), a fine 15th cent, town gate, the upper room of which is used as the Guildhall. Just beyond the 15th cent. Cardinal's Hat High St. ends at the STRAIT, ascending to the right. At the top of this (1.) is the \*Jew's House (C 2), one of the oldest examples of domestic architecture in England (Norman; early 12th cent.). In the courtyard next door (r.) is the well into which the body of the martyred 'Little St. Hugh' (see below) was supposed to have been thrown. The space in front used to be the Bull Ring, Steep Hill continues the ascent, and a 'step' across it forms the so-called Mayor's Chair. Above this (r.) is the \*House of Aaron the Jew, a late-Norman building with a round-headed window. To the left is the Bishop's Hostel (B 2). occupied by theological students. Farther on we reach CASTLE HILL, with the entrance to the castle on the left and the Exchequer Gate (B 2: 14th cent.) on the right. — We pass through the latter into the Minster Yard, and find ourselves face to face with the beautiful W. front of the Cathedral.

\*\*Lincoln Cathedral (B 2), has many claims to rank as the foremost church in England, especially if its fine situation be taken into account as well as its beautiful design. The choir, cloisters, and chapter house are opened for a small fee; ascent of the central tower 1/. Services on weekdays at 9.45 & 4 (Wed. also at 11), on Sun. at 8, 10.30, 3.45, & 6.30.

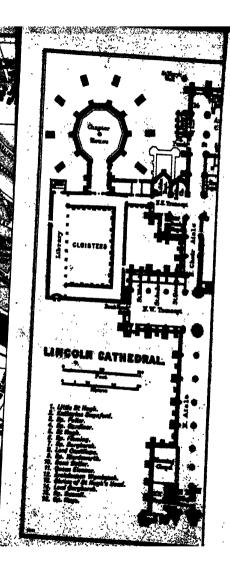
also at 11), on Sun. at 8, 10.30, 3.45, & 6.30.

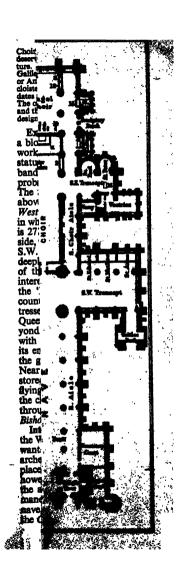
History. Of the original early-Norman church, erected by Bp. Remiglus (p. 534) about 1075-90, there remain the central portion of the W. front (with its three recesses) and part of the first bay of the nave. The three W. doorways (with the intersecting arcade above), the three lower stages of the W. towers, and their N. and S. gables are ascribed to the late-Norman restoration of Bp. Alexander after a fire in 1141. The Norman cathedral was shattered by an earthquake in 1185 and Bp. Hugh of Avalon ('St. Hugh of Lincoln'; 1186-1200) at once began to restore and extend it. The choir and E. transpers, built by him, are believed to be the earliest existing example of pure (or almost pure) E.E. work. As the whole cathedral, except the Angel

Choir and part of the W. transepts, is in the main of his design; Bp. Hugh deservedly ranks as one of the greatest names in the history of English architecture. The nave and W. transepts were completed and the chapter house, Galilies Porch, and upper part of the W. façade added by 1250. The presbytery or Angel Choir belongs to the transitional period between 1258 and 1286, the cloisters to the end of the same century. The upper part of the central tower dates from 1307–11 (Geometrical Dec.); the W. towers are late-Dec. (c. 1380). The only Perp. work in the cathedral is the W. window of the nave (1456–99) and the chantry chaptels (1400–1500). The library was added in 674 from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren.

Exterior. The imposing \*West Facade consists, roughly, of a block of Norman work encased in a larger surface of lancet work. Above the richly moulded central doorway are eleven statues of kings, from William I to Edward III. The curious band of carved panels with scriptural scenes (c. 1143) is very probably derived from an Italian series at Modena cathedral. The S.W. turret is surmounted by a statue of St. Hugh (see above), the other by the so-called 'Swineherd of Stow.' - The West Towers are 206 ft. high: the magnificent \*Central Tower. in which hangs 'Great Tom of Lincoln,' a bell weighing 5½ tons, is 271 ft. (fine view). In walking round the building by the S. side, we come to the Galilee Porch, affording entrance to the S.W. transept. Farther on is the S.E. or Presbytery Portal, the deeply recessed arch of which has a remarkable representation of the Last Judgment and other rich carvings. Among the interesting gargoyles of this part of the edifice is one known as the 'Devil looking over Lincoln' ("with a torve and tetrick countenance," according to Fuller). The figures on the buttresses are believed to represent Edward I and his two wives. Oueen Eleanor and \*Oueen Margaret. — The clear space bevond this affords a good view of the E. end of the cathedral. with its noble window, its deep buttresses, its lines of arcading. its enriched gable, and its crocketed pinnacles. At the top of the gable is a group of the Virgin and the Infant Saviour. -Near the N.E. buttress is the old Well, with its recently restored covering. Here we see the Chapter House, with its great flying buttresses. The building to the W. is the Library (over the cloisters). To complete our circuit of the exterior, we pass through Priory Gate into Eastgate and return, past the Bishop's House (r.) and the modern Deanery, to the W. front.

Interior. The first effect of the Nave, as we enter by one of the W. doorways, is a little disappointing owing to the apparent want of loftiness in the vaulting and the too wide spacing of the arches. The view is obstructed also by the organ, which is placed above the rood-screen. The general proportions are, however, harmonious and imposing. The clustered columns, the arcading of the aisles, and the beautiful triforium all demand admiration. The chapels opening off the W. end of the nave, called the Morning Chapel (St. Mary Magdalene; N.) and the Consistory Court (S.), are of a little later date than the nave





itself. Of the charges taken the towers that on the S.W. is known as the Ringers' Chapel. The fine late-Norman font, in the second bay of the S. side, is one of the seven in England of Tournai marble. The memorial slab to Bp. Remigius, in the

seventh bay on the N., dates from the 17th century.

The CENTRAL Tower is supported by four enormously massive pillars bearing lofty arches. The GREAT or WEST TRANSEPTS were begun by St. Hugh and completed between 1200 and 1235. The beautiful rose windows, still retaining their original stained glass, are known as the Bishop's Eye (S.; Dec., c. 1325-50) and the Dean's Eye (N.; E.E., c. 1220). The six transeptal chapels are enclosed by richly carved screens. Those on the N., recently decorated, are called the Services Chapels and are devoted to the Army, Navy, and Air Force, In the last are books containing the names of 21,000 men of Nos. 1 and 5 Bomber Groups, killed in 1939-45. The double arcading in the Army chapel and in those on the S. side is an interesting feature. In the S. Transept are the remains of the shrine of the sainted bishop, John Dalderby (d. 1320), and a igorous statue of Bp. King (1885–1910).

The fine E.E. Chork is separated from the nave by a Dec. stone Screen (c. 1300), richly decorated with diaper work and lanked by elaborately carved doorways. We enter by the door of the S. aisle, in which are the remains of the shrine of 'Little h, said to have been crucified by the Jews in 1255. The cent canopied Choir Stalls (early Perp.; c. 1380), with

borately carved bench-ends and misericords, rank among the nest in England. To the left of the high-alter is the Easter Sepulchre: to the right is the monument of Katherine Swynford 1403), third wife of John of Gaunt, and their daughter, the

Countess of Westmorland (1440). In the N. choir aisle is a tablet to William Byrd, organist in 563-72. At the angles of the East or Lesser Transepts are my remarkable piers with detached shafts. The so-called n's Chapel, on the W. side of the N. arm, with mural tings of four bishops above the door, was originally in two ories. In the S. arm is the plain tomb of Robert Grosseteste. great scholar-bishop (1235-53; comp. p. 236). — The \*\*Pres-RY OF ANGEL CHOIR, forming the five E. bays of the choir, added in 1255-80, when Gothic architecture had reached acme. One of the loveliest of human works, "it exhibits in part a refinement and elegance, as well as a delicacy of in its minutest details, to which it would be difficult to parallel" (Sharpe). The name is taken from the thirty ires in the spandrels of the triforium. The carved at the springing of the arches is particularly fine. top of the last column but one on the N. side is the us 'Lincoln Imp.' Among the monuments here are those

of Bishop Fuller (1675). Bishop Gardiner (1705), St. Hugh (above the site of the saint's original burial-place, behind the E. end of the 12th cent. choir), and the chantries of Bp. Fleming (N.: 1431) and Bp. Russell (S.; 1494); while off the S. aisle opens the chantry of Bp. Longland in which is exhibited a contemporary copy of Magna Charta. At the N.E. corner is the Burghersh Chapel, and in front of it the battered Shrine of St. Hugh's Head, of the 14th cent., despoiled in 1540 and further damaged in the Civil War. Opposite are the tombs of Lord Cantilupe (14th cent.) and Archdeacon Wymbyssh (d. 1460); and in the S.E. corner that of Peter de Wint (d. 1849). The great East Window is one of the finest English examples of Geometrical tracery (glass modern). Below it is the cenotaph of Oueen Eleanor (d. 1290), destroyed in 1644 and renewed in 1891.

We enter the Cloisters (13th cent.) from the N.E. Transept through a passage with a memorial tablet to 'Mrs. Markham' (Elizabeth Penrose; 1780-1837), in her day the historical authority of every schoolroom in England. Fine views of the cathedral are obtained from the N. walk (rebuilt by Wren c. 1674), above which is the Chapter Library (open usually on Tues. and Fri.; 1/). In this walk is the original 'Swineherd of Stow' (see p. 536). In the E. walk is the entrance to the graceful 13th cent. \*CHAPTER HOUSE, with vaulting springing from a central shaft. Several of the earliest meetings of the English parliament took place here (temp. Edward I and Edward II). In the S. walk is the tomb of Richard of Gainsborough (1300)

perhaps the builder of the Angel Choir.

Definable the Difficer of the Angel Choir.

Leaving the cathedral by the Presbytery Portal (S.E. Transept), we enter the Close or Minster Yard and see opposite us the curious little Vicars' Courbuilt between 1300 and 1380. Gressione Status (B 3) lead down to the lowe city. To the W. of this stands the Old Bishop's Palace (no adm.; founded it the 12th cent.), with 13-15th cent. additions. To the N. of the entrance the Bishop's Palace stands the Cantilupe Chantry House (14th cent.), to the E of the cathedral are the Chancery (14-15th cent.) and the Choristers' House (15th cent.) is the Palacy Gate an earch on the site of the old state. (17th cent.); farther N. is the *Priory Gate*, an arch on the site of the old gate way destroyed in 1815. On the green stands a statue of Tennyson, by Watti On the N. side are several other old houses, notably in James St., including the rebuilt *Burghersh Chantry House*.

Opposite the Exchequer Gate is the entrance to the Castl (B 1, 2; weekdays, 10-4 or 6, on Sun. in summer, 2-7.30 adm. 6d.), the walls of which enclose grounds of about 7 acres

adm. 6d.), the Walls of which enclose grounds of about 7 acree Lincoln Castle was one of the eight castles that are known to have bee founded by William the Conqueror himself, and still retains its Norma plan with a bailey and two motte-hills. The bailey was later surrounded wit stone walls (c. 11937) and the larger motte crowned with the existing She Keep (temp. Henry II). The lower part of the Gateway is Norman, the upper part Dec. (restored). On the inner wall of the entrance is a beautiful little scial window, brought from the Falace of John of Gaunt.' On the smalle inporte (S.E.) is the Observatory Tower (c. 1150, with upper stories of late the Shear of t (14th cent.), with its interesting dungeons below.

Continuing our walk towards the N. from the Castle Gate

way, we pass the Judges' Lodgings and a fine timbered house and enter the BAILGATE (A, B 2), where we find ourselves in the centre of the Roman city. Circles mark the spots where hases of Roman pillars were found, and at the corner of Westgate is the 19th cent. church of St. Paul (A. B 2), on the site of that of St. Paulinus (A.D. 628). Bailgate ends at \*Newport Arch (A 2), the N. gate of the Roman city and the more imnortant of the only two remaining Roman gateways in England (the other being the Balkerne at Colchester). It dates probably from the early 2nd century.

From this point we may vary our return route by following the East Bight (A 2) to the right. This reveals a portion of the Roman Wall, bends round to the right, and leads to Eastgate (B 2). Crossing this latter street, we pass through the Priory Gate (see above) and the early 14th cent. Potter Gate (B 3) and reach Lindum Rd. (C 2, 3). On the right in Lindum Rd. is the USHER ART GALLERY (C 2; adm. free, 10-5.30; Sun. 2.30-5), containing watches, miniatures, porcelain, etc., and pictures by Peter de Wint.

Monks Rd., to the left farther on, runs hence, passing the Sessions House, the Roman Catholic Church of St. Hugh (C2, 3), and the Schools of Science and Art (C3), to the main entrance of the Arboretum (C4). Farther on (r.) is Monks Abbey (C5), a small park, with the remains of an E.E. chapel (with Perp. windows), a 'cell' of St. Mary's Abbey at York.

From the S. end of Lindum Rd. Broadgate (D 2) leads S. to the City and County Museum (adm. free, weekdays 10-5, Sat. to 5.30; Sun. 2.30-5), which occupies the Grey Friars Priory (13th cent.) and contains a fine collection of local.

antiquities; the upper room has a fine 'barrel' roof.

FROM LINCOLN TO GRIMSBY, 37 m. (A 46). Railway via Barnetby in 1½—1½ hr.—8½ m. Snarford church contains fine monuments of the St. Poll family.— Under 1 m. W. of (10½ m.) Faldingworth lies Buslingthorpe, the church of which contains one of the earliest brasses in England (c. 1230).—Near (16 m.) Market Rasen (Gordon Arms, RB. 17/6, P. 6 gs.) many traces. of Roman and pre-Roman occupation have been found,—24½ m. Castor-convicts the site. occupies the site of a Roman camp and possesses as interesting church. Pelham's Pillar, on top of the Wolds above Caistor, commemorates an extensive plantation scheme by the Earl of Yarborough (1840). - 37 m. Grimsby. see Rte. 67.

From Lincoln to Boston, see Rts. 67; to Grantham, see Rts. 49; to Shaffield, see Rts. 522; to Doncaster, and to Peterborough, see Rts. 66.

From London Lincoln is best reached by railway from King's Cross viâ. Grantham (130 m., 3½ hrs.).—Road, 135 m. Great North Road (A 1) to Grantham; thence A 607; see Rts. 49.

## 56. FROM DONCASTER TO LINCOLN AND PETERBOROUGH

ROAD, 894 m. A 1 to (9 m.) Bawtry; A 631 to (204 m.) Gainsborough; A 156 and 57 to (39 m.) Lincoln; A 15 to Sleaford, Bourne, and (894 m.)

\*\*Testborough. The color of the

Sleaford. — 77 m. Spalding, junction for Holbeach (7½ m.), for Bourne (9½ m.), and for March (19½ m.). — 86½ m. St. James Desping, for Market Desping (3½ m.) and Crowland (4½ m.). — 93½ m. Peterborough.

From Doncaster we follow the Great North Road southward to (9 m.) Bawtry (see Rte. 49), where we turn left (S.E.) on to A 631.—15 m. Gringley commands a wide view. Crossing the Trent, we enter Lincolnshire.—20½ m. Gainsborough (Cleveland, RB. 18/, P. 7 gs.; White Hart, RB. 18/, P. 10½—14 gs.; Horse & Groom, commercial), an old market town (17,500 inhab.) and river-port on the Trent (here crossed by a fine bridge of 1787), has been identified as the 'St. Ogg's' of the 'Mill on the Floss'—a "venerable town with red-fluted roofs and broad warehouse gables." Here in 1014 Sweyn Forkbeard, king of Denmark, died after conquering England. The Old Hall (weekdays, 2-5; 1/), rebuilt in 1480-1500, has a contemporary kitchen, a fine roof, and a good oriel at the N.E. end; it houses a collection of bygones. The 18th cent. church of All Saints has a late-Perp. tower, 90 ft. high.

The Congregational Church (1897) commemorates John Robinson (15762-1625), pastor of the Pilgrim Fathers at Leyden, probably born at Sturton-le-Steeple, 4½ m. S.W. The 'eagre,' or tidal wave on the Trent, ascends above

Gainsborough.

FROM GAINSBOROUGH TO GOOLE, 33 m. Turning N. off A 631 at (3 m.) Beekingham, our road runs N. through the alluvial late of Axholme, an outlying part of Lincolnshire, which was drained by Vermuyden and his Dutch workmen (1626-8). Much of the land has been reclaimed by the flooding process known as 'warping.' Near (11\frac{1}{4}\text{ m.}) Haxey, which has a dignified 14th cent. church, the system of strip-cultivation is much in evidence.—14\frac{1}{4}\text{ m.} Epworth (Red Lion, RB. 14\rightarrow-16\)). The old rectory here (burned in 1709) was the birthplace of John and Charles Wesley (1703 and 1707).—Beyond (21\frac{1}{4}\text{ m.}) Crowle, where the church has a good Norman doorway, we enter Yorkshire.—33 m. Goole, see p. 384.

The church of (22½ m.) Lea has some good 14th cent. glass and a cross-legged effigy of c. 1300. — At (24 m.) Knaith Thomas Sutton, founder of Charterhouse (p. 67), was born in 1532. — The \*Church of Stow (11-12th cent.), with curiously crude carvings, 2 m. E. of (26 m.) Marton, is probably the mother-church of Lincoln Cathedral, and the little church of Coates, 2 m. farther E., has a fine Perp. rood-loft. — 28 m. Torksey is on the Foss Dyke, a waterway cut by the Romans to connect the Witham with the Trent. — 39 m. Lincoln, see Rte. 65

Leaving Lincoln by the S. end of High St., the Sleaford road (A 15) ascends on to Bracebridge Heath.—45½ m. Dunston Pillar was erected by Sir Francis Dashwood in 1751 as a land lighthouse for travellers. The lantern was replaced in 1810 by a statue of George III.—To the right at 53½ m is Cranwell, with the Royal Air Force College, founded in 1920. Beyond the fine steeple of (54½ m.) Leasingham we descend to (56½ m.) Sleaford (White Hart, RB. 17/6, P. 10 | Bristol Arms, RB. 15/, P. 8½ gs.; Carre Arms, at the RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.; Lion, RB. 15/, commercial), an old town (7303 inhab.) in Kesteven, It is notable for the fine church

of St. Denis (12-15th cent.), which has a good tower and spire (rebuilt in 1886) and a remarkably fine early 15th cent. \*Roodscreen in dark oak. The large window in the N. transent has good tracery.

Rauceby, 4 m. N.W., has a conspicuous church with a fine early towar and broach spire (13th cent.). Ancaster, 6 m. W. on the Grantham road, has

and broach spire (13th cent.). Ancaster, 6 m. W. on the Grantham road, has a few traces of its occupation as a Roman station on Ermine Street. Faom Silearord to Boston, 17 m. (A 17, A 154). Railway in 20-35 min. — 5 m. Heckington (Nag's Head, RB. 12/6, P. 4 gs.; Royal Oak) has a mill with eight sails. The 'Church is a fine example of pure inter-Dec. (1345-80), with exquisite flowing tracery, a magnificent Easter Sepulchre, and a fine E. window. Everby. 3 m. N., has a noteworthy 14th cent. church, with a fine broach spire, and Helpringham, 2½ m. S., likewise has a fine Dec. steeple. — 11½ m. Swineshead, where we turn left from the Lynn road, has an interesting church, the old stocks, and the base of the market cross. Swineshead Abbey, where King John stayed in 1216 after crossing the Wash, lay 1 m. E.; a few remains are incorporated in a farmhouse. — 17 m. Boston, see Rte. 67. remains are incorporated in a farmhouse. - 17 m. Boston, see Rte. 67.

where King Joint stayed in a farmhouse. — 17 m. Boston, see Rte. 67.

From Sleapord to Hornolastile, 23½ m. (A.153). We cross the Fenland, through (44 m.) Assive and (9 m.) Billushap, both with notable steeples, South Kyme, a remote fen village S. of the road, has a 13th cent. keep, while the church is a fragment of a 12th cent. priory. We cross the Witham.—13½ m. Tattershall (Fortescue Arms, P.R.) has the keep of a \*Castle (N.T.; 9.30-7, Sun. 1-8 or dusk, 1/) built in 1440 by Baron Cromwell, Lord High Treasurer to Henry VI, which is perhaps the best example of a fortified dwelling in England, and notable for its brickwork. The walls are in part 16 ft. thick. The collegiate church (late Perp.) contains some fine 15-16th century.—14 m. Coningsby (Castle lnn) is supposed to have furnished Disraeli with the title of his well-known novel. The church has a processional path under its 15th cent. tower. About 4 m. N. is Woodhall Spa (Petwood, with fine gardens, RB. 24/6, P.13-15 gs.; Golf, RB. 18/, P. 10 gs.; Spa, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.), with promo-iodine springs situated amid pines and firs. At Kirkstead, 2 m. S.W. beyond the Witham, is a fragment of a Cistercian abbey (13th cent.) and the \*Chapel of St. Leonard (now the parish church), a gem of E.E. architecture.—23½ m. Horncastle, see Rtc. 67. 231 m. Horncastle, see Rte. 67.

581 m. Silk Willoughby has a charming little Dec. church with good woodwork. — 65½ m. Folkingham, once a town of some importance, has a notable oak screen in the church, and a castle mound. At Pickworth, c. 24 m. W., the interesting church has notable 14th cent, wall-paintings.

To the E., 13 m. S. of (23 ms) Billingborough, is Sempringham, the birth-place of St. Gilbert (d. 1190), founder of the only English order of monks (Gilbertines). Only a fragment remains of the fine priory church.

74 m. Bourne (Angel, T.H., RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.), a market town (5100 inhab.), is noted as the residence of Hereward the Wake and of Robert Manning (Robert of Brunne; fl. 1300), "who gave the English language its present shape" (Freeman). It was the birthplace of Lord Burghley (1520-98), of Sir Everard Digby (1578-1606), the Gunpowder conspirator, and of the famous M. Worth of Paris (1825-95). Red Hall is a picturesque Tudor mansion.

At Edenham (Five Bells Inn. P.R.), 3 m. N.W., the church has a fine roof and monuments of the Bertle family, and 2 m. farther is Grimsthorpe Castle (Earl of Ancester), a huge building of various dates, containing some fine Holbeins and other works of art (shown by special permission only). The church of freshow, 34 m. farther N.W., has a 14th cost. Luttrell tomb com-bined with an Easier Sepalches, rivalling that at Hawton (p. 381).

811 m. Market Deeping, where Robert Fayrfax (1464–1529). the composer, was born, has some fine old houses but no longer a market.

Deeping St. James, 2 m. S.E. on the Crowland road, has a fine 12th cent. church, a relic of a Benedictine priory. Peakirk, 2 m. farther S., is worth visiting for its 14th cent. wall-paintings, of uausual interest and variety, in the church of St. Pega. — Helpston, where John Clare (1793–1864), the 'Peasant Poet,' was born, is 4 m. S.W.

894 m. Peterborough, see Rtc. 49.

#### 67. FROM PETERBOROUGH TO BOSTON AND GI SRY

ROAD, 83 m. 8 m. Crowland. — 17½ m. Spalding. Thence A 16 via (33½ m.)

Boston and (66½ m.) Louth to Grimsby.

RAHWAY, 78½ m. in 2½-3½ hrs. Principal Stations: 7 m. St. James Deepling.

- 16½ m. Spalding, junction for Holbeach (7½ m.) and for Sleaford (19 m.).

- 31 m. Boston, junction for Tattershall (11½ m.), and Woodhall Junc. (15½ m.).

- 46 m. Firsby, junction for Skegness (9½ m.). — 51½ m. Willoughby, junction for Sutton-on-Sea (7 m.) and Mablethorpe (9½ m.). — 54½ m. Alford. — 64½ m.

Louth. — 78½ m. Grimsby.

Taking the Lynn road at Peterborough, we turn 1. at (3½ m.) Eve Green. — 8 m. Crowland, or Croyland, is noted for its \*ABBEY, built c. 716 by King Ethelbald over the cell of the hermit St. Guthlac, which became a centre of learning and is said to have supplied some of the earliest teachers at Cambridge. It was sacked by the Danes in 870, burned in 1091, and the E. portion pulled down in 1540. The nave and S. aisle were wrecked by Cromwell's bombardment in 1643. Of the Norman church of Abbot Joffrid (1109-70) there remains the lofty arch of the central tower, the W. fronts of the aisles, and the attached font. The N. aisle (now the parish church; c. 1400) contains a parclose screen of 1413. The Perp. W. tower (fine bells) and the five reliefs of the life of St. Guthlac over the 13th cent, central door should be noted. Standing high and dry in the middle of the little town is a \*Triangular Bridge, dating from c. 1350. The curious stone effigy on it is a figure of the Saviour which once crowned the W. facade of the abbey. - The road next traverses the fertile Bedford Level, one of the great fen areas, taking its name from the reclamation operations of the Earl of Bedford and the Dutch engineer Vermuyden (d. 1677) in 1650-53.

14 m. Cowbit (pron. 'Coubbitt') is a great centre for fenskating in winter, and the championships are often decided here. — 17½ m. Spalding (White Hart, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.: Red Lion, RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.; Cross Keys, White Swan. commercial), an ancient market town (11,050 inhab.), is situated on the Welland, here navigable for vessels of 80 tons. It is an excellent centre for all interested in Lincolnshire churches. The Church of SS. Mary & Nicholas, founded in 1284, has been much extended and the tower, with its early Perp. spire, is benewhat small for the enlarged church. Ayscoughfee Hall, a 15th cent. mansion, much altered, by the river, was the residence of Maurice Johnson, founder of the still existing 'Gentlemen's Society of Spalding,' the oldest scientific and literary association in England (1710). The beautiful garden, with fine yew hedges, is a public park. Near by are some good Georgian

Spalding lies in the heart of the Fen District, formed by the gradual silting up of a large bay (now reduced to the Wash) and extending 70 m. from N. to S. and 35 m. from E. to W. The first attempts to drain it are attributed to the Romans, but its complete drainage and reclamation were not accomplished till the beginning of the 19th century. Many of the deep drains and sluices constructed for this purpose may be seen in the neighbourhood of Spalding. The efforts at reclamation often met with considerable resistance from the 'Fen Slodgers,' who gained their living by fowling and fishing. The reclaimed ren slodgers, who gamed their living by towing and issuing. The reclaimed land is very fertile, and huse quantities of bulbs are grown round Spalding. The daffodils and tulips make a great show in Apr.—May; at all seasons the sunsets are fine owing to the flat surface and the watery air. The Fens afford good wildfowl shooting and the best skating in England. The famous Fenland churches were built on the site of the cells of hermits who settled in the once impassable waste.

FROM SPALDING TO KING'S LYNN, 271 m. (A 151, A 17); railway in c. 11 hr. The road passes a series of interesting churches. — 3 m. Weston church is The road passes a series of interesting churches. — 3 m. Weston church is a graceful specimen of pure E.E. with Dec. transeptal chapels and a Perp. tower. About 1½ m. N. are the picturesque ruins of Wykeham Chapel (early Dec.). — 4½ m. Moulton, with a fine early-Perp. rood-screen and steeple, 160 ft. high (c. 1380). — 5½ m. Whaplode \*Church is invaluable for "the comparative study of late-Norman and late-Transition work." — 7½ m. Holbeach (Chequers, RB, 16/, P. 8 gs.; Bell), a market town (6750 inhab.) and a builb-growing centre, has a large church forming "an admirably complete specimen of the very latest period of flamboyant Dec. gradually merging into Perp." — 9½ m. Fleet, the Dec. church of which 1½ m. S. has a detached tower — 11 m. S. has a detached tower — 11 m. very latest period of flamboyant Dec. gradually merging into Perp." — 9½ m. Fleet, the Dec. church of which, ½ m. S., has a detached tower. — 11 m. Gedney has an unusually fine \*Church (E.E. to Perp.), with a small ivory plaque of the Crucifixion let into the S. nave door. — 12½ m. Long Suttom (Bull, RB. 16/6, P. 9 gs.; Crown & Woolpack, commercial) is another little market town with, perhaps, the most notable \*Church of this remarkable series (Perp. exterior, with fine Norman nave). — 15½ m. Suttom Bridge Tridge, RB. 17/6) is a small river-port on the Nene, which here divides shire from Norfolk. To the left is the Wash, a wide and shallow bay, which is gradually being silted up by riverine detritus. It was probably near here that King John, while marching across the Wash, was overtaken by the tide and lost his baggage and his treasure in 1216. — About 2 m. S. of the road at 17½ m. is Walpole St. Peter, which has a noble Perp. church

of the road at 171 m. is Walpole St. Peter, which has a noble Perp. church of the road at 17½ m. is Walpole St. Peter, which has a noble Perp. church (1423) containing some curiously painted benches of carved oak. Under the elevated chancel is a richly greined passage, a public right-of-way. — 20 m. On the left is the \*Church of Terrington St. Clement (Perp.), one of the finest in the marshland, with many interesting details. The inscription on the four-cover refers to the manifestations of the Holy Trinity at the baptism of Christ. — Beyond (22 m.) Clenchwarton we cross the Ouse. The church of Tilney All Saints (p. 564) is 1 m. S. — 27½ m. King's Lynn, see Rts. 69.

194 m. Pinchbeck has a fine but over-restored church (E.E., Dec., and Perp.). The alloy known as 'pinchbeck' is named not from this village, but from Christopher Pinchbeck who invented it in London (c. 1721). — 214 m. Surfleet (Mermaid). - 231 m. Gosberton (Five Bells) has another fine early-Perp. church.

Donington (Red Cow), 3½ m. N.W., was the birthplace of Matthew Flinders (1774–1814), the Australian navigator, of whom there is a memorial in the fine late-Dec. and early-Perp. church.

· The churches of (27\frac{1}{2} m.) Sutterton (Cross Keys), of Algarkirk (2 m. E.), and of (30 m.) Kirton-in-Holland are all of interest.

331 m. Boston, i.e. 'St. Botolph's Town' (White Hart, at the bridge, 18/6, P. 81 gs.; Peacock & Royal, Market Place, RB. 22/6, P. 12 gs.; Red Lion, Bargate, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.), a seaport and market town of 24,450 inhab., near the mouth of the Witham, was once the second port of the kingdom (early 13th cent.), and is the mother-town of a great namesake. The church of \*ST. BOTOLPH, one of the largest parish churches in England, is an almost pure example of the richest period of flowing Dec.. with only a few Perp. additions besides the lofty Perp tower (288 ft.; adm. 6d.), which is crowned by a beautiful octagonal lantern, forming a sea and land mark for 20-30 m. found. From its blunted appearance when seen from a distance the tower is known as 'Boston Stump.' The oldest part of the present edifice is the lower section of the tower (1309), in which a tablet commemorates George Bass, surgeon of this town (born in 1771 at Aswarby, 4 m. S. of Sleaford) and other Lincolnshire men who bore a gallant part in the exploration of Australia. In the interior are fine misericords, a pulpit (1612), and several interesting tombs, including the fine slab of a Hanse merchant (1340), brought from the destroyed church of St. John. The S.W. chapel was restored in 1857 by New England Bostonians in memory of John Cotton (1584-1652), who was vicar here (1612-33) before he went to America. In South St., leading from the market-place towards the port, are Shodfriars Hall (no adm.), a quaint timbered edifice of the 16th cent., and St. Mary's Guildhall (15th cent.; gratuity), with the court (much altered) in which Brewster and other 'Pilgrim Fathers' were tried in 1607 for seeking to flee the country, the cells in which they were confined, and a notable old kitchen. Adjoining is Fvdell House (1726) now occupied by Pilgrim College, an adult training centre (visitors admitted). The Grammar School. farther on, preserves its original hall of 1567. Hussey Tower behind is a relic of a mansion of c. 1500. John Foxe (1517-87), the martyrologist, Jean Ingelow (1820-97), the poetess, and John Conington (1825-69), the translator of Virgil, were natives of Boston, and John Taverner, the musician, died here in 1545.

The marsh villages near Boston are noted for their fine churches. That of Skirbeck, 1 m. S.E., has an Elizabethan pulpit. Here, too, dyer's wood (Isatis tinctoria) was last grown in England; the old mill for grinding it steeped work in 1932. Flahtofi, 1½ m. beyond, has its village stocks and traces of Norman work in the chancel of its fine church. The church at Freiston, 3½ m.E., is the nave of a fine old priory church of the 12th century. The ROAD TO SENGRES (A 154; 23 m.; motor-bus) passes the interesting churches of Benington (5 m.), Leventon (64 m.), Wrangle (9 m.), and Friskney (144 m.), the last with wall-paintings.—18 m. Wainfleet was the birthplace of William of Waynfleet (13957-1486), Bishop of Winchester, who founded at Wainfleet College (Oxford) and also the fine old Magadalen College (Corford) and also the fine old Magadalen College (Corford) and also the fine old Magadalen College School at Wainfleet (1784). Croft Church, 2 m. N., is a good example of the marshiand time (Iste-Dec. & Perp.).

\*\*Ricket\*\* BOSTON TO LINCOLN VIÂ HORNCASTLE, 394 m. (Railway to Tather-Boston To Lincoln viâ Horncastle, 394 m. (Railway to Tather-Boston To Lincoln viâ Horncastle, 394 m. (Railway to Tather-Boston To Lincoln viâ Horncastle, 394 m. (Railway to Tather-Boston To Lincoln viâ Horncastle, 394 m. (Railway to Tather-Boston To Lincoln viâ Horncastle, 394 m.)

the 'model' village attached to Revesby Abbey (long the home of Sir Joseph Banks), named siter the Castercian house that was founded here from Rievaula in 1142. The present house is Victorian and little remains of the abbey church. East Kirkby church, 2½ m. E., has fine Dec. and Perp. details.—A (16 m.) Scrivelsby the late Perp. gatehouse, the last intact remant of Scrivelsby Court the ancient home of the Dymokes who succeeded the Marmions as lords of the manor, a position carrying the right to serve as King's Champion. The church contains memorials of the Marmions and Dymokes.—18 m. Herneastie (3800 inhab.; Rodney; Red Lion, RB. 16/6), on the site of the Roman Banvallum, is noted for its horse fair (Aug.), of which Borrow gives an animated description in 'Romany Rye.' In the church of St. Mary are the brass of St. Lionel Dymoke, King's Champion (1519), and the monument of Sir Ingram Hopwood, "who paid his debt to nature ... in the attempt of setzing the arch-rebel (Cromwell) in the bloody skirmish near Winceby" (1643). The scythe blades and hay knives over the door are said to have been fastened to staves for use in the battle. The old rectory at Somersby, 6 m. N.E., was the birthplace of Tennyson (1809-92). The church contains a memorial to him, and has a remarkable churchyard cross. Bag Euderby church, ½ m. E., is worth a visit. Lincolnshire scenery will recall many passages in Tennyson's poems.

The shortest road to Lincoin runs W., crossing the Witham at (29 m.) Bardney, where excavations have laid bare the ground-plan of the once wealthy Benedictine abbey and brought to light pillar-bases, tomb-slabs, and other relics. St. Oswald (d. 642) was buried here. The church of St. Lawrence has an old altar-slab with seven crosses. —35 m. Branston (Moor Lodge, RB. 19/6-20/6, P. 8† gs.) has a late-Saxon church tower. — 39 m. Lincoin, see Rte. 65. — The main Lincoin road (d. 158) runs N.W., joining the road from Louth at (28½ m.) Wragby (Turnor Arms). — 39½ m. Lincoin, see Rte. 65.

Beyond Boston the Grimsby road, running N. across the fenland and the Lincolnshire Wolds, affords access to the 'Tennyson Country' and to various frequented seaside resorts.

—38 m. Sibsey has a Norman church with an E.E. tower. —50 m. Spilsby (George, RB. 16/6, P. 7½ gs.; White Hart), the gateway to the interesting mid-Lincolnshire Wolds, was the birthplace of Sir John Franklin (1786–1847), whose statue adjoins the market cross. The 14th cent. Church contains Franklin's flag and monuments of the Willoughby de Eresby family.

Someraby lies 6 m. N.W. (comp. above). Halton Holgate, 1½ m. E., has a spacious Perp. church, and Gunby Hall, 4 m. farther on, is a fine mansion of 1700 (N.T.; adm. Tues. and Thurs. in summer 3.30-6.30; garden 1/, house 1/). At Bolingbroke, the birthplace of Henry IV (1367), 4½ m. W. via Mavis Enderby, only a few mounds represent the famous castle of John of Gaunt.

512 m. Partney, with a pleasant church, was a favourite haunt of Dr. Johnson when staying with his friend Bennet Langton (1737–1801) at the Elizabethan Langton Hall, 2 m. N.W.

A 158 runs E. viå (6 m.) Burgh-le-Marsh, with a good Perp. church, to (164 m.) Skagness (Vine, RB. 22/6-30/, P. 12 gz.; Seacroft, RB. 25/, P. 14 gz.; Linkt, RB. 18/6, at Seacroft, to the S.; County, RB. 25/-30/, P. 13 gz.; Linkt, RB. 19/6, P. 10 gz.; Fler, RB. 15/; and many others), a very popular sesside and golfing resort (12,550 inhab.), with fine stretches of clean sand, a pier, a huge holiday-camp, etc. — For the road to Grimsby by the coast, see below,

At (55½ m.) Ulceby Cross A 1104 leads N.E. for Alford (3 m.; Windmill, RB. 15/6, P. 8 gs.; White Horse), a small town (2200 inhab.) with a good Dec. church, and for the seaside resorts of Mablethorne and Sutton (see below).

Markby, 2½ m. N.E. of Alford, has a thatched church; Willoughby, 3 m. S., was the birthplace of Capt. John Smith of Virginia (1580-1631).

661 m. Louth (King's Head, RB, 15/6, P. 8 gs.: Mason's Arms, RB. 17/, P. 9 gs.), a town with 11,150 inhab., has a 15th cent. church with one of the most beautiful spires in England (1501-15; 300 ft. high). There are many good 17-18th cent. houses, e.g. in Upgate and Westgate. John Smith (of Virginia) and Sir John Franklin, as well as Tennyson and his brothers were educated at the grammar school here (rebuilt). and the 'Poems of Two Brothers' (by Alfred and Charles Tennyson) were published in 1827 by a Louth bookseller. The 'Stuff Ball,' at which the ladies used to wear woollens to stimulate the local wool industry, is still an annual function. The village churches in the neighbourhood are worth inspection: at Manby, 5 m. E., is the R.A.F. Flying College, opened 1950. 83 m. Grimsby (Yarborough, near the Town Station, RB.

21/-27/6; Royal, RB. 18/-21/; Ship, RB. 18/; Wheatsheaf, similar charges; Field House), the largest town in Lincolnshire (94.550 inhab.) and the most important fishing-port in the world, lies on the S. bank of the Humber. The Docks and the Fish Market are the chief attractions; but the parish church of St. James is a restored E.E. edifice (13th cent.), in which the most notable feature is the curious combination of the clerestory and triforium.

Grimsby, in conjunction with the deep-water dock of Immingham, to the N., carries on a very important shipping trade in coal, grain, timber, etc. -The Fishing Fleet consists of c. 280 trawlers; the catch of fish in 1954 was nearly 190,000 tons. Danish and Icelandic fishermen regularly use the port. The landing of the catch, the dressing of the market, the fish auctions, the dispersal of the fish, and the clearance of the huge market for the following

day offer scenes of great interest and activity.

Clee, 1 m. S., has a \*Church of which the W. tower is a fine example of the
Saxon style, built of rubble with large quoins at the angles, while the nave

SEADI SIVIE, DAIL OF ALLOWER THE METERS OF THE COURT OF THE PROPERTY OF SECURES BY THE COSET, 44½ m. (A 1098, B 1198).—
FROM GRIMSBY TO SEEGNESS by the coast, 44½ m. (A 1098, B 1198).—
FROM GRIMSBY TO SECONDS inhab.; Lifeboat, RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs.; Darley's; RB. 19/6, P. 10 gs.; Dolphin, RB. 18/), practically a suburb of Grimsby, has a fine sea-wall and promenade, a good beach, pier and pier-gardens (3d.), a golf the coast of the co fine sea-wall and promenade, a good beach, pier and pier-gardens (3d.), a golf course, and other attractions. — The road wanders S. across the marshland, the dull landscape being relieved by fine church towers (Norm. or Perp.). — The Old Manor House at (19½ m.) Salifleet is identified with "Locksley Hall, that in the distance overlooks the sandy tracts." — 27½ m. Mablethorpe (Louth, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; Fulbeck House, RB. 15) and (29½ m.) Sutton-os-Sea (Grange and Links, RB. 22/6, P. 10 gs.; Beach, Bacchus, RB. 15/ at both) are pleasant seaside resorts, with fine sands and wide dunes affording excellent golf. — 40½ m. Ingoldmells has one of a group of fine marshland churches, and there is another at Theddlethorpe, between Salifleet and Mablethorpe. Bungalows, etc., line the shore to (44½ m.) Skegness, see above.

Grimsby is connected with Immingham Dock (see Rte. 65) by electric railway. — To Lincoln, see Rte. 65.

# 68. FROM LONDON TO CAMERIDGE

ROAD, 54½ m. The direct road from central London, A 10, leaves the N. Circular Rd. at (6 m.) Edmonton. — 19 m. Broxbourne. — 24½ m. Ware. — 30½ m. Puckeridge. — 41½ m. Royston. — 54½ m. Cambridge. Alternative route via Baldock, see Rte. 49. — MOTOR COACH from Victoria via Ware in 3 hrs. Green Line Coach No. 715 from Oxford Circus to Heriford.

3 hrs. Green Line Coach No. 715 from Oxford Circus to Heriford, Railway from Liverpool St. 55½ m. in 1½-2½ hrs. Principal Stations: 17 m. Broxbourne and Hoddesdon, junction for Ware (5½ m.) and Heriford (7½ m.). — 30½ m. Bishop's Stortford, — 41½ m. Audley End, junction for Saffron Walden (1½ m.). — 55½ m. Cambridge. — Another route from King's Cross (58 m. in 1½-2½ hrs.) viå Hitchin (see Rtc. 49).

From London to (19 m.) Broxbourne, see the Blue Guide to London. - 201 m. Hoddesdon (Bull Inn, plain). At Rye House (1 m. N.E.), now derelict, was hatched the abortive plot to

assassinate Charles II and his brother James (1683).

A 602 leads N.W. to Hertford. At (2 m.) Hertford Heath (East India College Arms, RB. 17/6) is (r.) Haileybury College, a boys' school founded in 1862 and occupying the buildings (by Wilkins) of East India College, established in 1805 by the East India Co. for its civil service students, which was dissolved in 1805 by the East India Co. for its civil service students, which was dissolved in 1838. In 1942 Haileybury was amalgamated with the Imperial Service College. — 4½ m. Hertford (Salisbury Arms, RB. 18/6; Dinsdale Arms, similar charges) is an ancient county town (13,900 inhab.) on the Lea, with an old castle (adm. 3d) where King John of France was imprisoned in 1359. The first paper mill in England was founded here by James Tate in 1490. Christ's Hospital school for girls preserves some buildings of 1695.

B 180 leads N.E. viå (6½ m.) Widford, with Blakesware Park, the 'Blakesmoor' of Lamb's Essays, to (8½ m.) the pretty village of Much Hadham (Red Lion), for 900 years a manor of the Bishops of London, with a parily 15th cent. 'Palace' and many good 16–18th cent. houses.

 $24\frac{1}{2}$  m. Ware (8250 inhab.; Canons, RB. 17/6, P.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  gs.) was the limit of John Gilpin's unwilling ride. The Priory is a relic of a 14th cent. Franciscan monastery. Charles Chauncey, vicar of Ware, became president of Harvard College in 1654 (tablet in the church). — At (361 m.) Puckeridge we keep to the left, along the Old North Road (Ermine Street). — 39 m. Westmill. At Cherry Green, 11 m. W., is Button Snap, a cottage which belonged to Charles Lamb in 1812-15 (though he never lived there). — 40½ m. Buntingford has a long street of 17-18th cent. houses, notably Ward's Hospital, an almshouse founded in 1684 by Bp. Seth Ward (1617-89) of Salisbury, a native. — At (47½ m.) Royston (p. 374) we join the road from Baldock, turn right, and enter Cambridgeshire, to reach Cambridge via

fight, and enter Cambridgeshire, to reach Cambridge Via (58 m.) Trumpington (see p. 559).

An alternative route from Puckeridge (B 1368; 1 m. shorter) runs via Braughing, Barkway, and (46‡ m.) Barley, where the inn-sign (Fox & Hounds) spans the roadway, and joins the main road 2 m. S. of Trumpington. Cambridgeshire, fich in grain, is not a large county, but includes within its borders the university of Cambridge and the cathedral of Ely. The level fens, including the Isle of Ely (a separate administrative unit), cover its N. part; but the surface of S. Cambridgeshire is considerably varied, though its highest elevation is in the Gogmagog Hills. The county was the pioneer in the establishment of village colleges (at Sawston, 7 m. S. of Cambridge, in 1931); the college at Impington, 3 m. N. of Cambridge, is in a good modern building by Gropius and Makwell Fry (1939).

54½ m. CAMBRIDGE (81,450 inhab.), on the Cam or Granta, is famous as the seat of one of the great English universities. It lies, nowhere more than 50 ft. above the sea. on the S. margin of the Fen Country, and owes its attractiveness mainly to its series of stately colleges admirably set off by groups and avenues of fine trees. Building for building, it is hard to award the palm between the sister universities, and if Cambridge has no High Street, the greenery of its 'F unparalleled at Oxford.

CAMBRIDGE University has 21 colleges (3 for women) and 1 hos | (Fitzwilliam House), 80 professors, about 40 readers and 300 lecturers, 480 leilows, and 5500 undergraduates. Not incorporated with the University are five theological halls: Westminster College, Ridley Hall, Cheshunt College, Westcott

House, and Wesley House.

Railway Station (beyond G 5; Rfmts.), 11 m. S.E. of the centre of

Rfmis.), 1½ m. S.E. of the centre of the town (Bus No. 101; 2½d.).

Hotels. University Arms (F 5),
Regent St., RB. 27/-32/, P. 13-15 ga;
Garden House (G 2), Little St.
Mary's Lane, RB. 22/; Blue Boar (C 3), T.H., Trinity St., RB. 21/,
P. 10 ga; Lion (Tumpington St. (beyond G 4), RB. 19/6-25/, P.
10 ga; Lion (D 3), Petty Cury, commercial, RB. 22/6, P. 14 gs.
West Lodge, 5 West Rd. (beyond F 1), unlic, RB. 18/6-25/.
Restaurants. Arts Theatre, St.
Edward's Passage; Müller's Wine.
Rent St.; 'K.P.', King's Parade; Bath Hotel,
Benet St.; 'K.P.', King's Parade;
Scotch Hoose, 12 Market Hill;
Venetian, Market Hill. Light lunch-

Venetian, Market Hill. Light lunch-

cons and teas are obtainable at establishments in King's P\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Copper Kettle, open Sun.), Trinity St., and elsewhere.

Motor-Buses run from the station to Petty Cury and Chesterton, and from Market St. to the suburbs; also from Drummer St. (D 5) to Ely, Saffron Walden, Newmarket. St. Ives. Huntingdon, Bedford, etc.

Beats, preferably punts or cances, for the Backs, may be hired at Magdalene bridge and in Mill Lane (F 2); for the upper river at the foot of Mill Lane to the left. RIVER BATHING near Fen Causeway, S. of the town.

Theatres. Arts (E 3), Peas Hill: A.D.C., Park St. (C 3).

History. The castle hill on the N. side of the town may represent a British earthwork, and Roman remains indicate a Roman settlement. Early names of the river were Rhee and the more frequent Granta (now usually applied to the two branches of the river above Cambridge), which gave the forms Grantebrycee (Grantabridge) and (later) Cantebrigge, eventually softened into Cambridge. The present name of the river Cam was derived from the town, not the other way about. The situation of Cambridge must always have been important, but the significance of town and castle was speedily eclipsed by that of the University. This, according to myth, was founded by Prince Cantaber of Spain in the year of the world 4321; as a fact it probably grew up around the religious establishments of the early 12th century. It is recognised as an important seat of learning in a writ of Henry III (1231). Peterhouse, the first college properly so called, dates from 1281–84. Friction between the University and the Town culminated in the riot of 1381, when between the University and the Town culminated in the riot of 1381, when the townsmen sacked several colleges and destroyed many important documents. Cambridge attained a Buropean reputation with the advent of Brasmus, in 1510. Its wealth and well-being were increased rather than lessened by the great religious change of the 16th cent.; it lost little during the Civil War except the plate melted down for the war chest of Charles I. For Americans Cambridge must always have a special interest as the main fount of higher education in the United States, the stream flowing through John Harvard, President Dunster, and many other graduates of this university. The University System of Cambridge and Oxford is described on pp. 236–6. Hints to Visitors. The remarks on p. 235 as to the secont of a member of the University, the wacations, and the admission to the college buildings amply also to Cambridge. The liveliest time to visit Cambridge is the so-called May Week (actually c. 10 days in June) at the end of the Haster term, when

May Week (actually c. 10 days in June) at the end of the Easter term, when

time current some states are beid, followed by a series of balls, concerts, and other entertainments. On the Tues, after the races there is a Congregation for prize exercises and the conferring of honorary degrees.—The Lower River is the scene of the College Boat Races in late Feb. ("Lents") and early June ("Mays"). These, decided as at Oxford by 'bumping, begin at Baltsbite, 3 m. downstream. the College Boat Races are held, followed by a series of balls, concerts, and

To obtain any adequate idea of Cambridge, the visitor must devote several days to it. The day's walk described below will, however, show him at least the outside of the buildings of chief interest. The points which most imperatively demand attention include King's, St. John's, Trinity, Queens', and Jesus Colleges, the Round Church, and the Fitzwilliam Museum.

In the centre of the city Petty Cury (D 4; perhaps 'petite curve' or 'little cookery') leads W. to Market Hill, in which are (1.) the Guildhall (rebuilt 1937-9) and (r.) Bacon's well-known tobacco shop, immortalised by Calverley (bust and inscription on the façade). St. Mary's the Great (D 3) is an imposing Perp. church rebuilt between 1478 and 1608, when the tower was finished. It is a parish church but is used also by the University (service on Sun, at 2.30). The carving of the nave roof (after 1505), and the woodwork of the galleries, added by Gibbs in 1735, are noteworthy. Opposite the church is the dignified \*Senate House (D 2, 3), the scene of the chief public functions of the University, and corresponding to the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford. It was built by James Gibbs in 1722-30. and contains statues of Pitt (by Nollekens) and the 6th Duke of Somerset, Chancellor of the University for nearly 60 years (1689-1748; by Rysbrack). At the back of Senate House Yard stand the former Old Schools (i.e. lecture rooms) and the old court of King's College, occupied by the University Library from 1829 to 1934, and now housing the offices of the Senate and the University Registry. The oldest part, lying between the picturesque Cobble Court and the West Court, dates from c. 1350-1473, the main E. façade was finished in 1758, the N. side (by C. R. Cockerell: 1837-40) houses various libraries.

Senate House Passage, passing the Gate of Honour of Caius College (p. 559), leads to Trinity Hall (D 2), founded in 1350 by William Bateman, Bp. of Norwich, with special provision for students of law. It is the only college that retains the name

of 'Hall.'

The first court was remodelled by Sir James Burrough in 1730-45, but the Library (10-1 in term) dates from c. 1600 and retains chained books of a still

Laurary (10-1 in term) dates from c. 1000 and retains consided books of a still earlier period. In the Ante-Chapel are three 16th cent. brasses. The pretty Fellows' Garden has some fine chestnuts.

FAMOUS Minness: Tuser (suthor of '500 Points of Good Husbandry'), Holinshed, Bp. Gardiner (Master), Lord Fitzwilliam, Lord Chesterfield, Bulwer Lytton, Chief Justice Cockburn, F. D. Maurice, Sir Leslie Stephen,

Prof. Fawcett, and Ronald Firbank.

To the S. of Trinity Hall is Clare College (D, E 2), founded in 1326 as University Hall and refounded (1338) by Lady Elizabeth de Clare, and thus junior to Peterhouse alone. The buildings, mainly by Robert Grumbold, a local craftsman, are an admirable example of their period (1638-1715). The chapel was added in 1763-69.

The W. range opens on to Clare Bridge (1640; \*View), perhaps by Thomas Grumbold, leading over the Cam to the beautiful Fellows' Garden (fine limes) and to the 'Backs' (see below).

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Abp. Tillotson, Bp. Latimer, Whiston (translator of 'Josephus'), and Hervey ('Meditations among the Tombs'). Tradition connects Chaucer with Clare Hall and identifies it with the 'Solere Hall' of the 'Backs' Tale.' 'Reeve's Tale.

Those who have not time to walk along the whole length of the \*BACKS OF THE COLLEGES (i.e. the tree-shaded grounds on the left bank of the river) will get a good idea of them by crossing Clare Bridge and enterink King's College from behind. The avenue leads from Clare Bridge to the \*New\* Court of Clare (by Sir Giles Scott, 1924-29), with an imposing War

In Burrell's Walk, behind this court, is the University Library, an impressive brick and stone building also by Scott (1930-34), with a lofty tower. The library (visitors must be accompanied by a graduate; open weekdays 9.30-4, Sat. 9-1), with 1,250,000 books, 225,000 maps, and over 10,000 MSS., ranks next in order to the British Museum and the Bodleian. Among its ranks next in order to the British Museum and the Bodelan. Among its principal treasures, a large number of which are usually on exhibition, are Caxton's 'Histories of Troy,' 1475-6, the first book printed in English, and the only perfect copy of his 'Golden Legend' (1483); a Mazarine Bible (Mainz, 1456) and the first dated Bible (Mainz, 1462); the Book of Deer, a 10th cent. Gaelic MS.; the Codex Bezze, of the 6th cent., one of the five great probabilities of the Generale MS. uncial MSS. of the Gospels.

Opposite the E. entrance of Clare is part of the beautiful 15th cent. gateway of the original court of King's College, which was on this site. King's College (E 2), adjoining on the S., was founded by Henry VI in 1440 and re-established on a roomier site and in connection with Eton College three years later. The street frontage consists of a portal and stone screen of 1828.

On the W. side of the Great Court, with its fountain, is the Fellows' Building, by Gibbs (1724), and on the S. side is the Hall, by Wilkins (1824-28). Behind the Fellows' Building is a wonderful lawn, sloping to the river and bounded on the S. by the Library and Bodley's Building (1894, completed 1928), and on the N. by Clare. Fine view from the bridge.

on the N. by Clare. Fine view from the bridge.

Famous Members: Christopher Tye (chorister), Phineas and Giles Fletcher,
Orlando Gibbons (chorister and member), Edmund Waller, Sir Robert
and Horace Walpole, Sir William Temple, Lord Stratford de Redeliffe,
Rupert Brooke, and Lord Keynes.

On the N. side of the Great Court is \*\*King's College
Chapel, a late-Perp. building of 1446-1515, regarded as the

crowning glory of the University, mainly on account of its perfect interior, a "Sursum Corda done into stone," which inspired three noble sonnets by Wordsworth (open usually weekdays 10-4; Sun, for services and at 2.15; choral service on Sun. at 10.30 & 3.30 and on weekdays at 5.30 p.m.). It is 289 ft. long, 40 ft. wide, and 80 ft. high. The design of the interior is bold and simple, the ornamentation (including the Tudor rose and portcullis) rich but not excessive. The outstanding features are the 25 magnificent \*Stained Glass Windows (all of the 16th cent., except that by Clayton & Bell at the W. end), the \*Fan vaulting, the stalls, and the wooden organ screen (1533-35) and case (1688). The altar screen (1906-7) incorporates a 'Descent from the Cross' by Sermoneta (mid-16th cent.).

Each of the chantries, opening between the buttresses, contained an alter: the chantry at the S.B. corner is a War Memorial Chapel with Flemish glass of 1530.

The passage nearly opposite the main gate of King's leads to the church of St. Edward the King (E 3; 12th and 14th cent.), where Latimer preached the Reformation. The chancel was enlarged after 1446 to provide chapels for Clare College and Trinity Hall.

In Benet St., opposite the S. range of King's, is (r.) St. Benet's (i.e. Benedict's) Church (E 3), which retains its Saxon tower and tower-arch. A gallery of finely toned red brick connects the church with Corpus Christi, of which it was the original chapel.

Corous Christi College (F 3), on the E. side of Trumpington St., was founded in 1352 by the united Guilds of Corpus Christi and the Blessed Virgin, and was long known familiarly as

Benet College.

The \*Old Court (reached from the N.E. corner of the front court) is the earliest example in England of a complete medieval academic quadrangle. The First Court, by Wilkins (1823-27), facing on to Trumpington St., includes the Library (adm. in term-time Mon. & Wed. 12-1, Tues. & Thurs. 2:30-4.30) contains a priceless collection of MSS. bequeathed by Abp. Parker, Master from 1844 to 1852. The Lewis Collection of Coins and Gems is open at the same hours. In the Hall are paintings by Reynolds, Romney, Poussin, Kneller, etc. The Chapel contains an altarpiece by Elisabetta Sirani.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Sir Nicholas Bacon, Robert Browne, Christopher

Marlowe, John Fletcher, Abp. Tenison, John Robinson (Fellow, 1598), and

Gen. Braddock.

Opposite Corpus Christi is St. Catharine's College (F 2, 3). founded in 1473 by Robert Wodelarke, Provost of King's, rebuilt in 1674-1757, by Robert Grumbold and James Essex, and extended in 1932-51. The rich colour of the old brick is notable.

Abp. Sandys and Bp. Lightfoot, the Oriental scholar, were Masters of St. Catharine's; John Bradford, the Reformer, and James Shirley, the playwright. were members.

Behind St. Catharine's, in Queens' Lane, is the imposing main gateway of \*Queens' College (F 2), founded in 1448 by Andrew Dokett, under the patronage of Margaret of Aniou. wife of Henry VI, and refounded in 1465 by Elizabeth Woodville, wife of Edward IV. It is, perhaps, the most picturesque

of Cambridge colleges.

The 15th cent. red brick First Court, well restored, includes the Hall (W.). re-I no 15th cent. red brick First Court, well restored, includes the Hall (W.), remodelled in 1732-34, Old Chapel (no adm.) with a sundial on the wall, and the Library (N.; Jacobean bookcases). To the W. of this is the charming "Ciolster Court, whence the 'wooden bridge' (1749-50) leads to the College Gardens and to Fisher Court (1936), flanked by a 17th cent. brewhouse. On the N. side of the cloisters is the "President's Lodge (c. 1537), with a beautiful panelled gallery of the 16th century. In the small Pump Court, S. of the Cloister Court, is the Erasmus Tower, above the rooms occupied by Erasmus, who taught Greek in this college (1510-13). To the N. of the main court are the Walnut Tree Court (1618) and a new court, with the large Chapel (by Bodley) between them.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: St. John Fisher (President), Thomas Fuller, Abp.

Whiteift; and Sir Charles Stanford.

On the S. Queens' is bounded by Silver St., the continuation of which, beyond the Cam, passes Darwin's house (I.) and (at the corner of Newsham Rd.) New Hall, the nucleus of a third women's college, founded in 1954. Sidgwick Av. goes on W. to Selwyn College, incorporated in 1882 for Church of England students "willing to live economically." Opposite is Newsham College, established in 1875 for women and consisting of four halls and a library. -On the grounds to the N. of Sidgwick Av. are to be built new

university lecture-rooms and laboratories.

We now return to Trumpington St. along Silver St., opposite the end of which is St. Botolph's Church (F 3: chiefly Perp.). To the right, as we proceed S., is the University Press, or Pitt Press, with its conspicuous tower (1831-33), popularly known as the 'Freshmen's College' from an alleged common mistake of the unsophisticated. The building was erected with the aid of the surplus of a fund subscribed for the erection of a statue of William Pitt in London. To the left, almost opposite, stands Pembroke College (F 3), founded by the Countess of Pembroke in 1347, but largely modernised or rebuilt.

The Chapel, which contains an altarpiece by Baroccio, was Wren's first major work (1663-5); it was lengthened in 1880. The Old Library (in the first court, to the 1.), with a fine plaster ceiling of 1690, was originally the first college chapel in Cambridge (1366). Ivy Court was added during the Common-

wealth (c. 1650).

FAMOUS MEMBERS. Pembroke has been called the 'Collegium Episcopale,' from the number of bishops it has produced (Ridley, Grindal, Whitgift, Andrewes, etc.); it might also be called the 'College of Poets, 'for Spenser, Grashaw, Gray (see below), and Mason were among its members. The younger Pitt, Sumner Maine, and Sir G. G. Stokes were Pembroke men.

Farther along Trumpington St. stands Peterhouse (G 3), properly St. Peter's College, founded by Hugh of Balsham, Bp. of Ely, in 1281. This is the oldest college in Cambridge.

Bp. of Ely, in 1281. This is the oldest college in Cambridge. In the first court is the Chapel, an attractive example of Laudian Gothic (1632), connected with the main buildings by galleries (1709-11). The E. window retains its original glass. On the r. is the dignified Fellows' Building, by Burrough (1738-42). On the left are the Library (c. 1590; extended in 1633) and the Hall which, though much altered in 1868-71, is substantially the original hall of 1286. It contains portraits, and stained glass by Madox Brown, Burne-Jones, and William Morris. The windows of the Combination Room (1460) are by the same artists. Beyond the Hall a path leads to the Garden. From the second, or Gibborne Court (1825), a passage (r.) leads to the quaint old building called 'Noah's Ark.' At the back is the new Fen Court (1939), by Hughes and Bicknell. The Master's Lodge, a fine Queen Anne house of 1702, and a building of 1928 are on the other side of Trumpington St. Famous Massages: Card. Beaufort, the poet Gray, Chas. Rabbage, and Lord Kelvin. Gray's rooms in the Fellows' Building may be identified by the iron bars placed by the poet for use in case of fire. Induced to use his rope-ladder by a false alarm of fire, he left Feterhouse in dudgeon at the practical

ladder by a false alarm of fire, he left Peterhouse in dudgeon at the practical joke and became a member of Pembroke.

The church of 5t. Mary the Less (G 3; 14th cent., but considerably altered), adjoining Peterhouse on the N., served as the college chapel before 1632. Its flowing Dec. tracery is exquisite. Near the entrance is the tomb of Godfrey Washington (d. 1729) with the family arms.

Just beyond Peterhouse is the \*Fitzwilliam Museum (G 3: open free weekdays 10-4 or 5, Sun. 2-4 or 5), a massive classical building by George Basevi and C. R. Cockerell (1837-47), erected for the valuable collections bequeathed to the University by Viscount Fitzwilliam in 1816.

The original building was completed in 1875 by E. M. Barry, who designed the antrance hall, and since 1924 the Marlay Galleries, on the S. side, and the highning of a new quadrangle (by Smith and Brewer) have been added, to

house extensive recent bequests. — In the main rooms are exhibited furniture, ceramics, drawings, etc., associated with the period of the paintings.

From the entrance hall the staircase ascends to the large ROOM III, mostly devoted to English works, notably portraits by \*Hogarth, Highmore (\*Illustrations to Pamela), Gains-borough (\*Heneage Lloyd and his sister, an example of his early style), Reynolds, Wright of Derby (Lord Fitzwilliam aged 19), Raeburn, Morland, and Richard Wilson. Here, too. are a bust of Wm. Pitt. by Nollekens; and cases of \*Miniatures (by Hilliard, Oliver, Samuel Cooper, Cosway, and others). illuminations, and MSS, of artistic interest. The gallery above contains prints and water-colours. Beside the door is a clock by Thomas Tompion (c. 1700). — ROOM II (r.) contains British landscapes by Turner and Constable (\*Hampstead Heath): works by Rossetti and Madox Brown; and \*Illustrations by Wm. Blake (in table cases). — ROOM I (Modern English School) has notable works by Sickert, Wilson Steer, Kennington, Nicholson (\*Girl with a tattered glove), Sargent, Stanley Spencer, and John (\*Portraits of G. B. Shaw, Nicholson, and Thomas Hardy), Whistler, Henry Lamb (Portrait of Lytton Strachev), and Epstein (Bronze head of Einstein); also literary autographs, including Keats's 'Ode to a Nightingale.'

In Room IV (beyond R. III) are represented the French Schools from Clouet (Diane de Poitiers) to the Barbizon period, with impressive works by Claude, Poussin, and Delacroix (Negress) and examples of Corot, Millet, Marguerite Gérard (The Reader), and several small paintings by Greuze, Lancret, Daubigny, and others. — Cases in the corner (l.) contain the finest illuminated MSS. in the collection, including the \*Metz Pontifical, produced for a Bishop of Metz at the beginning of the 14th cent., the most sumptuous French liturgical MS. of its date; and the \*Psalter and Hours of Isabella of France, sister of St. Louis (Paris, before 1270). — French painting is continued in Room V, with examples of Corot, Courbet, Boudin, Sisley, Renoir, C. Pissarro, Vuillard, Toulouse-Lautrec, Monet, Gauguin, Degas (\*Au Café), Cézanne (Montagne Ste-

Victoire), Dunoyer de Segonzac, and Matisse.

From R. IV opens the UPPER MARLAY GALLERY (R. VI), devoted to Italian Paintings: V. Crivelli, Altarpiece; lac. del Sellalo, Cupid and Psyche; Botticini, Virgin in adoration; Pinturicchio, \*Virgin and Child; Simone Martini, SS. Ambrose, Michael, and Augustine; Reliefs by Luca della Robbia and Dom. Rosselli.—Courtauld Galleries. R. VII. Italian Schools: Relief by Desiderio da Settignano; terra-cotta by Andrea della Robbia; Titian, \*Venus and \*Tarquin and Lucretia; Cima, St. Lanfranc and saints; works by Tintoretto, Paolo Veronese, Palma Vecchio, lac. Bassano, and the mannerists; and views of Venice by F. and G. Guardi and Bellotto.—RR.

X and XI. Dutch and Flemish Schools: Joos van Cleef, \*Madonna: Van Dvck, The Betrayal; Rembrandt, \*Portrait of himself (1650); Hals, Portrait of a man; \*Landscapes by Hobberna. Ruysdael, and Berckheyde; P. Brueghel the Younger, Village fête; and works by Mierevelt, Jan Steen, Dou, Teniers, and others, also Dürer, The Road to Calvary.

Returning to R. VII we enter R. VIII, with Spanish paintings, notably the

Vision of Fra Lauterio and St. John the Baptist with the Pharisees, both by Murillo, and St. Rufina, by Zurbaran.—R. IX, beyond, contains a varying selection of \*Old Master Drawings; also Rubens, Virgin and Child with St. Anne and St. John the Baptist. — The CHARRINGTON ROOM of prints, etc.,

beyond R. XI, is often used for temporary exhibitions.

The GROUND FLOOR galleries (closed on Sun.) include the Handerson collection of armour (note Henry VII's hearse cloth) and the medieval collections, miscellaneous but of high interest, notably ivories and enamels, church plate, ancient scientific instruments, textiles, ceramics, and the Glaisher collection of Chinese art (ceramics and jade). — The SCULPTURE GALLERY contains Egyptian, Assyrian, Cretan (including probably the earliest known marble figure; c. 1600 B.C.), Greek and Roman antiquities. — The rich Library is notable for its collection of autographs (especially musical), prints, and historical documents, and for its large collection of Greek and other coins.

Fitzwilliam House (G 3, 4), opposite the Museum, in a building of 1727, is the headquarters of the Non-Collegiate Students.

i.e. those not attached to any college.

Reyond Addenbrooke's Hospital, Trumpington St. ends at Hobson's Conduit, transferred hither in 1855 from its original site in Market Hill, where it was erected in 1614, partly at the expense of Thomas Hobson (d. 1631), "carrier between Cambridge and London, and a great benefactor to this University and town." Hobson is the subject of two short poems by Milton, and the phrase 'Hobson's choice' embalms his rule of letting out his 'forty conductive in strict rotation. In Lensfield 24 (d.) is the Scott' Paler Research. and the phrase 'Hobson's choice' embalms his rule of letting out his 'forty' good cattle' in strict rotation. In Lensfield Rd. (l.) is the Scott Polar Research Institute (1935), with an interesting museum (Tues-Sat., 2.30-4) of polar equipment and relics. — In Trumpington Rd., a few yards farther on, is the Leys School, a Methodist public school founded in 1875 (on a pasture called St. Thomas's Leys), beside which the new Fen Causeway leads to the Engineering Laboratories, etc. In Bateman St. (l.) are the entrances to Cheshunt College (l.) and to the Botanic Gardens (r.; 20 acres), founded in 1696. Cheshunt College, a Congregational training college founded by the Countess of Huntingdon in 1792, was transferred in 1905 from Cheshunt in Herts to Cambridge: the buildings date from 1914. Cambridge; the buildings date from 1914.

Fitzwilliam St. (at No. 22 in which Darwin had rooms in 1836-37), opposite the Fitzwilliam Museum, leads E. to

Tennis Court Rd., which we follow to the left.

The part of Tennis Court Rd. to the right skirts the grounds of Downing College (G 5: entered from Regent St.), which was founded in 1800 with the proceeds of estates devised by Sir George Downing (d. 1749). The classical design of its three ranges of buildings, surrounding a huge court, is due to Wilkins, who completed the W. side in 1820; the E. range, by E. M. Barry, was finished in 1870; while the N. wing, with the chapel, was added by Sir Herbert Baker in 1932–33.

The New Museums (E, F 3, 4) is the name given to the two groups of museums, laboratories, and lecture-rooms lying N. and S. of Pembroke St. and Downing St. These well-equipped and frequently extended buildings belong mainly to the scientific side of the university, and are well worth visiting by the technical expert or student.

Perhaps the most generally interesting is the Archeological and Ethnological Museum (F 4; open 9-4), at the corner of Tennis Court Rd. The Sedgwick Museum of Geology and the Botanical Museum are likewise of the

first importance

On the opposite side of Downing St., in a crowded and depressing medley, are the buildings of the Medical School (F.3, 4). — To the W. of these are the Cavendish Physical Laboratory (famous for the work of J. J. Thomson and Rutherford), the Mond Physical Laboratory, a remarkable little building by H. C. Hughes (1935), and the Chemical Laboratory. The Examination Rooms, adjoined on the E. by the Arts School, are entered from Benet St. In Corn Exchange St. is the Whipple Museum of the History of Science.

Downing St. ends opposite Emmanuel College (E 5), which was founded in 1584 by Sir Walter Mildmay. "I have set an acorn," he replied to Queen Elizabeth's charge of Puritanism. "which when it becomes an oak, God alone knows what will be the fruit thereof." It occupies the site and incorporated the buildings of a 13th cent. Dominican priory.

Duffidings of a 1st cent. Dominican priory.

The main court, with its attractive garden front, is substantially the original construction by Ralph Symons (1584-89), though the entrance wing and the Hall (L.) were transformed by Essex (1760-75), while the Westmorland Building (r.) is a notable work of 1720. Facing the entrance is the Chapel (1677), designed, with the accompanying areade, by Wren. It contains an altarpiece by Amigoni, a good plaster ceiling, and a memorial window to John Harvard. To the S. extends the Brick Building of 1633-34, with the Harvard room. The smaller court to the N. is original, except for the N. range (1825), and there are now buildings beyond the gardens and (reached by a subway) on there are new buildings beyond the gardens and (reached by a subway) on the other side of Emmanuel St. The extensive Gardens contain a large pond. FAMOUS MEMBERS: Abp. Sancroft, Bp. Percy (of the 'Reliques'), Sir William Temple, William Law (of the 'Serious Call'), John Harvard, and some

of the Pilgrim Fathers.

To the S. of Emmanuel is Parker's Plece (F 5), an open space named from Edward Parker, cook of Trinity College, to whom it was leased in 1587. Still farther S. is the University Cricket Ground, known as Fenner's.'—Regent St. goes on S. from Emmanuel, passing (r.) the large Rom. Cath. Cathedral and (l.) the Perse School (founded in 1615; removed from Free School Lane in 1888).

Following St. Andrew's St. towards the N., we next reach Christ's College (D 4), established in 1505 by Lady Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond (1443-1509), mother of Henry VII, largely at the instance of St. John Fisher, then vicechancellor. It absorbed Godshouse, a small college founded by William Byngham in 1436 on the site of King's College Chapel,

and refounded on the present site in 1448.

The original first court (with Tudor arms on the gatehouse and a fine origin the Master's lodge) was refaced in 1758-69 and the Hall was rebuilt in 1876. The small Chapel (1.) retains some walls and the lectern from the days of Godshouse. It was panelled in 1701 and contains the fine monument, by Joseph Catterns (1684), to Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines. High up on the S. wall is the window of Lady Margaret's oratory, now in the Master's lodge. The Fellows' Building, in the second court, dates from 1642 and is ascribed to Thomas Grumbold; the third court dates from 1911 and 1949. In the large "Gardens (10.30-12.30 and 2-4 on weekdays) is an old mulberry tree associated (somewhat doubtfully) with John Milton.

FARGUS MEMBERS: Denzil Holles, Milton, Edward King (the subject of Lycidas'), Sir Walter Mildmay, Quarles, Leland, Paley, R. W. Betty (the 'Infant Roscius'), Darwin, Calverley, Seeley, Walter Besant, J. C. Bose, and Smuts. — John Milton, admitted as a pensioner in 1625 at the age of 16, occupied a first-floor room on the first stair on the N. side of the first court, and here wrote the 'Hymn on Christ's Nativity' as a college exercise, — The 1876. The small Chapel (1.) retains some walls and the lectern from the days of

and here wrote the 'Hymn on Christ's Nativity' as a college exercise. - The

earliest certain use of stage scenery in England was at a play in Christ's hall in

St. Andrew's Church (E 4), opposite Christ's, contains a memorial to Capt. Cook, his wife, and his six children. We follow Sidney St., leading N., past Holy Trinity (D 3, 4; Chas. Simeon, d. 1836, vicar for 54 years), where Jeremy Taylor was baptized, to Sidney Sussex College (C4), established on the site of a Franciscan convent, under the will of Frances Sidney, Countess of Sussex (d. 1589).

The original buildings, by Ralph Symons, were completed in 1598, but the present Gothick appearance of the college is the work of Sir Jeffry Wyarville (1821-32), who spared only the old oriels on the garden front. A court over-looking the garden was added by Pearson in 1890, and the Chapel was attractively refitted and enlarged in 1912 by T. H. Lyon, who likewise built the block behind it.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Oliver Cromwell (entered as a fellow common: 1616) is the chief luminary of the college. In the Hall hangs a famous portrait of him, attributed to Sam. Cooper, though it has been suggested that this is the portrait by Lety, in which the Protector charged the painter to include "all these roughnesses, pimples, and warts." Thomas Fuller removed here from Queens' in 1628.

Beyond Sidney Sussex we pass the Whewell's Courts of Trinity College (1.) and turn to the right into Jesus Lane (C 3. 4). In Park St., on the left, beyond the classical portico of the Pitt Club, is the Amateur Dramatic Club ('A.D.C.'), founded in 1855 by Francis Burnand. Following Jesus Lane we pass Wesley House (1.), by Aston Webb (1925), and reach \*Jesus College (B 5), founded in 1496 by John Alcock, Bp. of Ely, on the site of the suppressed Nunnery of St. Radegund. Architecturally this is one of the most interesting colleges in Cambridge, since it retains part of the old conventual buildings.

We enter by a fine tower gateway built by Alcock. From the first court (17-18th cent.) an ogee doorway with Alcock's badge leads (r.) into the cloister (17-18th cent.) an ogee doorway with Alcock's badge leads (r.) into the cloister court (early 16th cent.), which occupies the site of the cloister of the nunnery. On the E. side is the beautiful old entrance to the Chapter House (c. 1210). The cruciform "Chapel" (open all day), on the S. side, represents the conventual church, though the W. part of the nave is incorporated in the Master's lodge. It is an admirable piece of E.E., well restored, with traces of Norman (N. transept) and with Perp. additions by Alcock. The stained glass is by Hardman, Madox Brown, Burne-Jones, and Morris. On the N. side of the cloister is the Hall (Alcock) from the vestibule of which a stair ascends to the quaint Old Library. The Grounds are extensive. The buildings behind the chapel are by Waterhouse (1870) and Morley Horder (1929-35).

FAMCUR MEMBERS: Cranmer. Sterne. Coleridee. Maithus, and Ouiller-

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Cranmer, Sterne, Coleridge, Maithus, and Ouiller-Couch (Fellow).

Opposite Jesus College are Westcott House, and the church of All Saints (by Bodley, 1865). Farther on we turn to the left across Midsummer Common to (1 m.) the river Cam, which we cross by the New Bridge near the University Boat Houses.

In the suburb of Chesterion, a little to the N.E. on the left bank of the river, beyond a fine old manor house, is a singular square building (key at the vicarage) of the 13-14th cent., believed to have been the residence of the rector, whose appointment was for 300 years in the hands of the Italian abbey of Vercelli.

Jeuns Lans is continued E. by Maids' Causeway, Sun St., and Newmarket Ed., through the industrial quarter of Barnwell to (1 m.) Stourbridge Chapel, the little Norman chapel of a hospital for lepers (before 1199). The ancient

fair formerly held here in September used to last five weeks and was described by Defoe as the greatest in the world.

337

After crossing the river, we turn to the left and follow Chesterton Rd. to (fully 1 m.) the CASTLE HILL (A 2), an artificial mound, beside which William the Conqueror built his castle (1068), never of much importance. Close by are the churches of St. Giles (A 2; pre-Norman chancel arch, rebuilt) and the children's church of St. Peter (A 1: Norman doorway and font). Below St. Peter's is the Cambridge and County Folk Museum (adm. 11-1, 2.30-4.30, closed on Sun, morning and Mon.: 6d., Thurs. free), in the former White Horse Inn. with an interesting collection of local 'bygones.'

Interesting collection of IoCal Dygones.

Northampton St. leads W., passing on the left the entrance to Merson Hall (B 1), formerly a Norman manor house (mid-12th cent.; now a private house); the name 'School of Pythagoras' has been given for obscure reasons of Merton College, Oxford, since 1270. Farther W., at the corner of Madingley Rd., is Westminster College (A 1), a Presbyterian training school (1892), About ‡ m. W., along the Madingley Rd., is the University Observatory.

Castle St. (A 1) is prolonged by Huntington Rd., leading past the National

Castle St. (A 1) is prolonged by Huntingdon Rd., leading past the National Institute of Agricultural Botany (r.) and the University Farm (l.), to (2 m.) Girton College, a college for women, founded at Hitchin in 1869 and trans-

ferred to Cambridge in 1873.

From the castle we go S.E. to Magdalene College (A 2: pron. 'Maudlen'), founded by Lord Audley in 1542 on the site of a hostel of Benedictine monks established after 1428 by the four great Fenland abbeys of Crowland, Ely, Ramsey, and Thorney. and later known as Buckingham College (c. 1480-1539). This is the only college wholly on the left bank of the Cam.

Though considerably altered, the First Court, entered through a gateway of 1585, preserves much of the original monastic fabric, especially on the S.E., or river, side. The Hall (c. 1519; refitted 1714) has an unusual double staircase, and the Chapel retains its late-15th cent. timber roof. At the E. end of case, and the Chapel retains its late-15th cent. timber roof. At the E. end of the second court is the "Perystan Library (adm. Mon.-Sat. in term. 2.30-3.30), containing the collection of books bequeathed by Samuel Pepys (d. 1703). The great treasure is the cypher MS. of the immortal 'Diary,' but there are many other valuable MSS. and incunabula. The books are kept on their original shelves exactly as arranged by Pepys. The building, probably by Robert Hooke, dates from 1679; the date on the front refers to the installation of the library. The Garden (1-5 or 6.30) affords a good view of the Pepysian Library. Other buildings are by Aston Webb and Ingress Bell. Mailory Court, on the other side of Magdalene St., was reconstructed from old buildings by H. Retfern while Restron Court addining is by Lutveng (1933). ings by H. Redfern, while Benson Court, adjoining, is by Lutyens (1935).
FAMOUS MEMBERS: Henry Dunster (first President of Harvard), Pepys,
Charles Kingsley, Parnell, and A. C. Benson (Master).

We now recross the Cam and follow Bridge St., in which (1.) is St. Clement's Church (B 3), E.E. but much altered. On the same side stands the highly interesting \*Church of the Holy Sepulciare (C 3), the oldest of the four round churches in England. the circular part dating from c. 1130. The chancel was added in the 15th cent., and the whole ruthlessly restored in 1842. Behind the Round Church is the building of the Union Society. containing a debating hall, a dining-room, and a large library. Opposite, in St. John's St., is "St. John's College (B, C 2),

founded in 1511 by Lady Margaret Beaufort (see b. 555) and replacing the 13th cent. Hospital of St. John.

The First Court, entered by a fine \*Gateway\*, with a statue of St. John, the Beaufort 'yales' supporting the royal arms, and the Taidor rose and portcullis, was built in 1510-16 under the direct supervision of St. John Fisher, executor of the foundress. The S. side was rebuilt in 1772. On the N. side is the large Chapel, built by Sir Gilbert Scott (1864-69) in an early Dec. style (open 11-1 & 2-4; services on Sun. at 10.30 & 6, on Tues, Wed., Thurs, & Sat, at 6.30). Between the first and second courts is the \*Hall, a fine panelled room with an early second courts in the \*Hall, a fine panelled room with an early second courts in the \*Hall, a fine panelled room. topen 11-1 a. 2-; services on sun. at 10.30 a. 0, on 1 ues., wed., Thurs, & Sat. at 6.30). Between the first and second courts is the "Hall, a fine panelled room with an open roof. Its many portraits include one of Wordsworth, by Pickersgill. — The "SECOND COURT, an admirable example of Elizabethan brickwork (1598-1602), by Ralph Symons, practically unchanged and of a lovely plum-colour, justifies Ruskin's praise of it as the most perfect in the University. On the N. ide is the "Combination Room, one of the finest panelled gallieries in England (rich plaster ceiling; interesting portraits). — The Third Court was in building between 1624 and 1674. On the N.E. side is the Old Library (11-1 in term), on the first floor, Jacobean in its fitting up and containing many valuable autograph letters, MSS. and early printed books, including Lady Margaret's Book of Hours (French; early 15th cent.), and a veilum copy of Cranmer's or the 'Great' Bible (1539). — From this court the Gothick New Court (1827-31), by Rickman and Hutchinson, is approached by their picturesque 'Bridge of Sighs,' crossing the Cam. Thence we may enter the beautiful College Grounds, a good approach to the 'Backs.' We return to the Third Court by Robert Grumbold's lovely Old Bridge (1696; completed 1712). — Behind the chapel (and reached from the Second Court) is Chapel Court, facing Bridge St., beyond. The sculptures are by Eric Gill (Chapel Court) and Vernon Hill (N. Court), the stone beasts by A. P. Hardiman (St. John's St. gate) and Charles Wheeler (Bridge St. gate).

Fancus Members: Sir Thomas Wyatt, Roger Ascham, Lord Burghley,

man (St. John's St. gate), and Charles Wheeler (Bridge St. gate).

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Sir Thomas Wyatt, Roger Ascham, Lord Burghley,
Robert Greene, Thos. Nashe, Ben Jonson (doubtful), Strafford, Lord Falkland, Fairfax, Herrick, Stillingfieet, Matthew Prior, Bentley, Sir John Herschel,
Chas. Churchill, Erasmus Darwin, Horne Tooke, Wilberforce, Wordsworth
(inscription in College Kitchen), Palmerston, Kirke White, Samuel Butler,

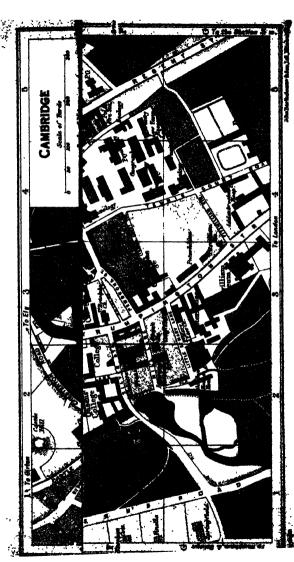
and many bishops and archbishops.

Next to St. John's is \*Trinity College (C 2), the largest college in the sister Universities (700 students). It was established in 1546 by Henry VIII, who incorporated the earlier foundations of King's Hall and Michaelhouse (going back to 1317).

Second- and third-year students at Trinity are still known as 'Junior' and

Second- and third-year students at Trinity are still known as 'Junior' and 'Senior Sophs,' i.e. 'Sophomores,' an old Cambridge term for such students that has been adopted in American universities. The undergraduates wear gowns of a darker blue than those at Caius. The Master is appointed by the Crown, a practice unique among Cambridge colleges.

The \*Great Gateway (1518) bears statues of Henry VIII (E. face), James I, Anne of Denmark, and Charles I (all on the inside). It leads into the spacious Great Court, in the centre of which is a fountain erected by Thomas Neville, Master from 1593 to 1615. On the S. side (l.) is the Queen's Gate (1597), with a statue of Elizabeth I. On the N. side stands the Chapel (open always; services on Sun. at-8 and 6.45), a Tudor building (completed c. 1564), with a sool 18th cent. woodwork. In the ante-chapel are statues of \*Newton. always; services on Sun. at 8 and 6.45), a Tudor building (completed c. 1564), with good 18th cent. woodwork. In the ante-chapel are statues of \*Newton (by Roubiliac), Bacon (by Weekes), Barrow (by Noble), Macaulay and Whewell (by Woolner), and Tennyson (by Thornycroft). To the W. of the chapel are the quaint little King's Hostel and King Edward Hi's Gate (c. 1415), re-erected on this site by Nevile.—The \*Hall (W. side of court; 1804; usually open 1.30-3), 100 ft. in length, contains many interesting portraits, including one of William Fredk., Duke of Gloucester (at the age of six), by Reynolds. To the S. is the enormous Kitchen (1605).—We next enter Neville's or Cloustes Court, a Jacobean work of 1610-15, extended to the Blosary in 1680. The \*Lierary (W. side; 150,000 vols.), built by Wren in 1676-25, is of a singularly appropriate design, best seen on the river-front.



The dignified and harmonious interior (190 ft. long; weekdays 1-4) has few The dignized and namounous merior (190 It. long; weekcays 1.-4) has rew rivals among libraries in England. The bookcases, finely carried by Grinling Gibbons, support busts of Newton, Bacon (both by Roubiliac), Teanyson (by Woolner), and other eminent members of the college. The "Status of Lord Byron, at the S. end, by Thorvaldsen, was meant for Westminster Abbey but was refused admission. The curious stained-glass window above it MSS., autograph writings of Milton, Thackeray, Tennyson, Byron, and Housman, relies of Newton, and other objects of interest. — To the S. of Newlie's Court is the New Court, built by Wilkins in 1825, to the B. of which is Bishop's Hostel, a separate building of 1670. From its W. side we enter the "College Grounds, still beautiful, though the famous lime trees have been felled. The view from the bridge (1763-5) is charming. — Opposite the Great Gateway are the two dark Whewell's Courts (1860).

FAMOUS MEMBERS (besides those incidentally mentioned and about 50 bishops): Essex, Coke, Herbert, Cowley, Marvell, Dryden, Judge Jeffreys, Porson (Fellow), Melbourne, Thirlwall, Kinglake, Edward Fitzgerald, Arthur Hallam, Galton, Clerk-Maxwell (Fellow), Farrar, Lord Acton (Fellow), Balfour, F. W. Maitland, Stanford (Organist), Sir James Frazer, A. E. Housman (Fellow), Baldwin, Rayleigh, Rutherford (Fellow), Eddington, Jeans, Gowland Hopkins, and Pandit Nehru; also members of the royal family, including Edward VII and George VI. Thackeray (like Henry Eamond) occupied the ground-floor rooms on the N. side of the Great Gateway, and Newton those on the first floor. Macaulay had the ground-floor rooms next the chapel. Byron is said to have 'kept' in Nevile's Court (on the first floor of the central staircase on the N. side, next the Library), Hallam had rooms in the New Court (first floor, central staircase, S. side), but his friend Tennyson did not live in college. Among celebrated Masters of Trinity were Abp. Whitgift, Bp. Pearson, Dr. Isaac Barrow, Richard Bentley, William Whewell, Montague Butler, and J. J. Thomson.

To the S. of Trinity, opposite the restored 14th cent, church of St. Michael, stands Caius College (D 2, 3; pronounced 'Keys'), properly Gonville and Caius, founded by Edmund Gonville in 1348 and refounded by Dr. Cajus in 1557. It is preeminently the medical college of the University. The under-

graduates wear blue gowns with black facings.

We pass through a modern gateway occupying the site of the small Gate of Humility (now preserved in the Master's garden) into TREE COURT (1868-70). Humility (now preserved in the Master's garden) into Trace Court, (1808-71), From this court the Gate of Virtue (W.) gives access to the Carus Court, the exit from which, opposite the Chapel, is the Gate of Honour, a charming little Renaissance gateway, leading to Senate House Passage. On the right of Caius Court is Gonville Court, refaced c. 1750. The Hall (1853) contains interesting portraits. In the Chapel (1375; modernised 1718) are quaint monuments to Dr. Caius (d. 1573), Dr. Legge (d. 1607), and Dr. Perse (d. 1615). — On the other side of the street is St. Michael's Court.

Execute Managera, General Human, Legency Taulor Wheston Thurlow.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Gresham, Harvey, Jeremy Taylor, Wharton, Thurlow, Hookham Frere, Seeley (Fellow), and J. E. Flecker.

The favourite short excursion is to Grantchester (2] m. S.W.; tea-gardens) either by river or footpath. This village, affectionately sung by Rupert Brooke euner by river or rootpath. This village, affectionately sung by Rupert Brooke, is often wrongly identified with Grantebrycge. 'Byron's Pool' here was named after Lord Byron. Walkers should go on to (34 m.) Trumpington (Green Man) with an early-Dec. church ("Brass of 1289), and a War Memorial Cross, by Reic Gill. 'The successor of the mill of Chaucer's Recev's Tale,' supposed to have inspired Tennyson's 'Miller's Daughter,' was burned down in 1923. Thence Cambridge is 2 m. N. by a pleasant road (motor-bus). — Other points of interest are Madingley (34 m. N.W.), a pretty village with a rebuilt windmill, and the Tudor mansion occupied by Edward VII while keeping his terms at Cambridge (100 m. 1 brivestiv boatel): on the way is an American Memoria. cans use a two mannon occupied by Enward via wante Resping his terms at Cambridge (now a University hostel); on the way is an American Memorial Cemetery (1944). Cherry Hinton church (3 m. S.E.), with an E.E. chancel; Fulbourn, 4 m. S.E., with a church showing a curious mixture of E.E., Dec., and Perp. (good brasses); Impington Hall (3 m. N.; 16th cent.), for 300 years in possession of the Pepys family and frequently mentioned in the famous 'Diary'; the churches of Barton and Kingston (3 m. and 7 m. S.W.), with mural paintings (13-15th cent.); Bourn, 1½ m. beyond Kingston, with another fine-church and the oldest dated windmill in England (1633); and the Gogmagog Hills (the 'Gogs'; 222 ft.), with Wandlebury Camp (4 m. S.E.), traversed by the Roman Via Devana.

FROM CAMBRIDGE TO MILDENHALL, 22 m. Railway in 1 hr. We follow the Newmarket road, leaving on the left (44 m.) Quy, a name perhaps derived from "Cow Ey" (island). — At (6 m.) Bottishem, where the early-Dec. church has fine screens, we turn left. — 94 m. Swaffhem Prior has two churches in its church. Burwell Fen and Wicken Fen (N.T.), 2 m. and 5 m. N., are untouched areas of fenland reserved as a sanctuary for the characteristic insects and flowers (visitors must sign an undertaking to abide by the rujes of preservation). — 15 m. Fordham. Attached to the N. porch of the church is the singular Chapel of St. Mary. Isleham church, 3 m. N.E., has a fine 14th cent. lectern and a good roof, while that of Landwade (1445), 2 m. S.W., remotely situated, is practically unrestored and contains Cotton monuments. At Chippenham, 24 m. S.E., where the church has some ancient walipainings, is another undrained fen (also N.T.), more strictly preserved. — (22 m. Ni. Bell, in the town) has a 15th cent. market cross and a beautiful "Church with hammer-beam roof. A valuable hoard of Roman silver (4th cent.) was unsearthed near here in 1946. The main Norwich road (Rtc. 70) is 1 m. E.

FROM CAMBRIDGE TO HUNTINGDON, 17½ m. Railway in ½—1 hr. Crossing Magdalene Bridge, we follow the Roman Via Devana (A 604) N.W., past Girton College. At 5 m. we may turn r. for 2 m. to visit the reed-thatched church of Long Stanton St. Michael's. — At (9½ m.) Fen Stanton we diverge r. for (12 m.) St. Ives (3100 inhab.; Golden Lion, RB. 17/3, P. 7½ ga.), which ascribes its foundation to St. Ivo, a Persian missionary-bishop (6th cent.). On the old bridge spanning the Ouse is a chapel of the 15th cent. (partly rebuilt in 1689). Oliver Cromwell (statue in the market place) lived here for five years. All Saints' is a good 15th cent. church. A 14th cent. tithe-barn, N. of the town, is known as Cromwell's Barn. — 17½ m. Huntingdon (Rue. [49).

FROM CAMBRIDGE TO LONG MELFORD, 33 m. in c. 1½ hr. — Hills Rd. leads S.E. past the 'Gogs' (see above). — Balsham, 3½ m. N. of (10½ m.) Linton, has a Dec. and Perp. church with two 15th cent. brases. At Hadstock, 2 m. S. of Linton, the church has important early 11th cent. portions, ascribed to Canute. — Beyond (19 m.) Haverhill (4100 inhab.) we bear 1. on A 1092, off the Colchester road, and descend the charming valley of the Stour. The church of (25 m.) Stoks-by-Clare has a painted 'Doom' of the 15th century. — 27 m. Clare preserves some remains of the Augustinian Priory founded here in 1248, in which was buried Lionel, first Duke of Clarence (d. 1368), son of Edward III; but only a few mounds represent the famous castle that was held by the semi-royal families of Strongbow, De Burgh, and Mortimer. — 29† m. Cavendish church contains tombs of the Cavendish family (whose connection with the place ended in 1535); more interesting is the round-towered Norman church of Pentlow, across the Stour. — 33 m. Long Melford, see p. 572.

From Cambridge to Ely, see below; to Norwich or Bury St. Edmunds viš (13 m.) Newmarket, see Rtc. 70.

## 69. FROM CAMBRIDGE TO ELY AND KING'S LYNN

ROAD, 45 m. (A 10). — RALWAY, 41½ m. in 1-1½ hr. Principal Stations: 14½ m. Ely, junction for March (15½ m.; through-trains to Lincoln). — 30½ m. Downham. — 41½ m. King's Lynn.

The Ely road turns r. out of Cambridge after crossing Magdalene Bridge. — 4 m. Milton has a Norman chancelarch and 17th cent. altar-rails in its church, and monuments by Flaxman and Chantrey. Beyond (51 m.) Waterbeach are the 12-14th cent. remains of Denny Abbey (r.).

16 m. ELY (Lamb, RB. 19/6, P. 10 gs.; Bell, similar charges). deriving its name ('eel island'), according to Bede, from the eels in the river, is a small city (10,000 inhab.) situated on an eminence rising from the left W.) bank of the Ouse.

The fale of Ely proper is an area (7 m. by 4 m.), in the middle of Cambridge-shire, but the name is now applied to the whole N. of the shire. The history of the cathedral is the history of the place, though the lale is associated also with the final struggle of Hereward the Wake, the 'Last of the English,'

against the Norman invaders (1070-71).

The \*Cathedral (dedicated to the Holy Trinity), one of the longest and most varied churches in England, is a huge cruciform structure representing an architectural history of four centuries. Services on weekdays at 7.40, 8, & 5, on Sun, at 8.15, 10.30, 11.30, & 3.45.

10.50, 11.50, 65.45.

History. The first edifice was a Benedictine abbey established by St. Etheldreda (or Audrey), Queen of Northumbria, who took refuge here in the home of her girlhood and became abbess in 673. The present structure was begun in 1083 by Abbot Simeon; the transepts and E. end were completed by 1106, three years before the church was raised to cathedral rank. The Norman nave seems to have been finished c. 1189, and the Galilee or W. porch was added by Bp. Eustace (1198-1215). Bp. Hugh of Northwold (1229-54) lengthened the choir by six exquisite bays in the E.E. style. In 1322 the fall of the central tower wrecked the Norman choir and gave Alan de Walsing. ham (1322-28) and his team of craftsmen the opportunity of erecting the lovely and original Dec. octagon and the three W. bays of the present choir. They designed also the Lady Chapel. The chantries at the E. end of the church belong to the Perp. period (1486-1533). The N.W. transept was perhaps never finished.

EXTERIOR. The most prominent part is the West Front, including the castellated West Tower, the Galilee Porch. and the South-West Transent. With the exception of the octagonal top and turrets (Dec.), the whole of the striking tower belongs to the Transition Norman period (1174-89), though the lack of the N.W. transept robs the facade of its full measure of dignity. The unique Central Octagon is one of the marvels of medieval

building.

INTERIOR. The E.E. \*Galilee Porch consists of two simply vaulted bays, with blind arcades. The doorway leading into the nave is almost too richly moulded. From the W. end of the church we obtain a most impressive vista of its full length, the architecture increasing in richness as the eye travels on to the stained glass of the E. end lancets. The interior of the West Tower (adm. 1/; parties at 11.30 & 3; also at 4 in summer). with its arcaded galleries, has a 19th cent. painted roof. The S.W. Transept, in the Norman Transition style, has richly arcaded walls, triforium, and clerestory. It is adjoined by the semicircular Chapel of St. Catherine (rebuilt).

The narrow \*Nave of twelve bays (1106-89), more or less contemporaneous with that of Peterborough, is an imposing example of late-Norman work. The triforium arcade is very nearly equal in height to the main arcade, both in nave and transepts. Massive though the piers are they are light in comparison with the earlier work of the transepts or of Durham and Gloucester. The old unadorned roof has been replaced by a 19th cent. painted ceiling, but the S. aisīe-vault in the four E, bays retain their original 12th cent. colouring. The windows in the N. aisle are Perp. insertions, those in the S. aisle have been restored to their original Norman form. In the S. aisle is the Prior's Doorway (c. 1140; closed in winter) with rich external ornament, and near it is the fragment of a Saxon Cross (Pl. 2), erected to Ovinus, principal 'housethegn' of Etheldreda. The S. Doorway, also richly decorated outside, at the E. and of the aisle, was the monks' entrance from the cloisters. Near the W. end of the nave lies Prior Alan de Walsingham (Pl. 3), under a marble slab from which the brass has disappeared.

The lower parts of the Great Transepts, which have aisles on both sides, show the oldest work in the cathedral (1083–1107). In the E. aisle of the N. arm is the Chapel of St. Edmund, with a 14th cent. screen and a 12th cent. wall-painting of St. Edmund's Martyrdom. The adjoining Chapel of St. George has been restored as a War Memorial by Sir Guy Dawber.

The great \*\*Central Octagon has been described as "perhaps the most beautiful and original design to be found in the whole range of Gothic architecture." Alan de Walsingham (or, more probably, his carpenter William Hurley), "alone of all the architects of Europe, conceived the idea of getting rid of the narrow, tall opening of the central tower, which though possessing exaggerated height, gave neither grace nor dignity to the principal feature. Accordingly, he took for his base the whole breadth of the church" (Fergusson). The octagon is formed by four larger and four smaller arches. The wooden lantern is set in such a manner as to have its angles opposite the faces of the stone octagon below. All England was searched to find oaks of sufficient size for the corner-posts (63 ft. long), The roof forms "the only Gothic dome in existence." The details are admirable. The best general view is from the S.W. angle, near the door of the Vergers' Vestry.

The \*Chor is separated from the Octagon by a 19th cent, screen. The division between the E.E. and Dec. portions is very sharply marked. The clerestory windows in the E.E. part are triplets, set flush with the outer wall. The details of the three W. bays "are equal to anything in Europe for elegance and appropriateness" (Fergusson). The upper stalls date from the 14th cent., but the other furnishings are of the 19th century. The most interesting monuments (beginning in the S. aisle) are those of Bp. William de Luda (Louth; 1290-98; Pl. 20), Bp. Barnet (1366-73; Pl. 17), John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester (beheaded 1470; Pl. 16), Bp. Hotham (1316-37; Pl. 14), Bp. Hotham (1501-05: Pl. 4). and Dean

Cæsar (d. 1636). The monument (Pl. 6) next to Bp. Northwold's tomb is probably the canopy of Bp. Hotham (see above). -At the E. end of the N. aisle is the over-elaborate Chantry of Bp. Alcock (d. 1500), and in the corresponding position to the S. is the Chantry of Bp. West (d. 1533), a graceful combination of the classic and medieval styles. In the Retro-Choir is the monument of Card. de Luxembourg (d. 1443; Pl. 10), Abp. of Rouen and Bp. of Ely. Behind the altar-screen are the black marble tomb-slab of Bp. Nigel (1133-74) and the tomb of Bp. Allen (d. 1845: Pl. 8), with a slab of Alexandrine mosaic, made of materials once intended for the tomb of Napoleon at Paris. To the N.E. of the N. transept is the \*LADY CHAPEL, a fine

Dec. structure (1321-49), which served as a parish church from 1566 to 1938. It is elaborately decorated, but its hundreds of statuettes are all (save one) headless—a mutilation due to

Lord Protector Somerset (1547).

The CLOISTERS are now represented mainly by the E. walk, forming the S. entrance to the nave. To the E. of the S. transept are parts of the Infirmary (fine examples of Norman work). The remains of the CONVENTUAL firmary (tine examples of Norman work). The remains of the CONVENTUAL BUILDINGS, to the S. of the cloisters, include also the Prior's House and the exquisite \*Prior Crauder's Chapel (Dec.; 1321-41), with a 13th cent. undercroft, which, like the Ely Porta, is now used by the King's School, refounded in 1543 but claiming an uninterrupted descent from the monastic school at which Edward the Confessor (d. 1066) was a pupil. The chapel is open always; the boys' dining-hall in term-time when not in use., The Deanery was constructed from the old Guest Hall and retains some of its 13-14th cent. work and remains of the 12th cent. monks' kitchen. The cathedral precincts (S. side) include a pleasant Park. Thence the Great Gateway (Ely Porta) of the monastery leads out to the Gallery, by which street we may turn right to regain the W. front of the cathedral. The Bishop's Palace (L) is mainly 18th cent., but retains wings built by Bp. Alcock and the Long Gallery built by Bp. Goodrich (d. 1554).

The Church of St. Mary, a little W. of the palace, dates from 1215. The vicarage, adjoining the churchyard on the W., was a residence of Oliver Cromwell. — The course of the Cambridge trial eights is on the Cam near Ely, and is used by the Univer-

sity crew for practice in Lent term.

Sity crew for practice in Lent term.

Motor-Buses to March, Wisbech, Cambridge, Newmarket, St. Ives, Lynn.

From Ely to Newmarket, 13\forall m. Railway in \( \frac{1}{2}\) hr. —5 m. Soham (4850)
inhab.) was the seat of an abbey founded by St. Felix (d. 634), apostic of E. Anglia. The 12th cent. church has a Perp. tower and in the street is a steelham, see p. 560. —We pass between Landwade (r.; p.560) and Snailwell
(l.; round church tower) and, entering Suffolk, reach (11\frac{1}{2}\) m. Newmarket, see Rte. 70.

From Ely to Peterrogouoge, 37 m. Railway vi\( \frac{1}{2}\) m. Newmarket, see Rte. 70.

From Ely to Peterrogouoge, 37 m. Railway vi\( \frac{1}{2}\) m. Newmarket, see Rte. 70.

From Ely to Peterrogouoge, 37 m. Railway vi\( \frac{1}{2}\) m. Newmarket, see Rte. 70.

From Ely to Peterrogouoge, 37 m. Railway vi\( \frac{1}{2}\) m. Newmarket, see Rte. 70.

From Ely to Peterrogouoge, 37 m. Railway vi\( \frac{1}{2}\) m. One
follow A 142 W. to (6 m.) Sutton, which has a large and light church of c.
1370, and cross the New and the Old Bedford River (the canalised Ouse) at
(7 m.) Mepal. — Beyond (12 m.) Chatterle (5550 inhab.; George) we turn
left along the Forty-Foot Drain, dug by Cornelius Vermuyden in the 17th
century. — 21 m. Ramsey (5750 inhab.; Lion, RB. 156, P. 7 gs.) has a party
Norman church and the ruined gatehouse (N.T.; late 14th cent.) of an important Benedictine abbey (969), the 13th cent. Lady Chapel of which is now
incorporated in the Grammar School. — We turn N.W. and N. for (30 m.)
Winttiesey (Falcon), an old country town (8700 inhab.) with a fine 15th cent.
church tower and spire. — 37 m. Peterborough, see Rte. 49.

From (21 m.) Littleport we skirt the Ouse. - 33+ m. Downham Market (Castle, RB. 16/, P. 7 gs.; Crown). - 45 m. Lynn or King's Lynn (Globe, RB, 20/, P. 10 as.: Duke's Head. T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs., both Tuesday Market Place: East Anglian, at the station) is an ancient port on the Ouse, 3 m. above its outflow into the broad waters of the Wash. It possesses a unique collection of ancient buildings, domestic, \_\_ustrial. and official, from the 14th to the early 19th cent., only a few of which can be noticed here. An affinity with the Netherlands is everywhere apparent. The church of \*St. Margaret, in the Saturday Market Place, is a spacious building founded by Bp. Losinga c. 1100, illustrating all the chief periods of English architecture. It contains the large Braunche or 'Peacock' brass of 1364 and the Walsoken brass of 1349, both of North Ger nan origin. Opposite are the Tudor Guildhall, with a chequered front of flint and limestone, and the Courthouse of 1784. Hence Queen St. and King St. lead alongside the river, with old warehouses stretching down to the waterside. In Oueen St. are Thoresby College, a 15th cent. monastic house with a 17th cent, front, and Clifton House, a unique 16-17th cent, merchant's house with a tall brick watch-tower. Beyond King's Staithe. with the 18th cent. Bank House and a ferry to West Lynn, is the \*Custom House (by Henry Bell; 1683), perhaps the most graceful composition among the buildings of Lynn. King St. goes on to the Tuesday Market Place, passing St. George's Hall (c. 1410-20), a guild hall used in the 18th cent, as a theatre. and in 1951 restored to that use. In the large and dignified square beyond, the two main hotels, especially the Duke's Head (perhaps by Bell), are notable, while a little to the E. is the 'chapel' of St. Nicholas (early 15th cent.) with a fine S. porch. In the neighbouring streets are many fine old houses. The return may be made by High St., passing near the tall 13th cent. Grevfriars Tower.

13th cent. Greyfriars Tower.

The old streets S. of the Saturday Market Place are equally interesting, especially Nelson St., Bridge St., and Friars St. In the first is Hampton Court, a monastic building of c. 1400 considerably altered; and in Bridge St. is the so-called Greenland Fishery (Tudor), which housed a museum until its partial destruction by enemy action. Farther on is the South Gate (1437), and in The Walks, a park S. of the station, are some remains of the Town Wall and the Red Mount Chapel (1482), an octagonal brick building probably for the use of pligrims to Walsingham. — Fanny Burney (1752–1840) and George Vancouver (1758–98) were born at Lynn, the latter in a Tudor house behind the Friends' Meeting House in New Conduit St. Bugene Aram was an usher in the grammar school here at the time of his arrest. — Lynn is a good centre for visiting the famous Marshland churches (comp. Rte. 66).

Mortoa-Buses vik Swaffham and East Dereham to Norwick; Sandringham and Huistanton; Witbeck; Ety and Cambridge; Peterborough; Spalding; etc.
FROM LYNN TO FERRAGOUGH, 344 m. (A 141). Railway in 14-12 ft.
5 m. Tilney High End. The church of Tilney All Scients, 1 m. N., has some good Norman work and fins 15th and 17th cent. woodwork; Wiggenhall
St. Mary the Virgin, 24 m. S., has a Dec. to Perp. church with a good eagle-lecters 1513) and pows. — 134 m. Wisheck (Rose & Crosm, RB. 1816; WhiteLios, RB, 17/6, P. 8 gs.) is a pleasant old town on the Nene (17,450 inhab. with

Walsoken). The church includes a Norman arcade; the local museum is interesting; and on the North Brink of the Nene is Peckover House (N.T.; interesting; and on the North Brink of the Nene is Peckover House (N.T.; 1722-40), with a striking rococo interior (adm. Mar.—Oct., Wed., Thurs., & Sat. 2-5; also Mon. & Fri. in July-Aug.; 1). Visits may be paid to the churches of Walsoken (1 m. N.E.; Norman), West Walton (3 m. N.; E.E. with a fine 13th cent. window and a detached bell-tower), Enneth (24 m. S.E.; Norman, E.E., and Perp.), and Leverington (2 m. N.W.; beautiful steeple and porch; tomb of Goldsmith's Tony Lumpkin in N.E. corner).

We follow the canalised Nene, and cross it on to A 47 at (19 m.) Guyhirne.

— March (Griffin, R.B. 16/6, P. 8 gs.), 5 m. S., is a market town (13,000 inhab.) and an important railway junction. The church of St. Wendreda has a fine hammer-beam roof, with more than a hundred angels admirably carved in the round (15th cent.). — A 47 leads W. to (27 m.) Thorney (Rose & Crown, P.R.), the site of a great Benedictine abbey founded in 972. The nave of the church (1108) has later sculptures on its W. front. — 34½ m. Peterborough, see Rte. 49.

Peterborough, see Rte. 49

From Lynn to Thetford, see Rte. 70; to Norwich, see Rte. 70; to Spalding, see p. 543; to Hunstanton and Yarmouth, see Rte. 74.

## 70. FROM LONDON TO NEWMARKET AND NORWICH

Road, 109½ m. (A 11) viå (29½ m.) Bishop's Stortford, (60½ m.) Newmarket, and (80 m.) Thetford. A good alternative for Norwich (158 m.) is to follow the Lynn road (Rtes. 68, 69) to Downham Market, and proceed thence viå Swafham and East Dereham.

RAILWAY viå Cambridge, 124 m. in 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)-4 hrs. Principal Stations: To (55\(\frac{1}{4}\) m.) Cambridge, junction for Newmarket (13\(\frac{1}{4}\) m.) and Bury St. Edmunds (28 m.), see Rte. 68.—70\(\frac{1}{4}\) m. Ely (see Rte. 69).—86\(\frac{1}{4}\) m. Brandon.—93\(\frac{1}{4}\) m. Thetford, junction for Swaffham (22\(\frac{1}{4}\) m.).—108\(\frac{1}{4}\) m. Attleborough.—113\(\frac{1}{4}\) m. Wymondham, junction for East Dereham (11\(\frac{1}{4}\) m.) and Fakenham (24\(\frac{1}{4}\) m.).—124 m. Norwich (Thorpe).

From London via Tottenham, Walthamstow, and Epping Forest to (161 m.) Epping, see the Blue Guide to London. -231 m. Harlow. To the left of the old village is rising a large new town, planned by F. Gibberd. — The church of (25½ m.) Sawbridgeworth contains good brasses. - 291 m. Bishon's Stortford (12,750 inhab.; George, RB. 17/6-21/, P. 11 gs.; Chequers, RB. 16/6, P. 81 gs.) has a fine church (c. 1400) with contemporary woodwork, and a boys' public school. The old vicarage in South Rd., where Cecil Rhodes (1853-1902) was born, is now the Rhodes Museum (adm. Mon. 2-4. Tues.-Fri.

10.30-12, 2-5.30, Sat. 2-6; 1/).
From Bishop's Stortford to Braintree, 171 m. (A 120). The road skirts the N. side of Hatfield Forest (N.T.: 980 acres), a woodland area with a boating lake (teas). 3 m. S. beyond the forest is Hatfield Broad Oak, where the large church contains a fine mailed effigy of Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford (d. 1221). church contains a fine mailed emgy of Robert de Vere, Earl of Church (221).

— 9 m. Great Dumnow (Saracen's Head, T.H., RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.), At Little
Dumnow, 22 m. S.E., are the remains of Dumnow Priory, where by an old
'custom' a flitch of bacon could be claimed by any married couple who had "not repented them, also juic or waking, of their marriage in a year and a day."
This oath was originally taken kneeling before the Prior; the 'jury' of the present-day revival is an innovation. Felstead, 1 m. farther, has a famous achool (spelt Felsted), founded 1564, at which Richard Cromwell was a pupil. — 172 m. Braintree, see Rte. 71.

About 6 m. N. of Dunnow and 11 m. N.E. of Stortford (via Elsenham, with most of News 1981).

with a good Norman church) is Thaxted (Swan, RB. 13/6), a tiny town with quaint old houses and a Jacobean Guildhall upon wooden pillars. It was the duting the houses and a paceboar comman plan woods plants: was the birthplace of Samuel Purchas (13757-1626) of the Pilgrimes, and was once noted for its cutlery. The spacious \*Charch (14-15th cent.) has a conspicuous ecocketed spire (180 ft.), pinnacled buttresses, and grotesque gargoyles. The font, pulpit, N. and S. porches, and timber roofs are noteworthy. Chickney, 3½ m. S.W., has a very primitive Norman church. — Great Bardfield (Little Bardfield Hall, RB, 22/6, P. 12 gs.), 4½ m. E., and Finchingfield, 1½ m. farther N., are two notably attractive villages.

We re-enter Essex and reach (38 m.) Newport, a typical W. Essex town with a long street and many 16-17th cent. houses, some decorated with pargetting, or moulded plaster-work. Newport has a fine Perp. church; even better is the one at Clavering, a remarkably attractive village on the Stort 4 m. W. — 401 m. Audley End is the palatial Jacobean \*Mansion begun in 1603, on the site of the Benedictine Walden Abbey, by Thomas Howard. Earl of Suffolk, reduced in size by Vanbrugh in 1721, and sold to the government by Lord Braybrooke in 1948. The principal state rooms, including the huge Great Hall with splendid wood and plaster work, and containing notable English portraits and other paintings (lent by Lord Braybrooke), are open (Apr.-Oct.) on Thurs., Sat., Sun., and Bank Holidays 9.30-5.30 (adm. 2/).

The 15th cent. Abbey Farm buildings are now restored as a home for retired

clergy, known as the College of St. Mark.

About 11 m. E. is the charming little town of Saffron Walden (6800 inhab.; Rose & Crown, T.H., RB. 18/, P. 81 gs.; Abbey, private, RB. 15/, P. 51 gs.), wose a Crown, T.H., KB. 18/, P. 8½ gs.; Abbey, private, RB. 15/, P. 5½ gs.), with a fine Perp. church and some picturesque timbered buildings, including the former Sun Inn (N.T.), a notable 15th cent. house, with 17th cent. pargetting. In the grounds of the interesting little museum, which contains a pillery, are the ruins of the 12th cent. castle. The old Grammar School was the head-quarters in 1941-45 of the 65th Fighter Wing of the U.S.A.A.F., in memory of whom a Sports Centre has been laid out. — At Hempstead, 6 m. E., Dick Turpin (1705-39), the highwayman, was born, and in the Harvey Chapel in the church lie William Harvey (1578-1657) and Sir Eliab Harvey (1758-1830), commander of the Temeraire' at Trafalgar.

At (43\frac{1}{4} m.) Great Chesterford we enter Cambridgeshire. Ickleton, 1 m. N., has a church with Roman monolithic columns, late-Saxon details, and a 'sacring' bell outside the spire. Several roads to Cambridge bear off to the left, but we keep right on A 11, crossing Fleam Dyke and, on Newmarket Heath, the Devil's Ditch, two (Saxon?) earthen ramparts.

601 m. Newmarket (10,200 inhab.; Rutland Arms, RB. 23/, P. 11 gs.; Golden Lion, RB. 21/6, P. 9 gs.; White Hart, T.H., RB. 18/, P. 8½ gs.; White Lion, RB. 18/6, P. 7 gs.; prices raised during the races) is the headquarters of English horse-racing. Racing here, begun under James I, has been more or less regular since the time of Charles I. Part of the old Palace in the High St., built by Charles II, still exists, and the houses of 'Old O' (Duke of Queensberry) and Nell Gwynne are pointed out; but the old White Hart hotel was destroyed by a bomb in 1941. A serious fire at Newmarket in 1683 hurried away the royal party, thereby upsetting the Rye House Plot (see p. 547).

The most important of the races decided on the famous racecourse on Newmarket Heath, 1½ m. S.W., are the "Two Thousand Guineas' (spring), the "Cesarewitch" (Oct.), and the 'Cambridgeshire' (Oct.). Special permission is secessary to visit any of the Troining Stables, but the morning gallops on the Heath of the horses in training may be frequently witnessed.

At Kirtling, 41 m. S., the church has a fine 12th cent. doorway and monnments of the Norths, the gatehouse (1530) of whose mansion stands to the S.

From Newmarket to Ipswich, 40 m. (A 45). Railway in 14-13 hr. The road passes near (11 m.; r.) the round church tower of Little Saxham.

14 m. BURY ST. EDMUNDS (Angel, facing the Abbey, RB. 21/, P. 10-12 gs.; Suffolk, T.H., Butter Market, RB. 18/6. P. 9 gs.: Everard's, Corn Hill, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.), the county town (20,050 inhab.) of West Suffolk, and the seat of the bishop of St. Edmundsbury & Ipswich since 1914, takes its name from the shrine of St. Edmund, last king of East Anglia (d. c. 870). which was long a famous resort of pilgrims. The abbey erected here in the 11th cent, became one of the noblest and wealthiest in England, but it is now almost a total ruin.

The town to-day corresponds closely with Carlyle's description of it (Past & Present') as "a prosperous, brisk town beautifully diversifying, with its clear brick houses and ancient clean streets, ... the general grassy face of Suffolk; looking out pleasantly... towards the rising sun," and having on its E. edge, "long, black, and massive, a range of monastic ruins." In 1214, in the abbey church, the barons, with Abp. Langton at their head, drew up the Petition of the Barons,' the basis for Magna Charta.

The existing remains of the Abbey are approached from Angel Hill, on the E. side of the town, in which is the Athenæum. a graceful building in the Adam style. Opposite the Angel Hotel, where Sam Weller first encountered Job Trotter. is the Abbey Gateway (1327-47), now the entrance to a public garden in which are the formless ruins of the refectory, the abbot's house, etc., and the Abbot's Bridge (13th cent.) across the Lark. Beyond the river are the modern buildings of King Edward VI School. Farther S. is the \*Norman Tower, a magnificent example of early Norman work, executed with the axe and not with the chisel (Parker). Behind it, and surrounded by a huge graveyard, are the extensive rubble remains of the W. front of the abbey church, incorporating a row of more modern houses. Adjoining the Norman Tower is the Cathedral of St. James, with a noble nave begun in 1438, and good 19th cent. windows and roof; and a little farther S. is St. Mary's, another good 15th cent, church, with a magnificent open nave roof and a fine waggon roof in the choir. In the S. aisle are the tomb and chantry-ceiling of John Baret (1467) and the brass of Jankyn Smith and his wife (1487), while S. and N. of the choir are the imposing Drury and Carewe tombs (1536 and 1501). The N. or Notyngham Porch (1437) has an elaborate vault and keystone. In the N.E. corner of the sanctuary is the grave of Mary Tudor (1496-1533), sister of Henry VIII.

The Queen Anne house (N.T.) at No. 8 Angel Hill contains the small but

excellent Gershom-Parkington Collection of clocks and watches.

Abbeygate St. or Churchgate St., in which is a notable Independent Chapel of 1711, lead to Corn Hill, the business centre of the town. In the Traverse is Cupola House (1693). a dignified town mansion, the best of many 17-18th cent. houses in Bury. Many streets have earlier houses and inns. A little below the Jacobean Town Hall here is the 12th cent. Movses Hall (now a museum; adm. free weekdays 10-1, 2-5), which may have been a Jewish merchant's house. In Guildhall St., at the other end of Corn Hill, is the Guildhall, with a porch of c. 1480. In Northgate St. is the ruined gatehouse of St. Saviour's Hospital, where Humfrey, Duke of Gloucester, died in 1447. MOTOR-Buses from Corn Hill or Angel Hill to all destinations.

MOTOR-BUSES from Corn Hill of Angel Hill to all destinations.

Visits may be paid from Bury to Ickworth (N.T.), 3 m. S.W., a mansion begun in 1796 for the famous Earl of Bristol, with a park open to the public; Ampton, 5 m. N., where Jeremy Collier was rector in 1679-34; and Russbrooke Rall (mosted Bitzabethan), 3 m. S.E., now derelict, close to a charming little church. Hengrave Hall (now a school), 4 m. N.W., built by Sir Thos. Kytson, brother-in-law of Laurence Washington, contains a window with the Wash-

ington arms surmounted by an eagle.

The direct ROAD FROM BURY TO NORWICH (39½ m.) leads viâ (6½ m.) Ixworth and (19½ m.) Kenninghall. Here stood a palace of the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk (demolished 1650). It was the birthplace of Henry Howard (1517-47), the poet Earl of Surrey, and Mary I took refuge here in 1553 before going to Framilingham. Quidenham church, 1 m. N., has a memorial chapel to the U.S.A.A.F. — At (234 m.) New Buckenham are the interesting remains of a Norman castle, while Old Buckenham has a thatched church.

394 m. Norwich, see Rte. 71.
On the IPSWICH ROAD (20 m.) Beyton church has a round tower and that at (22½ m.) Woolpit a fine harmer-beam roof. — 28 m. Stowmarket (7325 inhab.; Fox, RB. 17/6, P. 6½ gs.; King's Head, RB. 15/, P. 5½ gs.) trades in barley and manufactures chemicals and agricultural implements. The church

cancy and manuscrures chemicals and agricultural implements. The church has a wooden spire 120 ft. high, rising above a square flint tower. At the old vicarage Milton used to visit his tutor Thomas Young (d. 1655).

The neighbourhood is rich in interesting churches, e.g.: at Combs, 1½ m. S.; and Bacton and Cotton, 5½ m. N., with notable roofs.— 31½ m. Needham Market church shows a curious combination of hammer-beam roof and wooden clerestory. That of Barking, 2 m. S.W., is notable for its screen-work and font.— 40 m. Ipswich, see Rte. 72.

Beyond Newmarket we cross the Lark at (69 m.) Barton Mills (Bull, RB. 23/, P. 11 gs.), 11 m. S.E. of Mildenhall, and soon enter the level Breckland, with expanses of fir and heather familiar to readers of 'Lavengro,' small meres, and many forestry estates and military enclosures.

A 1065 leads N.E. from Barton Mills to (91 m.) Brandon (Great Eastern, RB. 19/6, P. 8 gs.; Ouse, unlic., on the river), a town of 2800 inhab., giving a title to the Dukes of Hamilton and Brandon. The town is in Suffolk, the station in Norfolk, 1 m. S. of the ruined castle of Weeting (11th cent.; adm. 6d.).

station in Norfolk, I m.S. of the ruined castle of Weeting (11th cent.; adm. 6d.). About 24 m. N.E. are the ancient fiint-quarries known as Grime's Graves (adm. 6d., closed Sun. till 2), about 360 cup-shaped hollows closely clustered together, in which prehistoric drawings were discovered. Brandon still has ignint-knappers, representing one of the oldest trades in the world.

Many military airfields were established bereabouts in 1933-45, and memorials to the men who fell in the war have been set up at Etnades (U.S.A.A.F.; memorial window), 5 m. S. of Brandon, and Fellwell (R.N.Z. A.F.; Cross of Sacrifice), 6 m. N.W. The good claurch of Lakenbeatis (Norman & Dec.), W. of the airfield on the Mildenhall road, contains a memorial to Lord Kitchener (d. 1916), some of whose encestors (17-18th cent.) lie in the churchyard.—The thatched church of All Saints at Icklinghem, 3 m. S.E. of Barton Mills, is practically unrestored.

560

80 m. Thetford (Bell, T.H., an Elizabethan house, RB, 18/. P. 81 gs.: Central, RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs., unlic.), an ancient town (4450 inhab.) on the Little Ouse, was the seat of the kings of East Anglia and of its bishops in 1075-94. It contains the scanty remains of a Cluniac Priory (founded in 1104; adm. 6d., closed-Sun. till 2), of a priory of the Canons of the Holy Sepulchre (12th cent.), on the Brandon road, and of a Dominican Friary (1340). The last is behind the ancient Grammar School, which claims descent from a 7th cent, choir-school. The Castle Hill (80-100 ft. high, 1000 ft. round), at the E. end of the town, is the finest castle-mound in the country. Thomas Paine (1737-1809). author of 'The Age of Reason,' was born in White Hart St. (tablet), near the Ancient House Museum (weekdays 10-4 or 5: adm. 3d. Mon., Wed., Fri., other days free).

Euston Hall 4 m. S.E., built c. 1670 by Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington, one of the members of the Cabal, gave name to the famous London terminus (built on the estate of the Dukes of Grafton, then owners of Euston Hall).

Moron-Busses to Brandon, Newmarket, Norwich, Bury St. Edmunds, etc.

— B 1110 leads N. for (22½ m.) East Dereham vià (12½ m.) Watton (Buil, RB. 16/6, P. 6 gs.), and A 134 leads N.W. for (29½ m.) Lynn. Near Watton are Wayland Wood (2 m. S.), said to be the scene of the Babes in the Wood, and Griston House (2 m. S.E.), supposed to be the residence of their wicked uncle.

944 m. Attleborough (Griffin; Angel) has a Norman and Perp. church, with a magnificent \*Rood-screen of c. 1475 surmounted by mural paintings. — 100½ m. Wymondham (pron. 'Windham': Abbey, unlic., RB. 17/6, P. 7 gs.), a market town (5700 inhab.), has one of the finest \*Churches in Norfolk, originally belonging. to the priory (afterwards abbey) of SS. Mary and Alban (1107). In 1349 the nave (mainly Norman) and N. aisle (Perp.) were assigned for the use of the parishioners, who added the W. tower about 1450. The E. tower and the original choir, of which only fragments remain, were retained by the monks. The Market Cross is a timber building of 1616. A recreation room occupies the 15th cent. Chapel of St. Thomas Becket. Robert Kett, the leader of the brief agrarian insurrection of 1549, was a tanner of Wymondham.

About 3½ m. W. is Hingham, with a 14th cent. church containing a bust (1919) of Abraham Lincoln. Hingham was the home of Robert Lincoln (d. about 1540), generally accepted as the earliest known ancestor of Abraham Lincoln, Richard Lincoln of Swanton Morley (p. 581), buried in 1620 at Hingham, disinherited his son Edward, as a result of which his grandson Samuel emigrated from Hingham in 1637, to become the first American ancestor of the President. There was an Abraham Lincoln of Norwich (b. about 1685).

We cross the Yare and enter (109½ m.) Norwich (Rte. 71).

## 71. LONDON TO COLCHESTER, NORWICH, AND CROMER

CKUMER

ROAD, 137 m. To (9½ m.) Woodford viå Tottenham and Walthamstow, see the Blue Guide to London. Thence follow A 1081 and A 12 to (18 m.) Gallows Corner, beyond Romford, where we turn 1. The direct route follows A 118 to Romford viå Stratford. — 33 m. Chelmsford (by-pass). — 55 m. Claydon. — A 140. 114 m. Norwich. — A 141. 137 m. Cromer.

RALWAY from Liverpool St., 139 m. in 3½ 4½ hrs.; to Norwich, 115 m. in 2-3½ hrs. Principal Stations: 20½ m. Shenfield & Hutton, junction for Southend (21 m.), and Burnham (23 m.). — 29½ m. Chelmsford. — 38½ m. Witham, junction for Braintree (6½ m.) and Maldon (5½ m.). — 46½ m. Mark's Tey, junction for Sudbury (11½ m.) and Halstead (9 m.). — 51½ m. Cochester, junction for Walton-on-the-Naze (19½ m.) viå Frinton (18½ m.), and for Claaton (19 m.). — 59½ m. Manningtree, junction for Harwich (11½ m.). — 68½ m. [pswich, junction for Felixstowe (15½ m.) and for the Yarmouth line (Rite. 72). — 80½ m. Stowmarket. — 95 m. Diss. — 100½ m. Tivetshall. — 104 m. Forncett. — 115 m. North Walsham, junction for Mundesley (5½ m.) — 141½ m. Cromer. Southend is reached also direct from Fenchurch St. (36 m. in 1½-1½ hr.). (36 m. in 11-11 hr.).

STEAMERS in summer from Tower Pier (daily exc. Fri.) to Southend in 3

hrs.; to Clacton in 53 hrs.

This route runs diagonally across Essex, a county described by Norden in 1594 as "fatte, fruteful, and full of profitable things" and by George Gissing as "one of those quiet corners of flat homely England, where man and beast seem on good terms with each other." Except for the low lands on the Thames estuary and the E. coast, Essex is not flat, though nowhere hilly, and it includes some charming scenery of the rich, pastoral order. The toyal forest that once covered the county is now reduced to Epping Forest, but it has left its traces in the free use of massive timberwork in many churches.

From London to (18 m.) Gallows Corner, where we turn left,

we traverse the East End and suburbs of London.

A 127, opposite, is the road to Southend, to be avoided at holiday times. — 10 m. The Langdon Hills (378 ft.; r.) are a fine view-point for the times. — 10 m. The Langdon Hills (378 ft.; r.) are a fine view-point for the Thames estuary, — 10 m. Laindon Church (r.) has a unique 15th cent. priest's house of timber against its W. end. — 23 m. Prittlewell has a fine 13th cent. church and the refectory and prior's house of a 12th cent. Cluniac Priory (now a museum; adm. free weekdays, 11-4.30 or 6, and 3-8 on Sun. in summer). It is the 'south end' of this old village that has grown into the famous seaside resort of (24 m.) Southend-on-Sea (Palace, RB. 21/-25), P. 11 gs.; Grand Pler, RB. 18/6, P. 84 gs. — At Westcliff: West Cliff, RB. 17/6-25/6, P. 7-12 gs.; Queen's, RB. 22/6-30/, P. 13-15 gs.; Overcliff, RB. 21/1, P. 8-12 gs.; Imperial, RB. 21/-25/, P. 94-14 gs.), with 151.850 inhab. Standing at the mouth of the Thames, with a pier 1 gm. long (Restaurant), Southend is largely patronised by excursionists from London. Its more select part is known as Westcliff. — Amport, 3 m. N., for services to Leeds, Belfast, Channel Is., Calais, Ostend, Rotterdam, etc. Channel Is., Calais, Ostend, Rotterdam, etc.

To the B. of Southend the front extends past Thorpe Bay to (3½ m.) Shoe-

buryness. with a Norman church and an important gunnery school: to the W. is Leigh-on-Sea (Cliffs, R.B. 15/6-21/, P. 54-94 gs.). Farther on is (2 m.) Hadleigh, with a Norman church and a castle (1231), the subject of a famous painting by Constable.

Panning by Constable.

Rockford, 4 m. N. of Southend, has a Tudor mansion rebuilt by Anne Boleyn's father, and a fine brick church tower (c. 1500). Great Stambidge church, 14 m. E., partly pre-Conquest, was the scene of the marriage of Governor Winthrop, of Boston, and Mary Forth (1605); and Ashingdon, 2 m. N., is the probable site of the battle of Assandun, in which Edmund Ironside was defeated by Canute (1016).

22 m. Brentwood (Lion & Lamb, RB. 16/6; White Hart). -23 m. Shenfield, where the church contains a remarkable oak

arcade, is the beginning of another road to Southend (A 128: 211 m.) via (41 m.) Billericay, with the Chantry House, where the Pilgrim Fathers assembled before their embarkation, and (151 m.) Rayleigh, with a good example of a Norman castlemound (N.T.). — The brick towers and massive timberwork in the village churches are reminders of the absence of buildingstone and of the great forest that covered Essex in the Middle Ages. 251 m. Mountnessing church has huge timber struts supporting the tower. - 27 m. Ingatestone (Chase, RB. 17/6-21/). The church contains tombs of the Petre family, in whose fine 16th cent. mansion, Ingatestone Hall, are displayed treasures from the Essex Record Office (open Tues.-Sat. in summer, 9.30-12.30, 2-4.30). — At (29 m.) Margaretting, the fine oak steeple and the 15th cent. Jesse window are noteworthy.

33 m. Chelmsford (County, RB. 19/6; White Hart, commercial, RB. 17/6), the county town of Essex (37,900 inhab.), became the see of a bishop in 1914. St. Mary's, now the Cathedral, was completed in 1424, but nearly the whole body of it collapsed in 1800 and had to be rebuilt. The chief features are the beautiful flintwork S. porch and the massive tower with its flèche spire (1749). In the N. wall of the chancel is a curious double or 'fan' arch (early 15th cent.). The Mildmay monuments (1557-71) are interesting. The Shire Hall, by John Johnson, is an Ionic building of 1789-92.

The Museum (weekdays 10-5 or 8, Sun. in summer 2-5), in Oaklands Park at Moulsham, 1 m. S., contains Roman and other antiquities, and trophies of the Basex Regiment.—Motor-bus station, for all services, W. of the station. FROM CHELMSFORD TO EPFING. 17 m. A 122, a winding road.—7 m. Norton Heath. About 2 m. S., Blackmore has a fine timber church-tower and the modernised Jericho House, a favourite resort of Henry VIII.—10-2 m. ongar (King's Head), a small town extending towards the S., has a Saxon castle-mound. Stondon Massey, 2 m. S.E., was the residence of William Byrd, 'father of musick,' in 1595-1623. About 1 sn. W. of Ongar is Greenstead Church with a remarkable pre-conquest nave, the walls of which are formed of upright tree-trunks, split in halves. The body of St. Edmund rested here for a night in 1013 on its return from London to Bury St. Edmunds, whence it had been removed in fear of the Danes. The brick choir dates from c. 1500. — 17 m. Epping, see Rte. 70.
FROM CHELMSFORD TO MALDON AND TO BURNHAM-ON-CROUCH. — Beyond

FROM CHELMSFORD TO MALDON AND TO BURNHAM-ON-CROUCH. — Beyond (5 m.) Danbury (Old Rodney, at Little Baddow, 1½ m. N., RB. 15/1), which has a pleasant sandy common and a church with three 13th cent. wooden effigies, the road forks. A 414 goes N.E. to (10 m.) Maldon (Blue Bohr, T.H., RB. 18/1, P. 84 gs.; King's Head, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs., both interesting old houses), a picturesque old port and yachting resort (9700 inhab.) on the Blackwater. The fine church (All Saints) has a triangular E.E. tower, surmounted by a hexagonal spire. Laurence Washington (see below), buried in the churchyard, is commemorated by a stained-glass window (1928). Maldon was the birthplace of the American Gen. Horatio Gates (1728–1806), who defeated the British under Burgoyne at Saratoga in 1777. Brithnoth, ealdorman of Essex, was here defeated by the Northmen in 1991, in a battle described in an extant Anglo-Saxon poem. Besleigh Abbey (adm. 2/, Wed. 2-5), 1 m. W. by footpath, incorporates in the house the 13th cent. chapter house. At Langford, 1½ m. N.W. of Heybridge, beyond the river, is the only church in England with a W. apee.

From the Danbury fork B 1010 leads S.E. At (9½ m.) Purleigh Laurence

From the Danbury fork B 1010 leads S.B. At (9½ m.) Purleigh Laurence Washington, son of Laurence Washington of Brington and great-great-

grandfather of George Washington, was rector in 1632-43. The church tower was restored as a Washington memorial with contributions from America. was restored as a washington memorial with contributions from America. — 19 m. Burnham-on-Crouch (3950 inhab; White Hart, RB. 19/, P. 94 ga.; Anchor), on the estuary of the Crouch, is a centre for yachting and cyster breeding. — Southminster (King's Head, RB. 13/6, P. 8g.; Rose & Crown, simple, RB. 12/6), 24 m. N., has a large Perp. church. Bradwell (King's Head, in the village; Green Man, at the quay, both simple), 5 m. N. of Southminster, has a church with 14th cent. details. On the coast, 2 m. farther NIE, is the chapel of St. Peter-on-the-Wall, erected by St. Cedd in the 7th ceat. on the ruins of the Roman fort of Othona.

FROM CHELMSFORD TO BURY ST. EDMUNDS, 41 m. (A 130, 131, 134). After 3½ m. due N. on A 130, we turn N.E. on A 131. At Pleshey, 2½ m. N.W. of the fork, the village is enclosed in an earthen rampart, with a huge castlemound on the S.—11 m. Braintree (17,500 inhab.; White Hart, T.H., RB. 18/, P. 8½ ga.; Horn), with metal works. Black Notley, ½ m. S.E., was the birthplace of John Ray (1628-1705), the naturalist, who is buried(in the churchyard.—17 m. Halstead (6000 inhab.) has artificial silk mills. To Colchester and Haverhill, see p. 574.—19½ m. Little Maplestead (1) has the latest (mainly early 14th cent.) and smallest of the four round churches of England (circular nave 29 ft. in diameter).—25 m. Sudbury (6600 inhab.; Four Swans, RB. 17/6, P. 8gs.; Black Boy) has the three striking Perp. churches of St. Gregory, All Saluts. and St. Peter and some half-timbered houses. It of St. Gregory, All Saints, and St. Peter and some half-timbered houses. It was the birthplace of Thomas Gainsborough (1727-88), who is commemorated by a statue by Mackennal (1913) in Market Hill. All three churches have by a statue by Mackennai (1915) in Market Hill. All three churches have notable woodwork, and the font-cover in St. Gregory's rivals that of Ufford. In the vestry of St. Gregory's is preserved the head of Simon of Sudbury, Archbp. of Canterbury in 1375-81 (beheaded by Wat Tyler). Edwardstone, 6 m. E., was the birthplace of John Winthrop (1588-1649), first Governor of Massachusetts, and his son John (1606-76), Governor of Connecticut,; was Massachusetts, and his son John (1606-76), Governor of Connecticut,; was born at Groton, 1 m. farther, a village that has given name to a famous American school. — 28 m. Long Meliord (Bull, T.H., RB. 18, P. 8 gs., a fine old house) has a main street 2 m. long. Its late-Perp. \*Church contains monuments of the Cloptons and other rich cloth-makers, and has a detached Lady Chapel. Meliord Hall (adm. 2/6; May-Sept., Thurs. & Sun. 2-6) dates from 1552. To Clare and Cambridge, see Rte. 68.

Lavenham (Swan, T.H., RB. 18/, P. 8 gs.), 5 m. N.E., like Sudbury and Meliord, was a centre of the East Anglian clothmaking industry c. 1500. Nowadays it is the most picturesque town in Suffolk, with a lantern-like \*Church (1480-1530), built in friendly rivalry by the 14th Earl of Oxford and Thomas Spring. a wealthy clother. Among the numerous fine timber-framed

\*\*Church (1480-1330), Dulk in Friendly Tivalry by the 14th Earl of Oxford and Thomas Spring, a wealthy clothier. Among the numerous fine timber-framed houses the 16th cent. Guildhall, with a corner-post representing the 15th Earl of Oxford, is notable (N.T.; adm. 3d.). — 35½ m. Bradfield Combust was the family home and burial-place of Arthur Young (1741-1820), agriculturist and traveller. — 41 m. Bury St. Edmunds, see Rte. 70.

394 m. Hatfield Peverel, with a part-Norman church. Terling Place, 2 m. N., the home of Lord Rayleigh (1842-1919), was the scene of the experiments which won him the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1904. - 42 m. Witham (8600 inhab.; Spread Eagle, an ancient house, RB. 15/6, P. 9 gs.; White Hart, similar charges) is an ancient town with a fine 13-15th cent. church, 1 m. W., beyond the station. — 45½ m. Kelvedon was the birthplace of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon (1834–92).

7 m. Tolleshunt D'Arcy, a pretty village, has a notable 16th cent, moated hall, with bridge of 1855. At Tolleshunt Major, 2 m. W., by the church, is the brick gatehouse (16th cent.) and fortified wall of Beckingham Hall (house rebuilt in 18th cent.). — 9½ m. Tolleshury has oyster-beds.

At Coggeshall, 3 m. N. of Kelvedon, is "Paycock's House (N.T.), a richly ornamented merchant's dwelling of c. 1500 (adm. 1/6, Tues., Wed., & Pri. 10.36-12.30 & 2-4). On the way is Little Coggeshall, with remains of a

Cistercian abbey (1140), perhaps the earliest medieval brick building erected in England.

At (49½ m.) Mark's Tey we join A 120, the Roman Stone Street.

— 50½ m. Copford (Windmill) has a fine Norman church,
1 m. S., with an apse and a magnificent mural painting (c. 1150)
of the Raising of Jairus's Daughter.

55 m. COLCHESTER (57,450 inhab.), a historic site and garrison town as well as an agricultural centre, lies on the Colne. The ancient oyster fisheries on the Colne are famous, and Colchester nurseries (roses) are noted.

Railway Station, 1 m. N. of the centre (motor-bus). St. Botolph's, S. of the town, for some trains to Reightlineses etc.

Brightlingsea, etc.
Hotels. Red Lion, T.H., High St.,
a fine 15th cent. house, RB. 19/6, P.
9; gs.; Cups, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.;
George, RB. 19/6, both in High St.;
Rose & Crown, an old house in

East St., unlic., RB. 14/6, P. 6 gs.; Fleece, Head St., RB. 17/6, commercial.

Restaurant. Astor, George St.

Post Office, Head St.

Theatres. Playhouse, St. John St.; Repertory, Albert Hall, High St. Motor-Buses from St. John St.

History. It is generally admitted that Colchester is the spot to which Cunobelin (or Cymbeline), the able ruler of the Trinobantes, moved his capital from Verulamium (St. Albans) c. A.D. 40. The Emp. Claudius captured it in A.D. 44 and established the Colonia Camulodunum, the first Roman colony in Britain. In A.D. 62 this was stormed by Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni. The Anglo-Saxon name for the town was Colneceaster. Its medieval woollen industry was greatly stimulated by an influx of Flemish and Dutch refugees in 1570. In the Civil War the town stood out for the Royalists and was captured by Fairfax after a siege of eleven weeks. The house afterwards occupied by Fairfax as headquarters near the Bast Bridge is known as 'Siege House.'— The opening of the oyster fishing is celebrated by an 'Oyster Feast' on Oct. 20th.

The \*City Walls still form a rectangle nearly 2 m. in extent,

and are best seen on the W. side.

The wall, probably begun in the time of Vespasian, though afterwards strengthened and extended, seems to have been over 20 ft. high, and some parts are still over 10 ft. The W. section includes the ruined Balkerne Gate, most of which lies beneath the old King's Head inn.

We turn N. by Head St. to reach the HIGH STREET, which

We turn N. by Head St. to reach the High Street, which runs W. and E. To the left is the Town Hall (1898–1902). On the left, farther on, is the entrance to the park surrounding the Castle, a Norman building constructed in part of Roman materials (adm. free 10-4, 5, or 6, Sun. 2.30-4.30 or 5.30; visits to Roman vaults and 18th cent. prisons 8 times daily, 6d.).

The massive keep (164 ft. by 126 ft.), with walls 12 ft. thick, is double the size of the White Tower at London. It contains a Museum notable for an exceptionally fine collection of late Celtic and "Roman antiquities. The Casile Park includes a section of the Roman wall and affords a pleasant view of the Coine valley. An obelisk on the N. side of the castle marks the spot where Lucas and Lisle, the Royalist defenders of the town, were shot by Fairfax in 1648. Adjoining the park is Holly Trees, a mansion of 1718, now containing a good collection of "bygones" (adm. as for Castle).

Queen St., nearly opposite Holly Trees, leads to the ruined church of St. Botolph's Priory (weekdays, adm. 3d.), an Augustinian foundation of c. 1106 built mainly of Roman brick. The arcaded W. front has three portals, the fine one in the centre recoding in five orders. By Osborne St. and Stanwell St. we reach St. John's Green, with St. John's Abbey Gateway (Perp.,

c. 1415; restored), the stately relic of a Benedictine house. — We may now regain the centre of the town, crossing the line of wall by Scheregate steps. To the right is Holy Trinity Church (Trinity St.), with a Saxon tower built of Roman brick. A plaque marks the house, opposite, where John Wilbye, the composer, died in 1614; the fine old house next door was the birthplace of Dr. William Gilberd (1544-1603), 'father of electrical science.' In West Stockwell St., N. of High \$t., are the tumbledown Dec. church of St. Martin and many fine old houses, including one occupied by Ann and Jane Taylor. verse writers for children in the early 19th century. St. Peter's. North Hill (another street with fine old houses), has 13th cent, ironwork on its S. door.

About 2 m. W. is Lexden, possibly the site of Cymbeline's capital. The earthworks (of which considerable remains are still visible) effectually bottle earthworks (of which considerable remains are still visible) effectually bottle up the peninsula between the Colne and the small stream known as the Roman River. — About 6 m. S.W. (3 m. from Tiptree) is Layer Marney Hall (c. 1525; no adm.), the enormous entrance tower of which is interesting as "an example of the introduction of Renaissance ornament in the structure of an otherwise Gothic building."

On the N.E. bank of the Colne estuary, below Colchester, are (4½ m.) Wivenhoe, with notable parget work in a street S. of the church, and (10 m.) Brightlingsea (Swan, RB. 15/, P. 7 gs.), with a good church (1 m. inland). Opposite Brightlingsea, between the estuaries of the Colne and Blackwater, is the island of Mersea, with the bathing-resort of West Mersea (Victory, RB. 17/6, P. 9½ gs.), 9 m. from Colchester. All these places are oyster-breeding and yacht-building centres.

FROM COLCHESTER TO CLACTON AND WALTON. A 133 leads E. to (10 m.)

and yacht-building centres.

FROM COLCHESTER TO CLACTON AND WALTON. A 133 leads E. to (10 m.) Weeley and then S.E. to (16 m.) Clacton-on-Sea (Beaumont Half, RB. 30/-42/, P. 9-14 gs.; Royal. RB. 18/6-34/, P. 9-14 gs.; and many others), one of the most popular seaside resorts (24.050 inhab.) in Essex. To the E. and W. are the adjoining resorts of Holland-on-Sea and Jaywick, with a large holiday camp. About 4½ m. W. is the pleasant old village of St. Osyth, where Osyth, Queen of the East Saxons, was murdered by the Danes c. 870. A \*Priory on the site (adm. 1/, May-Sept., Mon., Wed., & Fri. 10-7) preserves a fine 15th cent. gatehouse, a 13th cent. undercroft chapel, and other monastic buildings, with a pleasant 16th cent. mansion. On the creek below are a tide-mill (restored) and a good boating-lake.

From Weeley (see above) B 1033 leads via Thorpe-le-Soken to (17 m.) Frinton and (17½ m.) Walton. Lord Byng (1862-1935) died at Thorpe Hall and is buried in Beaumont church, 1½ m. N. — Frinton-on-Sea (Grand, RB. 22/6, P. 35/-65/; Frinton Lodge, RB. 22/6-30/, P. 11-18 gs.; Gables, unlic., RB. 17/6-25/, P. 7-14 gs.) is a fashionable and quiet bathing and golfing resort (2900 inhab.). — Walton-on-the-Naze (Barker's Marine, RB. 18/6, P. 10 gs., closed Jan.—Mar.; Portobello, RB. 15/6, P. 170/), a homely seaside and golfing resort (3400 inhab.), with a long pier, lies near the headland called the Naze.

FROM COLCHESTER TO HAVERHILL, 28½ m. From Lexden A 132 ascends the pleasant \*Coine Vailey vià (10 m.) Earls Coine to (13½ m.) Halstead (see p. 572). — 17 m. Castle Hedingham (Hedingham, unlic.), to the left of our road, has a beautiful late-Norman church and a massive Norman keep (c. 1100) still used as a residence (adm. ±/6; May-Sept., Tues., Thurs., & Sat., 2-6, also BH. Mon. 10-6). At (25½ m.) Baythorn End we join the road from Clare to Haverhill (see Rts. 68).

From Colchester to Harwich, 19 m. (A 137, B 1352). — 91 m. Manningtree (White Hart), on the estuary of the Stour, is a gateway to the 'Constable Country.' — At (104 m.) Mistley the "Yowers' are a fragment of the only church in England built by Robt. Adam (1776). — 17½ m. Dovercourt (Cliff, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 8–10 gs.; Alexandra, RB. 17/6), the prettily situated S.W. suburb of Harwich, is frequented by sea-bathers. — 19 m. Harwich (Three Cups, simple) is a quiet old seaport and navalbase (13,500 inhab.) on the broad estuary of the Stour and Orwell, with many 16–18th cent. houses and some bomb damage. Nelson put up on several occasions at the Three Cups inn. Capt. Jones of the 'Mayflower' was married in Harwich and lived in King's Head St. Parkeston Quay (Great Eastern, RB. 20/–38/), the starting-point of the steamers to The Hook of Holland, is 1 m. N. of Dovercourt.

Ferry steamers (no cars) ply from Harwich Quay to Shotley and to Felix-

stowe Pier (2 m. from Felixstowe).

A 12 leads N.E. from Colchester and about (61½ m.) Stratford St. Mary enters the Constable Country, the pleasant pastoral and wooded region watered by the winding Stour.

pastoral and wooded region watered by the winding Stour.

John Constable (1776-1837), the painter, was born at East Bergholt in Suffolk (house no longer extant), 3 m. E., and he has immortalised the whole district in his paintings. "I associate," he writes, "my careless boyhood with all that lies on the banks of the Stour; those scenes made me a painter." Among his favourite subjects were the water-mills of Stratford St. Mary; "Flatford Mill (no adm.), 1½ m. S. of Bergholt (presented, with Willy Lott's Cottage, to the nation in 1928); the church tower of Dedham (Sun, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.), a dignified village 1½ m. E. of Stratford; and the fine 15th cent. tower of Stoke-by-Nayland church, 4 m. W. of Stratford. According to local legend, the church (15-16th cent.) of East Bergholt was deprived of its steeple by the devil, and so its bells are hung in a kind of wooden cage in the church-yard. — Nayland, on the Stour, 1½ m. S. of Stoke, preserves some painted panels from a 15th cent. rood-screen.

At 644 m. B 1070 leads 1. in 5 m. to *Hadleigh* (White Lion, RB. 15/, P. 7 gs.), an old centre of the woollen trade (3100 inhab.), with a large church (late 14th cent.) and a fine gateway known as the Deanery Tower (1495). Thos. Woolner (1825–92),

sculptor and pre-Raphaelite, was born here.

The villages of \*Kersey and Lindsey (2 and 3\frac{1}{2} m. N.W. of Hadleigh) are supposed to have given name to the fabrics known as kerseymere and linseywoolsey. The former has an interesting 14th cent. church; the latter a medieval chapel (\frac{1}{2} m.; closed on Sunday). — The church of Boxford, 4 m. S.W. of Hadleigh, has a late-Dec. wooden porch; Little Wenham Hall, 5 m. S.E. of Hadleigh and 1\frac{1}{2} m. N. of Capel St. Mary on the main road, is a very early example of Flemish brickwork (c. 1250; adm. by appointment, 1/).

At (69½ m.) Washbrook we diverge 1. from A 12 (which goes on to Ipswich; Rte. 72), and farther on we cross the Gipping to join A 140 at (75½ m.) Claydon, leaving the Stowmarker road on the left. — At 82 m. we pass between Earl Stonham (I.) and Stonham Aspall (r.), both with fine Perp. churches, typical of the district. On the former airfield of Mendlesham (86½ m.; 1.) is a memorial to the U.S.A.A.F. (34th Group). — In the church of (90½ m.) Yaxley is a curious 'sexton's wheel' (one of the only two in England, comp. below), supposed to have some connection with penance.

Eye (White Lion, T.H., RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.), 11 m. E., is an attractive little

town with slight remains of a Norman castle. The spacious Perp, church, with notable flint-work, preserves a richly painted rood-screen.

Crossing the Waveney, we enter Norfolk at (94 m.) Scole (Scole Hotel), where the Bury-Yarmouth road (A 143) crosses ours. The hotel, formerly the White Hart, is a stately building of 1655. At Diss (3500 inhab.; King's Head, RB. 16/, I

2½ m. W., are a Dec. and Perp. church and the pre pool known as Diss Mere. The poet John Skelton (d. 15 ) was parson here from 1498.

Hoxne, 2 m. B. of Scole, is the traditional scene of the death of St. Edmund in battle with the Danes (c. 870). South Lopham, 4½ m. W. of Diss, has one of the best Norman towers in Norfolk (c. 1110). — To Lowestoft, see Rte. 72.

At 103 m, is the round-towered church of Long Stratton. containing a 'sexton's wheel' (comp. above). — In the Perp. church of Swardeston, 1½ m. N.W. of (109 m.) Swainsthorpe, is

a memorial to Edith Cavell, a native of the place.

114 m. NORWICH (121,250 inhab.), the capital of Norfolk, famous for its beautiful Norman cathedral, contains 34 other churches and buildings of interest and a great quantity of old houses, as well as one of the largest cattle markets in England. The plan of the ancient city is extremely irregular, and it possesses neither a main street nor a central square. It is situated on the Wensum, close to its confluence with the Yare.

Railway Stations. Thorpe (D7; Rfmts.), for the main line; City (A3), for the line to Melton Con-

(A 3), for the line to Melton Constable and Lynn.
Hotels. Maid's Head (B 5), Wensum St., RB. 22/6-27/6, P. 10 gs.;
Reyal (C 5), Bank Plain, RB. 22/6, P. 12 gs.; Bell (D 5), T.H., Orford Hill, RB. 19/6; Castle (C 5), Castle Meadow, RB. 25/6-31/6, P. 12 gs.;
Annesley, unlic., Newmarket Rd., RB. 21/; Great Eastern, opp. Thorpe Station, commercial. — At Thorpe, on the river 14 m. E.: St. Lucis, unlic.; Town House.
Restaurants. Purdy's. Tombland:

Restaurants. Purdy's, Tombland; Boar's Head, Surrey St. (D 4); Trowel and Hammer, St. Stephen's Rd. (B 3); Curat House, Haymarket, a fine 16th cent. house.

Post Office (C 5), Prince of Wales INFORMATION BUREAU. Bridewell Alley (C 5).

Motor-Buses from Thorpe Station or Castle Meadow (local): from Surrey St. (E 4) to many parts of Norfolk and Suffolk.

Theatres. Royal (D 3), Theatre St.; Maddermarket, see below; Hippodrome (C 4; varieties), St. Giles St. — CONCERTS at St. Andrew's Hall and at the Assembly Rooms (with Noverre Cinema; repertory).

— DANCING at Samson and Hercules, Tombiand. — GOLF COURSES at Hellesdon, 2 m. N.W.; Eaton, 2 m. S.W.; and Earlham, 1½ m. W.—BOATS on the Yare at Thorpe, 1 m. E.

History. There is no evidence that Norwich was a place of any importance before the Angio-Saxon period (comp. Caister St. Edmund, p. 580), and its history as a royal borough begins in the first half of the 10th century. In 1004 it was destroyed by Sweyn of Demmark, but at the time of the Conquest it was one of the largest boroughs in the kingdom. In 1094 it became a bishop's see. An influx of Flemish weavers, beginning c. 1336, brought great prosperity to the city, which became the centre of the worsted trade. In 1549 it witnessed the peasants' insurrection led by Robert Kett. Sporadic air-raids throughout the Second World War culminated in a series of heavy and destructive attacks in 1942. — Norwich is still noted for its slik crapes, but its chief manufactures now are boots and shows mustard and starch machinery and sleep. factures now are boots and shoes, mustard and starch, machinery and electrical equipment, and beer. Its nursery gardens are extensive, and the rearing of capacies is a characteristic minor industry.—Among eminent natives, besides those mentioned below, are Robert Greene (1560-92), poet and

dramatist, Harriet Martineau (1802-76), and Elizabeth Fry (1780-1845). The 'Norwich School' of landscape painters was founded by John Crome in the early 19th century.

Perhaps the chief focus of traffic is the space in front of the Post Office (C 5), just N.E. of the \*Castle, a huge Norman keep on a lofty mound, erected c. 1130 by Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, but refaced in 1834-39. It served as the county prison for over five centuries, but since 1894 it has accommodated the Castle Museum (open 10-5 or 5.30, Sun. 2.30-5; adm.

the CASTLE MUSEUM (Open 10-3 of 3.30, Sun. 2.30-3; auni. free, Tues. & Fri. 6d., Sun. 3d.; to battlements and dungeons 1/). The collections of local antiquities, including the Iron Age hoard of gold and coins unearthed at Snettisham in 1948, and the dioramas of Norfolk scenery, are unusually interesting. The pictures include good examples of Crome, Cotman, Stannard, Stark, Vincent, and other masters of the Norwich School. The battlements command a striking view. A tablet on the outside wall commemorates the execution of Robert Kett in 1549 near this spot.

Bank Plain leads N.W. to St. Andrew's Hall (B 5; adm. free weekdays), once the nave of a Dominican church of c. 1460.

The Hall, with its fine late-Perp. and Dec. windows, is hung with portraits of Norfolk men by Beechey (Nelson), Gainsborough, Hoppner (William Windham), Opie, Herkomer (J. J. Colman), and others. The chancel, now called Blackfriars Hall, served as a Dutch church from the 16th to the mid-19th century.

St. Andrew's Church, almost opposite, where John Robinson, pastor of the Pilgrim Fathers, was curate, contains the tombs of Sir John Suckling's mother and other ancestors of the poet. Suckling House, adjoining, is a fine 16th cent, town house (open weekdays on request). Behind the church is the Bridewell. a flint-faced house built (c. 1370) by Bartholomew, father of Wm. Appleyard, first mayor of Norwich; it houses a fine museum of local industries (adm. free weekdays 10-1, 2-5).

The church of St. Michael-at-Plea, in Queen St. (E. of Bank Plain), is noted for eight medieval painted panels from various screens (1385-1445; restored 1956).

To the E. is the former church of St. Peter Hungate, with old stained glass, now containing a Museum of Church Art (adm. free weekdays 10-1, 2-5). Thence \*ELM HILL, a picturesque old byway, descends to Wensum St. To the right is Tombland, a broad open space, from which we enter the cathedral precincts either by the Erpingham Gate (1420) or by St. Ethelbert's Gate (c. 1300; parapet modern).

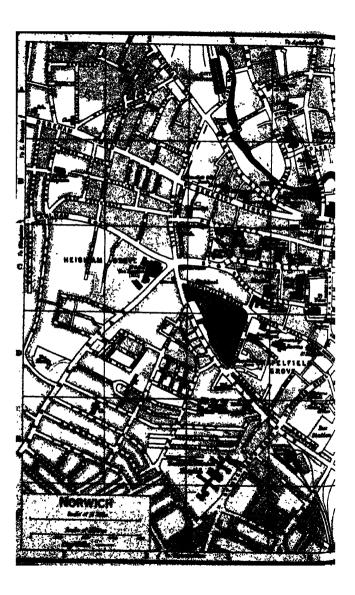
The \*Cathedral (B 6; Holy Trinity) is a majestic, mainly Norman, structure, with a soaring spire. Services on weekdays

at 8, 9.45, & 5 (Sat 3.15), on Sun. at 8, 11, 3.30, & 7.

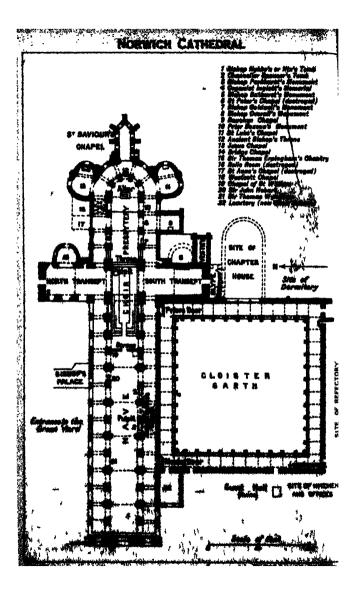
History. The see of E. Anglia, established at Dunwich c. 630 by Felix of Burgundy, was merged in that of Elimham in 956, and transferred to Thetford in 1075, and it was not till 1094 that it was permanently fixed at Norwich by Bp. Herbert de Losinga (d. 1119), who laid the foundations of Norwich Cathedral in 1096 and lived to complete the choir, transpets, E. and of nave, and lower stage of the tower. Bp. Boorard, his successor, finished the long nave (c. 1145). In 1272 the townsfolk rose against the cathedral clergy and burnt the interior fittings and most of the domestic buildings. The clerestory of the choir was rebuilt in the Dec. style by Bp. Percy (1355–69). Bp. Almyick (1426–36) altered the M front and cosmoleted the closted the 69). Bp. Alnwick (1426-36) altered the W. front and completed the cloisters (begun 130 years earlier). The present spire and the stone vault of nave and choir were built by Bp. Lyhart (1446-72) and Bp. Goldwell (1472-99). The cathedral, which suffered considerably at the hands of the Puritans, was repaired after the Restoration, and in 1930-32 the new E. chapel was added. Exterior. The most striking features are the apsidal E. end (with its beautiful flying buttresses), the Norman arcading on the E. wall of the S. transept, and the Norman \*\*Tower\* (ascent at 11 & 3, 1/), surmounted by a 15th cent. spire (313 ft.), excelled in height by that of Salisbury alone. The pinnacies, contemporary with the spire, are unsymmetrically placed. The large Perp. window in the W. front is flanked by Norman turrets.

**Interior.** In plan and structure the cathedral is still practically identical with Losinga's building. Viewing the finely proportioned church from the W. door, the eye is at once arrested by the maiesty of the continuous lierne-vaulted roof of the 15th cent. (elaborate bosses). The NAVE consists of 14 bays, supported by massive Norman columns; its austerity is accentuated by the absence of monuments. The arches of the triforium are (most unusually) the same size as those of the main arcade. The clerestory, set back within a wall-passage, has Norman lights. The circular opening in the central part of the roof was used for letting down a thurible or censer. The AISLES also are Norman. Two bays of the S. aisle (beside the pulpit) were converted into a Perp. chantry by Bp. Nykke (d. 1535). The Monks' Door and the Dec. \*Prior's Door lead from the S, aisle to the cloisters. The two E, bays of the nave are included in the ritual choir and contain the fine 15th cent. Stalls, with their curious misericords. The lower stage of the CENTRAL Tower is Losinga's work, the upper stories are Norman of later date. — The Transerts resemble the nave. Off the N. arm is an apsidal chapel (Pl. 18) with 15th cent. stained glass from the Deanery. The monument to Bp. Bathurst (d. 1837; Pl. 5), in the N. transept, is by Chantrey.

The \*Choir, beginning W. of the central tower, terminates on the E. in a semicircular apse, with ambulatory and radiating chapels, a French arrangement very unusual in English churches. The Presbytery, to the E. of the central tower, has been considerably altered, though the Norman ground plan remains unchanged. The early 15th cent. lectern, with a pelican instead of the usual eagle, is notable. The ivory Dean's Chair (1514) beside the altar perhaps belonged originally to the Abp. of Bavaria. The bishop's Eastern Throne (in the Byzantine position behind the altar) is unique in England. Bp. Herbert de Losinga (d. 1119) was buried before the high altar, and the top slab of a new monument erected to him in 1682 is let into the pavement. The beautiful clerestory was re-erected after 1362 in a style transitional between Dec. and Perp.; the stone vaulting was added between 1472 and 1499; and at the same time the main arches were redesigned in the current style. In the S. aisle of the presbytery is the tomb of Bp. Goldwell (d. 1499; Pl. 7), beyond which is a painted \*Retable, a masterpiece of the East Anglian







School, probably presented as a thank-offering for the suppression of the peasant revolt of 1381. This aisle is adjoined by the Bauchun Chapel, founded in 1330 and vaulted in 1450 (notable bosses). At the E. end of the choir-aisles are St. Luke's Chapel (S.: Pl. 11), and the Jesus Chapel (N.; Pl. 13), each curiously formed of two segments of circles. At the E. end is St. Saviour's Chapel, erected in 1930-32 as a War Memorial. This is entered by two fine E.E. arches, a relic of the Lady Chapel erected by Bp. Walter de Suffield (d. 1257). The so-called Bridge Chapel in the N. aisle was probably used for the exhibition of relics. The vault above it has paintings of 1275. Also in the N. aisle was the chantry of Sir Thomas Erpingham (d. 1428; Pl. 15). the "good old knight" of 'Henry V' (iv. 2).

In May, 1919, the body of Nurse Edith Cavell (put to death by the Germans in 1915) was brought from Brussels and interred just E. of St. Luke's Chapel.

A bust in Tombland commemorates her heroism.

The \*CLOISTERS, the only two-storied monastic cloister in England, were rebuilt in 1297-1425. The \*Vault-bosses, a very remarkable series, have been cleaned and repainted. At the S.W. corner are the Monks' Lavatories and on the E. side is the beautiful Dec. entrance of the vanished Chapter House. Ruins of the Infirmary and Refectory (S. side) and Guest Hall (N. side) may be seen from the Close. — On the N. side of the cathedral is the Bishop's Palace, seen from Palace St. through an imposing gateway of c. 1430. — To the N.E. of the Erpingham Gate is the Grammar School (B 6), including the Chapel of St. John (c. 1316). Among its famous pupils were Lord Nelson (a statue of whom stands near the gate) and Rajah Brooke of Sarawak (1803-68). 'Old Crome' was for a time drawing master here. — The Upper Close, running E. from St. Ethelbert's Gate, is continued by the Lower Close, leading to Pull's Ferry (B, C 7), the picturesque old water-gate of the cathedral precincts (restored 1948; no ferry).

Beyond the Bishop's Palace is Coman House, the house of J. S. Cotman, and farther on, in Bishopgate, is the Great Hospital (adm. on application), incorporating the 15th cent. church of St. Helen (A, B 7) which is now divided into wards; attached to it is St. Giles's Hospital, an almahouse founded in 1249 by Bp. Suffield (quaint cloisters). — The 13th cent. Bishop Bridge (B 8), at the foot of Bishopgate, is one of the oldest bridges in England still used for traffic. To the left is the brick Cow Tower, where the cathedral authorities on the E. side is the beautiful Dec. entrance of the vanished Chapter House.

traffic. To the left is the brick Cow Tower, where the cathedral authorities

collected river-tolls.

In Tombland we may note the quaint figures (1549) on the Samson and Hercules House, and the house of Augustine Steward, a 16th cent. mayor. Thence we return via Princes St. and St. Andrew St. to Charing Cross, where stands the Strangers' Hall (B 4; open weekdays 10-1, 2-5; adm. free, Tues. & Fri. 6d.), an excellent example of a merchant's house of the 15th cent., once used also as the lodgings of the assize judge. It is now occupied by an interesting 'Folk Museum' and includes a fine 18th cent. bedroom. Between Charing Cross and Pottergate is St. Gregory's Church (B, C 4), a Perp. edifice of flint masonry. Behind the Strangers' Hall, in St. John's Alley, is the Maddermarket Theatre, an 18th cent. building reconstructed by Nugent Monck as an Elizabethan theatre with an 'apron' stage, where the Norwich Players give performances of Shakespeare and other classics. From Pottergate we proceed via Dove St. to the Market Place, with the

15th cent. Guildhall (C 4; adm., exc. Sat. aft. and Sun., when Courts are not sitting; apply caretaker), the council chamber of which preserves its Tudor fittings and contains some relics of Nelson. On the W. is the dignified Crry Hall (C 4), by C. H. James and S. Rowland Pierce (1938), decorated with bronze figures by A. Hardiman. The city regalia is famous (adm. Thurs. 2.30-4.30, Sat. 10-12). Beyond is the church of \*St. Peter Mancroft (C 4), an admirable Perp. structure dating from 1430-55, with a fine tower and famous bells.

The light and lofty arches of the arcade, the arrangement of the chrestory, and the rich open roof are all very characteristic of Norfolk Perpendicular. The font-canopy is notable and there is some good old glass in the E. window. The sacristy contains the admirable church plate and illuminated MSS. (13-14th cent.). In the chancel is a memorial tablet to Sir Thomas Browne (1605-82), author of the 'Religio Medici' and of 'Urn Burial', who isburied here. Outside the church is a statue of Browne, who lived from 1637 to his death in a house near the old-world Lamb Inn Yard, almost opposite.

In Theatre St. (D 4), to the S., are the Assembly Rooms, the finest of the many outstanding mid-18th cent, buildings in Norwich, built by Thos, Ivory on the foundations of the College of St. Mary. Bethel St. (C 3, 4) leads W. from St. Peter Mancroft to the church of St. Giles (C 3), with tall tower and towerarch (15th cent.).

Close by, in Willow Lane, is the house in which George Borrow spent his youth. St. Giles St. continues W. to the Roman Catholic church of St. John the Baptist, designed by Gilbert Scott in a convincing E.E. style; farther W. lies Earlham Hall (no adm.), once the home of Elizabeth Fry, the attractive

lies Earlham Hall (no adm.), once the home of Elizabeth Fry, the attractive grounds of which are now a public park.

In Colegate (B 4), on the N. bank of the Wensum, are two fine old Nonconformist chapels: the Congregational Old Meeting (1693), and the Unitarian Octagon Chapel (1756; by Ivory). The painter John Crome (1786-1821; 'Old Crome') is buried in the church of St. George-at-Colegate (A 4). In St. Mary's Plain is an old thatched house, part of a 15th cent. merchant's dwelling, and there are many other remarkable old houses in the district (Calvert St., Coslany St., and Oak St.—note Nos. 98-108). The church of St. Mary-at-Coslany (A 4) is noted for its exterior flushwork. or St. Miles (B 4) is noted for its exterior flushwork.

or St. Miles (84) is noted for its exterior nuswors.

The best view of Norwich (eloquently described in chap. xiv of 'Lavengro') is obtained from Mousehold Heath (beyond A 8), overlooking the city on the N.B. Here Kett's followers encamped. The heath was a favourite subject of Old Crome's brush, but the famous windmill was burned down in 1933.

About 3 m. S. of Norwich lies Caister St. Edmund, the Roman Venta Icenorum, the chief town in the territory of the Iceni. Within the Roman Icenorum, the chief town in the territory of the Iceni. Within the Roman enclosure, which seems to have been occupied until the early 5th cent., is the parish church (Pepp., with an E.E. chancel). To reach Caister we follow King St. (D 6) to the S., passing (r.) the churches of St. Peter Parmentergate, St. Julian (rebuilt since 1942), and St. Etheldreda. On the left is the Old Mustick House (E 6, 7), with its Norman vaulting (crypt) and 15th cent. timber roof, at one time (1633) the home of Lord Chief Justice Coke, and now a centre for the amsteur musicians of the county. Farther on, King St. passes between the Black Tower (r.) and the Boom Towers, on the river, relics of the old City Wall, and goes on to Bracondale, where we turn (r.) into Martineau Lane, cross the railway and the rivers Yare and Tas at Old Lakemban, and follow the road beside the latter stream.

FROM NORWICH TO YARMOUTH, 20 m. Railway from Thorpe Station in £ hr. A 47 at first skirts the Yare for 3 m.—7 m. Blofseld (Globe, RB. 156-186). To the r., on the Yare, is the boating resort of Brundall (Yare).—11 im. Acle, with a round-towered 14th cent. church, is a convenient starting-

point for the Norfolk Broads (Rte. 73). We keep to the right on A 1096, and

point for the Norfolk Broads (Rte. 73). We keep to the right on A 1096, and akirt Breydon Water. — 20 m. Yarmouth, see Rte. 72.
FROM NORWICH TO KING'S LYNN, 44 m. (A 47, A 17). Railway from Thorpe Station vià Dereham in c. 2 hrs. — 12½ m. Tuddenham was the birthplace of Matthew Vassar (1791-1868), founder of Vassar College, N.Y. — At (16½ m.) East Dereham (6450 inhab.; King's Arms, RB. 15/6, P. 7 ga.) the fine parish church (St. Nicholas; E.E. and Perp.) contains the tomb of William Cowper (1731-1800). Close to the unfinished belfry (16th cent.) is a ruined chapel covering the site of the tomb of St. Withburga, foundress of the church. The site of Cowper's house, in the market-place, is occupied by the Cowper Memorial Church (Congregational). W. H. Wollaston (1766-1828), the chemist, was born here; and George Borrow (1803-81) was born at Dumpling Green, 1½ m. S. — North Elmham, 5 m. N., was the seat of a bishopric founded in 673, the only see in East Anglia from 956 to 1075. Excavation in the extensive ruins (adm. 3d.) behind the present church has revealed traces of a Saxon church. At Swanton Morley, 3 m. N.E. of Dereham, is the site (N.T.) of the house of Richard Lincoln, where he made the will that led to the emigration of his grandson Samuel, direct ancestor of Abraham Lincoln (com. p. 569). The large E. window in the beautiful church contains armorial glass\_commemorating the men of the adjoining R.A.F. station. — 28½ m. (com. p. 569). The large E. window in the beautiful church contains armorial glass commemorating the men of the adjoining R.A.F. station. — 28½ m. Swafham (George, RB. 17/6, P. 7½ gs.), with 2850 inhab., has a Perp. church with a double hammer-beam roof. Oxburgh Hall (N.T.), 7 m. S.E., a splendid 15th cent. moated mansion still occupied by its founders, the Bedingfelds, has a castellated gatehouse (adm. 1/, Apr.-Sept., Thurs., Sat., Sun., & BH., 2-6) containing needlework panels signed by Mary, Queen of Scots, and Bess of Hardwick. — At (34 m.) Narborough church is the fine standing effigy of Clement Spelman, Recorder of Nottingham (d. 1679). — 44 m. Lynn, p. 564. At Castle Acre, 3½ m. N. of Swafham and 4 m. E. of Narborough, are the picturesque late-Norman ruins of an extensive Cluniac \*Priory, founded by William & Warsnae in 1900 (adm. 1/c closed Sun. till 2). The chief feature

picturesque late-Norman ruins of an extensive Cluniac \*Prlory, founded by William de Warenne in 1090 (adm. 1/, closed Sun. till 2). The chief feature is the beautiful W. front of the church, but the sacristy, the prior's lodging, and the Perp. entrance-gateway are also noteworthy. The Castle, the architectural remains of which are trifling, stood on enormous earthworks, probably of early Norman origin. To the E., enclosing part of the village, is the Barbican, to which some authorities assign a Roman origin. The Parlsh Church, between the castle and the priory, is mainly Perp., with E.E. portions. Most of the village is built of material from the priory or castle. The Roman Parlsh of the village is built of material from the priory or castle.

Peddar's Way, beginning probably at Chelmsford, is well seen here.

FROM NORWICH TO FAKENHAM AND WELLS, 30½ m. (A 1067). Railway via Wymondham in 1½-2 hrs. We ascend the Wensum valley, with the pleasant Ringland Hills on the left.—17½ m. Bawdeswell, the home of the Reeve, one of the Canterbury Pilgrims, is near several fine churches. That of Elsing, 21 m. S., is a fine Dec. building with the brass of its founder, Sir Hugh Hastings (d. 1347). The Aylsham road leads N.E. to the Perp. \*Church of Sall (5 m.), with noteworthy roofs, stalls, and brasses, and that of Cawston (7 m.), with a double hammer-beam roof and a fine rood-screen. — At (25½ m.) Fakenham (Crown, RB. 20/, P. 10 gs.; Red Lion, RB. 18/, P. 8½ gs.), a market town (2950 inhab.) with a Dec. and Perp. church (notable font), we cross Rtc. 74.

(2950 inhab.) with a Dec. and Perp. church (notable font), we cross Rts. 74. Toftrees, 2 m. S.W., and Sculthorpe (with a huge U.S. air station), 2 m. N.W., have Norman fonts of local type. — 28½ m. East Barsham has a fine early—Tudor manor house (adm. 2/6; Tues. & Sun. 2-6 in July & Aug.).

30½ m. Walsingham (Black Llon, RB. 12/6, P. 20/), or Little Walsingham, is noted for the ruins of an Augustinian Priory (open Wed. & Bank Holidays, 6d.) which once owned the famous and wealthy shrine of 'Our Lady of Walsingham commemorating the apparition of the Blessed Virgin to the lady of the manor (1061). The pre-Reformation pligrimage was revived in 1921, and there are now two shrines: the Anglican church (1931, enlarged 1938), with a tail red brick tower, into which the image of Our Lady of Walsingham was transferred from the parish church in 1931; and the Roman Catholic Silvaer Chanel. from the parish church in 1931; and the Roman Catholic Slipper Chapel, 11 m. S., a 14th cent. building reconsecrated in 1938 after being in secular hands since the Reformation. In the village are also the mins of a late 13th cent. Franciscan Friary (adm. Wed. & Bank Holidays; 6d.), and the Parish Church, containing a fine Perp. font. The church of Great Walsingham, 1 m. N.E., has good bench-ends. — About 3½ m. N.E. are the remains of the Benedictine \*Binham Priory, the nave of which (1091) is now the parish church. The W. front is admirable E.E. work. — 35½ m. Wells, see Rts. 74.

From Norwich the main Cromer road (A 140) runs N. to (1261 m.) Aylsham (2550 inhab.), on the Bure. About 2 m. N.W. is Blickling (Buckinghamshire Arms, RB, 15/6) with the mansion of \*Blickling Hall, bequeathed in 1940 by the Marquess of Lothian to the Nat. Trust, with 4500 acres. The gardens (1/) and state rooms (1/6) are open on Thurs, and Sun, in summer. 2-5 (bus from Norwich); the park is open free daily (no motors).

The brick Jacobean house, built for Sir John Hobart in 1619-24, was altered in 1765-70, about the time when it became, by marriage, the property of the Marquess of Lothian. The state rooms contain family portraits; in the fine park is a mausoleum designed by Bonomic. 1793. In a previous house on the site Anne Boleyn spent her childhood. The church contains Boleyn, Hobart, and Lothian monuments, and in Eppingham church, c. 4 m. N., is some 15-17th cent. Flemish glass brought from the hall.

137 m. Cromer, see Rte. 74.

Another route from Norwich diverges from the Wroxham road by Constitution Hill (B 1150) and at (1212 m.) Coltishall, a boating and angling centre with a picturesque lock, reaches the limit of navigation on the Bure. — 129 m. North Walsham (4750 inhab.: Angel) has a Perp, church and a grammar school (founded by Sir W. Paston, d. 1610), at which Nelson and Abp. Tenison were pupils.

Worstead, 3 m. S.B., with a church of c. 1400, gave its name to a woollen fabric first manufactured here by Flemish immigrants in the 12th century.

We bear left on A 149 for (132\frac{1}{2} m.) Gunton, with a fine park (open to motors), and join A 140 24 m, short of (1381 m.) Cromer (Rte. 74).

### 72. FROM LONDON TO LOWESTOFT AND YARMOUTH

ROAD, 127 m. To (69½ m.) Washbrook, see Rte. 71.—72½ m. Ipswich (by-pass), where we keep to A 12.—117 m. Lowestoft.—127 m. Yarmouth. RAILWAY, 12½ m. from Liverpool St. Station in 3-4 hrs. Principal Stations: To (68½ m.) Ipswich, see Rte. 71.—79 m. Woodbridge.—91 m. Saxmundham, junction for Aldeburgh (8½ m.).—100½ m. Halesworth, for Southwold.—109½ m. Beccles, for Bungay (6½ m.). Here the line to (117½ m.) Lowestoft diverges from that to (12½ m.) Yarmouth (South Town, 10½ m.) vià Gorleston (7½ m.).

This route runs through Suffelk and terminates in Nerfelk. The former is the easternmost county of England and together they form EAST ANGLIA, and, usually with the addition of Essex, are known as the Eastern Counties. East Anglia is rich in fine churches, the characteristic features of which are

and, usually with the addition of Essex, are known as the Eastern Counties. East Anglia is rich in fine churches, the characteristic features of which are their use of flushwork (i.e. a combination of flint and stone), their round towers (most numerous in Norfolk), and their elaborate and magnificent timber roofs and other woodwork. There are c. 50 thatched churches in Norfolk, c. 20 in Suffolk. Straw thatch lasts 30 years, reed thatch about 60. Norfolk, with the major portion of Broadland (Rts. 73) and a long coast-line studded with summer-resorts, is more varied in scenery than Suffolk; but both counties are noted for the peaceful beauty of their inland landscape, reflected in the paintings of Constable, Gainsborough, and the Norwich School. Agriculture is the chief industry in both, but the herring fishing of Yarmouth and Lowestoft, the poultry farms of Norfolk, and the manufacture of agricultural machinery in Suffolk may be noted. Norfolk has been

described as the sportsman's paradise, being the best-preserved county in England. In Suffolk is Newmarket, the headquarters of horse-racing.

From London to (691 m.) Washbrook, where the Ipswich

road bears to the right, see Rte. 71.

724 m. IPSWICH, the county town (104,800 inhab.) of E. Suffolk, lies at the head of the estuary of the Orwell. It is a thriving port and an important farming centre, with manufactures of agricultural and other machinery. Cardinal Wolsey (1475?-1530), the son of a butcher, was born at Ipswich.

Hotels. Great White Horse, T.H., Hotels. Great White Horse, 1.11., Tavern St., RB. 21/; Crown & Anchor, T.H., Westgate St., RB. 18/6; Golden Lion, Cornhill, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gz.; Coach & Horses, Upper Brook St., commercial.

Restaurants. Queen's, Queen St.; Nightingale, Upr. Brook St. Trolley-Buses from Cornhill to the station; from Electric House (Tower Rampart) to the suburbs. -Motor-Buses from Old Cattl Market (S. of Butter Market).

Post Office, Cornhill.

Theatre. Arts, Tower St. CORNHILL, the central square, contains the Post Office and the Town Hall. Running E. from Cornhill is Tavern St., with the old White Horse Hotel (leaden sign), in which occurred Mr. Pickwick's remarkable adventure with the lady in yellow curl-papers. From Tavern St. Tower St. leads N., passing the rebuilt civic church of St. Mary-at-Tower, with its conspicuous tower and spire (176 ft.). To the E. (r.) of the end of this street is the noble flint church of St. Margaret, with a double hammerbeam roof and a 15th cent. clerestory.

In a pleasant park adjoining stands \*Christchurch Mansion (adm. free weekdays 10-5 or 6; Sun. 2.30-4.30 or 5), built in 1548-50 and altered inside in 1675, and now housing an excellent collection (36 rooms) of local antiquities, paintings, and memorials of Edw. Fitzgerald and Thos. Woolner. Especially notable are the Pownder brass of 1525 (from St. Mary-at-Quay, a church damaged by enemy action), part of a Tournai marble font, an early Tudor wing (re-erected here), and the Wingfield Room, with 16th cent, panelling from an inn in Tacket St., once the house of Sir Anthony Wingfield (d. 1552): also the Wolsey Memorial Art Gallery.

In Butter Market, S. of Tavern St., is \*Sparrowe's or the Ancient House (1567), with its pargetted façade, a well-preserved specimen of Charles II ornamentation. It is occupied by a

bookseller, and visitors are freely admitted.

Several interesting old houses remain in Fore St., which is reached from the E. end of Butter Market via Upper Brook St., Tacket St., and Orwell Place. The Salvation Army Citadel in Tacket St. occupies the site of the theatre where David Garrick made his debut as an actor proper in 1741, under the name of Lyddal, and in the character of Aboan (in Southerne's 'Oroonoko'). In St. Clement's Lane, off Fore St., Sam Weller saw Job Trotter coming out of the green garden gate.

Lower Brook St., with good Georgian houses, leads S. from Upper Brook St. to College St., in which stands Wolsey's Gateway, the sole relic of a college of secular canons built by Cardinal Wolsey in 1536, one of "those twins of learning,

Ipswich and Oxford," that "fell with him, Unwilling to outlive the good that did it" (Henry VIII, iv. 2). St. Peter's Church, close by, contains a font of Tournai marble (c. 1100) and the Knapp brass of 1604.

In High St., ½ m. W. of Cornhill, is the Corporation Museum (adm. 10-5, In High St., ½ m. W. of Cornhill, is the Corporation Museum (adm. 10-5, Sun. 3-5), with important collections illustrating local geology, the prehistoric and Roman periods in East Anglia, etc.

At Holbrook, 6 m. S., is the Royal Hospital School, transferred from Greenwach in 1933, at which c. 1100 sons of sailors and marines are trained for the Navy. On the way is seen the tall Freston Tower (c. 1640), and to the left, on the bank of the Orwell, 7 m. from Ipswich, is Pinnill, a favourite

mooring for yachts.

mooring for yachts.

A 45 leads S.E. from Ipswich across Nacton Heath; a pleasant by-road, keeping nearer the Orwell, passes Nacton church and Broke Hall, the home of Adm. Sir Philip Broke (1776-1841), commander of the 'Shannon' in her memorable encounter with the 'Chesapeake' (1813). — 114 m. Felixstowe (Ordnance, RB. 17/6-25/, P. 8-11 gs.; Orwell, RB. 19/6-27/6, P. 8-12 gs.; Cavendish, RB. 17/6-21/, P. 10 gs.; many unit. hotels), a pleasant and fushionable seaside resort (15,100 inhab.), is situated on a cliff between the Orwell and the Deben. It has an esplanade 2½ m. long and two golf links. This was the starting-point of the romantic swim described in Meredith's 'Lord Ormont and his Aminta.' Lord Allenby (1861-1936) lived at Felixstowe House. — About 2 m. S. is Felixstowe Pier, with motor-boat ferry to Harwich; another assences formy crosses the Deben 2 m. N. to Rowdeys site of the first radar. passenger ferry crosses the Deben, 2 m. N., to Bawdsey, site of the first radar station.

From Ipswich to Bury and Newmarket, see Rte. 70.

Beyond (78 m.) Martlesham Heath, with its airfield, a bypass avoiding Woodbridge diverges on the left. The old road descends to (80½ m.) Woodbridge (5300 inhab.; Crown, T.H., RB. 18/, P. 8½ gs.; Seckford Hall, a 16th cent. house 1½ m. S.W., RB, 24/6, P. 12 gs.), a charming old town on the Deben. with a fine Perp. church. The Shire Hall (1575) and the Crown Hotel are among its notable old buildings; and the walk along the Deben, with its yachts and old tide-mill, is pleasant. In New St. is a curious 18th cent. steelyard, like that at Soham.

To the left of the main road, farther on, is Little Grange, where Edward Fitzgerald (1809-93) spent his declining years. Fitzgerald was born at Bredfield House, near Boulge (24 m. N.), where he is buried. A thatched cottage occupied by him in 1838-53 still exists at Boulge, and though the rose-bush brought from Omar Khayyam's tomb in

Persia and planted over his grave is dead its descendants still bloom here.
FROM WOODERIDGE TO ORFORD, 12 m. From Melton, 1 m. N. of Wood-FROM WOODSRIDGE TO ORFORD, 12 m. From Melton, 1 m. N. of Woodbridge, B 1084 crosses the Deben and traverses heathy country with very fine oak-woods. To the right (on B 1083, the Bawdsey road), beyond the golf course, is Sutton Hoo (no adm.), where a tumulus, excavated in 1938-39, yielded the remarkable ship-burial of a Saxon chieftain (c. 650-670), the priceless gold, silver, and enamel treasures from which are now in the British Museum. — 8 m. Butley retains the notable 14th cent. gatehouse (now a residence) of an Augustiana priory, 1 m. S. — 12 m. Orford Crown & Castle, T.H., RB. 17/, P. 7½ gs.) is a picturesque decayed seaport with a massive castle keep (adm. 6d.), built by Henry II in 1165-6, which, with its three towers, forms a polygon of 18 sides. The ruined chancel of the church has a double row of Norman columns. The river Ore here runs nearly parallel with the coast for 10 m., separated from the sear by a narrow shingly spit. — Commanding a good view of the Alde estuary, 4½ m. N. of Orford, is the lonely church of Iken, with an elaborate thatched roof (restored 1946).

The church at (83 m.) Ifficar (r.) where the Woodbridge

The church at (83 m.) Ufford (r.), where the Woodbridge by-pass comes in, has a fine tabernacle \*Font-cover. — Beyond (85 m.) Wickham Market, with its Dec. church, B 1116 leads N. (l.) to Framlingham (6 m.).

Framingham (1950 inhab.; Crown, T.H., RB. 18/, P. 8½ gs.) has a fine ruined \*Castle (adm. 6d.; closed Sun. till 2), mainly of the time of Edward I, with a moat and 13 towers. Here Queen Mary found refuge during the attempt to place Lady Jane Grey on the throne. The stately \*Church (Perp. with Dec. survivals) contains memorials of Henry Howard, Earl of Survey, the poet, executed by Henry VIII in 1547, of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk (d. 1554), who escaped the same fate only by the sudden death of Norfolk (d. 1554), who escaped the same fate only by the sudden death of Norfolk (d. 1554), who scaped the same fate only by the sudden death of Norfolk (d. 1638), with fine supporting angels.—
Dennington, 24 m. N., has a fine church with remarkable \*Bench-ends, including one of a 'sciapod,' and the tomb of Lord Bardolf (d. 1441), who fought at Agincourt. At Saxtead Green, 2 m. W., is a post mill (adm. 6d., weekdays).

From (90½ m.) Farnham or (92½ m.) Saxmundham (Bell, T.H., RB. 18/, P. 8½ gs.; White Hart, RB. 14/6, P. 7 gs.) roads lead

S.E. to Aldeburgh (7 m.).

Aldeburgh (Wentworth, RB. 25/, P. 9-14 gs., closed Jan.-Mar.; Brudenell, T.H., RB. 18/6-22/, P. 8-10 gs.; White Lion, RB. 22/6, P. 10 gs.) is a quiet seaside resort, attractively described in 'The Borough,' by the native poet George Crabbe (1754-1832), a memorial to whom is in the Perp. church. The Moot Hall, a half-timbered 16th cent. structure, now standing smid the encroaching shingle, was the town hall of the old town washed away by the sea. Alde House was long the home of Elizabeth Garrett Anderson (d. 1917), one of the first women doctors and the first woman mayor (1908) in

1917), one of the first women doctors and the first woman mayor (1908) an England. Aldeburgh was a favourite resort of Fitzgerald, and Meredith and Wilkie Collins resided here. Since the production in 1945 of Benjamin Britten's opera 'Peter Grimes,' based on an episode in 'The Borough,' Aldeburgh has become a centre of musical activity (festival in June).

Another road runs E. from Saxmundham via (4 m.) Leiston (4050 inhab.) to (7 m.) Thorpeness (Dolphin, RB. 22/6, P.30/-40/, open always; Country Club, June-Sept., P. 37/6-50/ plus fee; Dunes, June-Sept., unlic., P. 30/-35/, a holiday village, with golf links, tennis courts, etc., near the broad and shallow Thorpe Mere, a safe playground for children. All enquiries to the

Estate Office.

The road leading N. from Leiston to Yoxford passes near (1½ m.) the ruins of a Premonstratensian abbey founded in 1183; the existing buildings, mainly 14th cent., are incorporated in a dwelling. At (2½ m.) Theberton the thatched church has a round tower and a Norman doorway. C. M. Doughty (1843–1926), of 'Arabia Deserta,' was born at Theberton Hall. To the E. a wild sandy common extends to the low sea-cliffs of Minsmere.

Beyond (96½ m.) Yoxford (Satis House, unlic., RB. 15/6) a road on the right leads to (5½ m. E.) Dunwich (Barne Arms), now merely an attractive coast-village, but once an important seaport, before the sea swept it away. It was the seat of the first East Anglian bishopric, established c. 630. Little is left of its ancient glory but the remains of a Franciscan priory (13th cent.) and the ruins of a 12th cent, chapel near the present church, which includes materials from the last surviving old church. Farther on A 144 diverges I. for Halesworth, Bungay, and Norwich. — 1021 m. Blythburgh, on the tidal Blyth, is another decayed port, with one of the finest \*Churches in Suffolk (1442-73), containing original woodwork and a painted roof and commanding a fine view. - Southwold (Swan, RB. 22/6-27/6, P. 9-14 gs., open always; Crown, RB. 21/6, P. 81-12 gs.; Centre Cliff Lodge, P. 110/-130/; Southwold House, P. 14-18 gs.; Links Cottage, all these closed in winter), 4½ m. E., is a pleasant old town and seaside resort, with golf links, open heathland at its back, and a harbour at the mouth of the Blyth. The important Perp. \*Church has a notable rood-screen,

a panelled roof, and canopied stalls.

Walberswick (Bell, RB. 18/6, P. 7½ gs.; Anchor, RB. 15/, P. 25/6-30/), a village frequented by painters, with a half-ruined church, is 1 m. S. across the ferry (no cars). — Excursions may be made from Southwold to Dunwich (4 m. by ferry and coast, 6 m. across the heath), and Covehithe (4 m. N.; fine ruined church). — Offshore, in 1672, was fought the indecisive battle of Solebay (i.e. Southwold Bay) between the Dutch fleet under De Ruyter and the English and French under the Duke of York (James II).

the English and French under the Duke of York (James II).

The road running W. from Blythburgh leads via (2 m.) Wenhasten, with an interesting panel picture of the 'Last Judgment' in its church, dating from c. 1480, to (5½ m.) Halesworth (Angel, RB. 15/6, P. 9 gs.), where the Perp. church contains some good 15th cent. brasses. About 4 m. S.W. of Halesworth lies Heveningham Hall (adm. summer BH. 12-6, 2/6), decorated by Wyatt.

A 12 now skirts the fine park of *Henham*, traverses the large villages of *Wrentham* and *Kessingland*, and passes the church of *Pakefield*, rebuilt and rethatched after bomb-damage in 1941.

117 m. LOWESTOFT, the most easterly town in England, is a favourite seaside resort and a flourishing fishing-port (42,850 inhab.). Like Yarmouth, it is crowded with Scots fisher-girls during the herring and sprat season (Nov.); the mackerel season is in May-June.

Hotels, Hatfield, RB. 22/6, P. 12-15 gs.; Victoria, similar charges; Royal, RB. 18/6, P. 9-13 gs., all on or near the S. Esplanade; Suffolk, T.H. opposite the station, RB. 19/6, P. 94 gs. Many unlic. houses.

Restaurants on the Esplanade and in High St.

Post Office, London Rd. — INFORMATION BUREAU, S. Esplanade.
Motor-Buses through the town
from Pakefield (S.) to the Station

and North Parade or Yarmouth Rd.; also from Gordon Rd. (off High St.) to Southwold, Yarmouth, Norwich, Beccles, Ipswich, Oulton Broad, Somerleyton, etc.—STEAMERS in summer to Yarmouth; also on the Yare and Bure (for the Broads).

Theatres. Arcadia (repertory), London Road South; South Pier Pavilion. — CONCERTS at Sparrow's Nest in summer. — GOLF COURSE at

Pakefield (S.).

In the centre of the town are the railway station and the harbour, the latter protected by the South Pier (adm. 2d.). Suffolk Rd., opposite the station, leads to the Fish Market and the trawler basins. A swing-bridge beside the house of the Royal Norfolk & Suffolk Yacht Club leads to the S. part of the town, with the long Esplanade (miniature golf course; bathing stations, etc.) and the Claremont Pier. — In the old town to the N. (where many old houses preserve their bright red pantiles) is the High St., whence several narrow lanes, called Scores, lead down towards the shore. Farther on is the North Light (open weekday aft.), close to Lowestoft Ness, the easternmost point of England (1° 45' E. long.), and adjoining are Bellevue Park, with the Royal Naval Patrol Service memorial, and Sparrow's Nest (see above). The sandy strip bordering the N. beach is called the Denes. — The parish church of St.

Margaret, at the N.W. edge of the town, reached from High St. by B 1074 (the Somerleyton road), is a spacious 15th cent.

SI. DY 15 10/4 (THE SOMETICYTON TOACH, 18 & SPACIOUS 15th Cent. flint building, with an older tower.

The inner harbour, known as Lake Loiting, communicates with (1½ m.) Outon Broad (Wherry, RB. 18/6, P. 10 gs.), a favourite centre for boating and fishing. Outon church, with a Norman chancel-arch, is 1 m. N. of the Broad George Borrow (1803-81) wrote most of his books at his home on Outon Broad, but the house has been pulled down.—A pleasant trip leads N.W. to (3½ m.) Blundestone, the 'Blunderstone' of 'David Copperfield' and often visited by the poet Gray. The round-towered church has been restored as a Dickens memorial. Thence we may go on via (4½ m.) Somerleyton Hall (open summer Thurs., Sun. in July, & Tues. in Aug., 2.30-5.30; 2/6), and (6 m.) Herringfleet, with a part-Norman church and 17th cent. hall and barn, to (8½ m.) Fritton Decoy (see p. 589).

(\$\frac{1}{2}\), \( Filton \) Decoy (see p. 589).

FROM LOWISTOFT TO SCOLE, 30 m. A 146 crosses the Waveney between Lake Lothing and Oulton Broad. — 9\frac{1}{2}\) m. Beccles (King's Head, RB. 17/6, Lake Lothing and Oulton Broad. — 9½ m. Beccles (King's Head, RB. 1716, P. 8 gs.; White Lion), a town (6850 inhab.) on the Waveney (sailing and angling) noted for its crayfish, has a fine Perp. church with a detached tower (92 ft. high). At Gillingham, 1½ m. N.W., is a pure early-Norman church divided into five parts—Galilee, tower-space, nave, chancel, and apse. — 14½ m. Bungay (3550 inhab; King's Head, RB. 1716, P. 8½ gs.), with an octagonal market cross and two interesting churches (pre-Norman round tower), has a ruined Norman Castle (adm. 3d.), with remains of a keep and fore-building, built by Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, c. 1165, and a twin-towered gatchouse added in 1294. — About 2½ m. S. of (19½ m.) Homersfield, at South Elmhamte are the pre-Norman ruins called the Old Minster, claiming to mark the site of the E. Anglian cathedral of Elmham (comp. p. 581). — About 5 m. S.W. of the little town of (22½ m.) Harleston (Magpie, RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.; Swan, T.H., RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.) is Wingfield, where the "Church (1362) contains fine monuments of the Wingfield and De la Pole families, the owners of Wingfield Castle (1384), a fortified manor house, now in ruins. Fressingfield, 4 m. S. of Harleston, has the 16th cent. Fox & Goose inn, fine "Bench-ends in the church, and the grave of Abp. Sancroft (1616-93). — 30 m. Scole, see Rte. 71. Rte. 71.

The Yarmouth road runs N. to (1241 m.) the seaside resort of Gorleston (Cliff, RB. 21/-25/, P. 10 gs.; St. Edmund's, RB. 21/-30/, P. 7-10 gs.), well situated on a low cliff at the mouth of the Yare facing the Fish Wharf of Yarmouth, of which town it is now part. The sands are broad and clean and the large Dec. church, inland, has a fine 15th cent. font. From South Town, where Cotman lived as a drawing-master in 1812-23, we cross the Yare.

127 m. YARMOUTH or Great Yarmouth (51,100 inhab.) is the chief town, the busiest fishing-port, and the most popular holiday resort on the Norfolk coast. It lies on a peninsula between the sea and the Yare, N. of the narrow mouth through which the combined waters of that stream, the Bure, and the Waveney enter the sea. The old town was severely damaged by German bombs in 1941-42, but a large number of old houses survived—often in unexpected quarters, where well-built flint cottages and 18th cent. town houses stand side by side with banal Victorian terraces.

Railway Stations. South Town, on the right bank of the Yare, for Lowestoft, Coichester, and London; Vauxhall, on the N. side of Breydon

Water, for London via Norwich; Beach, Nelson Rd., for Lyan. Hotels. Victoria, RB. 19/6-25/, P. 10 gs.; Royal, T.H., RB. 18/6, P.

Quay, Gorleston, Calster, etc.— From Wellington St. (behind Marine Parade) to Lowestoft, Norwich via Acle or Wroxham; Stalham via Ormesby and Potter Heigham; etc. Amusements. Britannia Pier, with theatre, ballroom, and restaurant; Marina, concerts, etc.; Wellington
Pler, concerts and dancing. Pleasure
Beach and Boating Pool Marine
Parade S.—Golf Courses at

Caister and Gorleston. - STEAMERS from Hall Quay to Gorleston, up the

Yare to Norwich, and up t

8-11 gs., both near Wellington Pier; Queen's, RB. 21/6, P. 32/6-40/, near Britannia Pier; Star, Hall Quay, RB. 18/6-25/, P. 9 gs.; Brunswick, King St., unilc., RB. 17/6, P. 3½ gs.; Two Bears, T.H., at South Town Sta., RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.; Imperial, RB. 15/, P. 7-11 gs.; Norfolk, P. 7 gs., both Marine Parade; and many unlic. houses.

Post Office, Regent St. — Infor-MATION BUREAU, Marine Parade.

Motor-Buses from the Town Centre (Regal Cinema) to the Fish

the Broads. Dickens stayed at the Royal Hotel in 1848, and readers of 'David ( field' will not forget the connection of Yarmouth with the Peggotty In the 1850s Borrow often visited No. 169 King St., there completing 'The Romany Rye' in 1857.

The fine Ouay on the Yare is approached by the rebuilt Haven Bridge. In the centre is Hall Quay, on which are the Town Hall and the Star Hotel, a restored Elizabethan house, once the residence of John Bradshaw, President of the Court of Commissioners for the trial of Charles I. The Town Hall contains perhaps the most authenticated portrait of Nelson, painted from life in 1801 by Matthew Keymer, a Norfolk artist. On South Quay, among many houses of great charm, No. 4 (N.T.), a refronted Tudor house, is the traditional scene of Cromwell's conference with his officers to decide the fate of Charles I. It contains a museum (summer weekdays 10-6).

The characteristic feature of the old town is the Rows, a series of extremely narrow lanes, all running at right angles to the river and sea and making of Yarmouth one vast gridiron. These suffered cruelly from bombing, but a number of them still remain intact between Hall Quay and the Market Place. Only the walls have survived of the 14th cent. Tolhouse or Gaol, in Middlegate St. (between S. Quay and King St.) and even less remains of the 13th cent. Greyfriars Cloisters, near by. — The large and animated Market Place is happily almost complete. From its S. end the main KING STREET leads S. through the town, past St. George's, an ingeniously planned church of 1714, with a pleasant cupola and contemporary interior fittings. At the N.E. corner of the Market Place are the interesting almshouses called Fishermen's Hospital (1702). and No. 26 Priory Plain, just beyond, was the birthplace of Anna Sewell (1820-78), author of 'Black Beauty.' The church of St. Nicholas (236 ft. long, 112 ft. wide), one of the largest parish churches in England, was completely gutted in 1942. The central tower, preserving part of the original Norman church, founded c. 1101, and the late-Norman nave of c. 1205, have been strengthened as a preliminary to restoration.

The adjoining Priory Hall (S. side), now a school, was originally the refectory of a Benedictine house established c. 1100. A large section of the 14th

cent. Town Walls bounds the churchyard of St. Nicholas; the N.W. Gate survives on North Quay, and the more interesting S.E. Gate may be seen in Blackfriars Rd., near the end of South Ouay.

The fine Marine Parade, with the two piers and the usual amusements, is reached from Hall Ouay by Regent St. and Regent Rd., crossing King St. at the Town Centre.

On the South Dense, S. of the town, is the Nelson Monument, a Doric column 114 ft. high (view). — Adjacent, on the river, is the long Fish Wharf, a busy scene during the herring fishery of late autumn. In November thousands of girls, mainly from Scotland, are employed in gutting, grading, and packing the herrings in the fish-sheds. 'Yarmouth Bloaters' are herring that have

been subjected to one 'blow' or smoking.

About 4 m. W. of Yarmouth is Burgh Castle, the interesting ruin of a Roman fortress on the 'Saxon Shore' (c. 300 A.D.) overlooking the confluence

of the Waveney and the Yare in the tidal Breydon Water.

The ROAD FROM YARMOUTH TO BECCLES passes (5½ m.) Fritton church with a round Saxon tower and a beautiful Norman apee, overlooking Fritton Decoy, the most charming of the East Anglian lakes. — 6 m. Sr. Olaw's (Bell Inn) has a ruined Augustinian priory (13th cent.; adm. daily, 3d.).— 81 m. Haddiscoe, with a 12th cent. church. - 14 m. Beccies, see above. From Yarmouth to Norwich, see Rte. 71, to Cromer, etc., see Rte. 74.

73. THE NORFOLK BROADS

Broadland, or the district of the Norfolk Broads, which are shallow lagoons among expanses of reed and fen, is a level tract of land in the form of a triangle, the apex of which is Norwich and the base the coast-line between Palling and Lowestoft. Within this area are about a dozen large 'broads' and twice as many smaller ones, and these together with the placid and sluggish streams, of which the chief are the Yare, the Waveney, and the Bure, all meeting ultimately in Brevdon Water, provide about 200 m. of navigable water. The district has long been a favourite holiday resort for anglers and devotees of smooth-water sailing. The villages are often charming, with interesting churches; and there are many fine old manor houses and a few ruined abbeys and castles.

Books on the Broads have been written by W. A. Dutt, G. A. Stephen, A. J. Rudd, P. V. Daley, John Knowlittle (A. H. Patterson), and G. C. Davies; comp. also 'Armadale' by Wikie Collins.

Approaches. The chief gateways to the Broads are Norwich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Wroxham, Stalham, and Potter Heigham.—From Norwich we either descend the Yare, which communicates by 'dykes' with sundry small broads, or we may take train or bus to such points as Wroxham, Brundail, or Acle Reides. Surlington Rendel 6 m. W. is the newsers.—Varmouth or Acle Bridge. Surlingham Broad, 6 m. W., is the nearest. — Yarmouth communicates directly with the Yare and Bure, and is a convenient startingpoint for Filby, Ormesby, and Rollesby Broads (reached by road). Potter Heigham and Stalham are within easy railway access; the first may be reached also via the Bure and Thurne. Via Breydon Water and the Waveney Yarmouth is linked with Oulton Broad, which is only 1 m. from Lowestoft.— Wroxham is the station for a whole series of broads adjoining the Bure. — Stalham connects with the Ant and Barton Broad.

Boats. Well-equipped Yachts or Motor Cruisers for holidays affoat on the Broads may be hired either in London (Messrs. Blakes Ltd., 47 Albemarle St., W.1) or at any of the starting-points named above, at charges ranging from £ 10f-£70 a week, according to season and size (accommodation from £ 20 to pers.). A small rowing or salling dinghy is usually included with craft from 22 ft. upwards, which facilitates the exploration of the shallower waters. Attendants are supplied with certain of the larger craft, and can usually be hired with others. Boats without sleeping accommodation can be hired for day-trips (yacht from £4 per week, motor launch from £8). Provisions and towels must be laid in by the travellers; milk, bread, etc., are obtained from the farms or villages. Inus are generally available for those who prefer not to sleep on board. The trading wherry, once the characteristic vessel of the Norfolk rivers, almost disappeared from these waters, until, in 1949, the Norfolk Wherry Trust saved the type from extinction. Savel Research Norfolk Wherry Trust saved the type from extinction. — Small Excursion Steamers ply on the Yare and Bure in summer.

Steamers ply on the Yare and Bure in summer.

Angling. The chief fish in the Broads and their connecting streams are bream and roach, but pike, perch, and rudd are also found. Most of the waters are free apart from the licence fee of 3/, but information should be obtained locally (e.g. from A. J. Rudd, Clerk, Norfolk Fishery Board, Norwich; or from any of the boat-owners at the usual statistics).

A ROUND OF THE BROADS BY ROAD FROM NORWICH, 51 m.—Norwich by A 1151, which skirts Mousehold Heath, we reach at (7½ m.) Wronkam (King's Head, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; Bure Coi with a bridge over the Bure, crowded in holiday-time.—Farther 6

with a bridge over the Bure, crowded in holiday-time. - Farther c

with a bridge over the Bure, crowded in holiday-time. — Farther con the right should be made to (11½ m.) Neatishead and (12½ m.) i (where the church has a good rood-screen), for a glimpse of Barton Broad. Returning to the main road, we cross the Ant at (16 m.) Wayford Bridge (Bridge Hotel) and traverse (17½ m.) Stalham (Maid's Head) and (19½ m.) Sutton (Staithe, RB. 19/6, P. 10 gs.). Here a left turn leads to (20½ m.) Hickling (Bull), connected by lane (‡ m.) with its broad. — From (24 m.) Potter Heigham (14-15th cent. paintings in the church) we may return to (8½ m.) Wroxham Bridge viä Ludham and Horning (see below). — A longer round follows the Yarmouth road across Heigham Bridge, on the Thurne, to (28½ m.) Rollesby Bridge (Sportsman's Arms) between Rollesby Broad (t.) and Ormesby Broad. On reaching (30½ m.) Ormesby (Eel's Foot) we turn right, then right again through (32½ m.) Filby and across Filby Broad to (36½ m.) Acle Bridge again through (32½ m.) Filby and across Filby Broad to (36½ m.) Acle Bridge (Bridge Hotel). At (37½ m.) Acle we turn right on the side-road for (40½ m.) South Walsham, with two churches in one churchyard, and (414 m.) Ramworth, with glimpses of broads on the right. Ranworth church contains a magnificent painted "Rood-screen and a fine illuminated choir-book (both early 15th cent.). Thence via (444 m.) Salhouse to Norwich.

Perhaps the most characteristic series of broads are those strung along the river Bure, and Wroxham Bridge (comp. above) is a favourite starting-point for a tour (though the river is navigable up to Coltishall, to the N.W.). About 1½ m. below this a dyke on the right leads to \*Wroxham Broad (mooring charge 2/6), sometimes called the 'Queen of the Broads.' On the right is Salhouse Broad; the Hoveton Broads on the left are private. Below these are (5 m.) Horning (Petersfield House, RB. 22/6, P. 111 gs.; Swan), and (6 m.) the wellknown Horning Ferry Inn. To the right are (62 m.) the entrance to \*Ranworth Broad (no adm. to inner broad) and (91 m.) the Fleet Dyke, leading into South Walsham Broad. The tributary Ant, joining the Bure nearly opposite Fleet Dyke, leads via (2 m.) Ludham Bridge and Irstead church, with good woodwork, to (4 m.) Barton Broad, a large but shallow lagoon (1½ m. long), with well-wooded banks. About 2 m. N. of this broad, reached via the Ant and a dyke, is Stalham (see above). - Returning to the Bure, we see, on its left bank, the ruins of St. Benet's Abbey (founded in 1920) from which the Bishop of Norwich, the only abbot in the Church of England, takes the style of 'Abbet of St. Benedict'. From (112 m. from Wroxham) Thurne Mouth we may ascend the Thurne (Lion Inn, at Thurne, ½ m. r.) to (3½ m.) Potter Heigham Bridge, much frequented in summer, and thence to (5 m.) Heigham Sound, communicating with Hickling Broad, the largest of all (3 m. in circumference). At the N. end is Hickling Staithe (Pleasure Boat Inn). To the N.E. of Heigham Sound, and connected with it by Meadow Dyke, is (1½ m.) Horsey Mere (N.T.), 1½ m. S. of which is Martham Broad, on the opposite side of the Thurne. — A dyke, 1½ m. above the mouth of the Thurne, leads to (½ m.) Womack Water and (1½ m.) Ludham, with an interesting church. — The lower course of the Bure, from the mouth of the Thurne to (19½ m.) Acle Bridge (see above) and (31½ m.) Yarmouth, traverses duller country.

The Bure flows into the E. end of Breydon Water (beware of low tides); at the S.W. extremity, near Burgh Castle, is the mouth of the Waveney, the winding course of which may be ascended to (18 m.) Beccles and (21 m.) Geldeston Lock (Wherry Inn, P.R.). It passes within 1 m. of Fritton Decoy. The New Cut, beginning near this point, connects it with the Yare at (3½ m.) Reedham (see below). Oulton Dyke, c. 5 m. above the New Cut, connects it with (1½ m.) Oulton Broad and so with Lowestoft.

be ascended all the way to Norwich. Beyond (6 m.) Reedham (Ship) we pass (1\frac{1}{4} m.; L) Hardley Dyke, the mouth of the Chet, which may be navigated to (4 m.) Loddon, a tiny old market town, near which are the churches of Chedgrave and Heckingham, with Norman work. — 9 m. Cantley Red House, a favourite anglers' inn. About 1 m. farther on (1.) are the remains of Langley Abbey (c. 1200). — 13 m. Buckenham Ferry (Inn), also frequented by anglers. A dyke on the left leads to (4 m.)

The Yare enters Breydon Water near the Waveney, and may

nam, with Norman work. — 9 m. cantley Rea House, a tavourne anglers' inn. About 1 m. farther on (l.) are the remains of Langley Abbey (c. 1200). — 13 m. Buckenham Ferry (Inn), also frequented by anglers. A dyke on the left leads to (½ m.) Rockland Broad, the reed beds of which harbour many wildfowl. — 14½ m. Coldham Hall (Inn) is famous for its large 'baskets' of roach and bream. About ½ m. off is Brundall, and at 16½ m. is the entrance (l.) to Surlingham Broad. The scenery between this point and (21 m.) Norwich is very attractive.

#### 74. YARMOUTH TO CROMER AND KING'S LYNN

ROAD, 884 m., a devious but interesting way along the coast, passing several seaside holiday camps. The direct road to Cromer (344 m.; A 149) runs viâ Potter Heigham and North Walsham.

FOURT RESIGNAM and NOTIN WAISHAM.

RAILWAY, 754 m. in 24-3 hrs. Principal Stations: 24 m. Caister. — 54 m. Great Ormesby. — 124 m. Potter Heigham. — 154 m. Catfield, for Hickling and Barton Broads. — 172 m. Stalham. — 244 m. North Walsham. — 30 m. Aylsham. — 414 m. Melton Constable, junction for Sheringham (114 m.) and Cromee (15 m.) and for Norwich (City; 214 m.). — 514 m. Falkenham. — 734 m. South Lynn, where trains are usually changed. — 754 m. King's Lynn.

The main road leads N. from Yarmouth to (3½ m.) Caisteron-Sea, with fine golf links and the ruined Caister Castle (15th cent.; adm. 1/; apply at lodge). — Farther N. we keep



to the right on B 1159 via Hemsby and (84 m.) Winterton (Bulmer House Hotel), with a fine church tower. — At (12½ m.) Horsey, near Horsey Mere (Rte. 73), a huge barrier 4½ m. long has been erected against the sea to prevent a repetition of the floods of 1938. Through (15½ m.) Waxham and (16½ m.) Palling we skirt the sandy shore, and regain the coast again at (22 m.) Happisburgh (pron. 'Hazeburgh'), with another good tower, where the cliffs begin. — At (25½ m.) Bacton are the remains of Bromholm Priory (Cluniac; 1113), mentioned in Chaucer's 'Reeve's Tale' and in 'Piers Plowman'. + 271 m. Paston is a name familiar from the famous 'Paston' Letters' (15th cent.). — 29 m. Mundesley (Grand, RB. 25/, P. 10-14 gs., summer only; Manor, same charges, open always) is a seaside resort with fine sands and cliffs.

The churches of Knapton and Trunch, a little inland, have fine beam roofs; and the latter also a good screen and a Dec. font-can

The road skirts the coast via (32 m.) Trimingham, with a notable painted choir-screen, and (34 m.) Overstrand (Overstrand Court, RB. 19/6, P. 81-11 gs., open Easter-Sept.; White Horse), another seaside and golfing resort.

36 m. Cromer (Grand, RB, 24/6, P. 13-16+ gs.; Hôtel de Paris, RB. 22/6-27/6, P. 11-14 gs.; Cliftonville, similar charges, these closed in winter; Regency, RB. 21/-30/, P. 10 gs.; Red Lion, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs., open always), in a high but sheltered situation, is the most charming of the East Anglian seaside resorts (4650 inhab.), with fine sands, high cliffs, a pier and esplanade, and two excellent golf links. The church is a fine 15th cent. building, notable for the height of piers and arches and with a tower 159 ft. high.

Just S.W. of the town is Cromer Hall (no adm.), the birthplace of Lord Cromer (1841-1917). - Felbrigg (3 m. S.) has 15th cent. brasses and a good bust by Nollekens in its church.

LYOMEY (104:1-1917).— Pettorigy (5 Mr. S.) mas 1-th cent. Grasses and a good uset by Nollekens in its church.

MOTOR-BUSES to Norwich vià Ayisham or N. Walsham; Sheringham, Blakeney, and Hunstanton; Holt; Mundesley and Yarmouth; etc.

FROM CROMER TO LYNN VIA FAKENHAM, 42 m. (A 148). Railway vià Melton Constable in 2-2½ hrs.— 9½ m. Holt (Feathers, RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.; White Lion) was the birthplace of Sir Thomas Gresham (1519-79), Lord Mayor of London. Gresham's School here was founded by his uncle in 1555.— From (21½ m.) Fakenham (see p. 581) an alternative road to Lynn, vià Castle Acre, leads past Raynham Park (3½ m. S.W.), the seat of the Marquess Townshend. The church of Tittleshall, 3½ m. S. of Raynham, has striking 'Monuments to Sir Edward Coke (d. 1634), by Nicholas Stone; to his wife, Bridget Paston (d. 1598); to his son Robert (d. 1679); and to Thomas Coke, Earl of Leicester (d. 1759) and his wife, with bust by Roubiliac.

The main road leads W. from Fakenham to (30½ m.) Harpley. A mile N. is Houghton Hall (Marquess of Chelmondeley; no adm.), a wast, heavylooking edifice (facade 450 ft. long), built in 1722-31 for Sir Robert Walpole (b. at Houghton village in 1676; d. 1745), who, like his son Horace (1717-97), is buried in the little church in the park. We cross the Peddar's Way 'p. 381) which leads S. over the bleak Massingham Heath to Castle Acre.— 34½ m. S. of Sandringham.— 42 m. King's Lynn, see Rte. 69.

31 m. S. of Sandringham. - 42 m. King's Lynn, see Rtc. 69.

Beyond (381 m.) West Runton (Roseacre, RB. 18/6, P. 81 gs.:

Monksmead, P. 7½-10 gs., closed in winter; both unlic.). with the delightful wooded Beacon Hill, or Roman Camp (N.T.). 1 m. inland, including the highest ground in Norfolk, the coast-road reaches (40 m.) Sheringham (Burlington, RB. 22/6-32/6, P. 7-13 gs.; Dormy House, RB. 21/6, P. 81-121 gs., these open always; Bijou, unlic., RB. 15/6, P. 71 gs., closed in winter), another pleasant bathing and golfing resort (4800 inhab.). Near it are the slight remains of Beeston Priory (13th cent.). — At (43 m.) Weybourne (Maltings, RB. 17/6, P. 7 gs.; Weybourne Hall, unlic., RB. 15/, P. 7 gs., closed in winter) the high ground recedes and the marshes begin. Adjoining the church are the ruins of an Augustinian priory. — 47 m. Cleynext-the-Sea (George) has a large 13-15th cent, church 1 m. inland, with interesting tombs and brasses, and ruined transepts. -481 m. Blakeney (Blakeney, RB. 26/-35/, P. 12-17 gs.; Manor, RB. 21/6, P. 9-12 gs.) has a church with a curious little beacon tower at the E. end. Capt. Marryat (d. 1848) wrote several of his novels at Langham, 2 m. S. Blakeney Point and the foreshore to the N. are noted bird-sanctuaries (1100 acres N.T.). — 52½ m. Stiffkey is noted for its cockles ('Stewkey blues'). — 56 m. Wells-next-the-Sea (Crown, RB, 18/6, P. 94 gs.) is a small seaport (2600 inhab.) with a rebuilt Perp. church. To Binham and Walsingham, see p. 581.—About 1 m. S. of (57½ m.) Holkham (Victoria, T.H., RB. 17/, P. 7½ gs.) is Holkham Hall (Earl of Leicester), a huge Palladian edifice of white brick by William Kent (1734-60), with an inscription over the door to the effect that it was "planned, planted, built, decorated, and inhabited the middle of the 18th centy., by Thomas Coke, Earl of Leicester."

It contains very valuable collections of art (classic sculptures; paintings by Raphael, Veronese, Leonardo, Rubens, Van Dyck, Poussin, Claude, Reynolds, Gainsborough, etc.), which are shown on Thursdays in summer, 2-5 (adm. 2/6). The park is open 9-5 (no motors), the gardens on Wed. only (July-Sept.). Holkham is well known in the history of agriculture for the work done here by 'Coke of Norfolk, the first farmer in England' (Thomas William Coke, 1st Earl of Leicester by the later creation, 1752-1842). The rebuilt Church of Holkham contains good modern carving (60 bench-ends, all different).

61½ m. Burnham Market is 1½ m. S.W. of the pleasant little resort of Overy Staithe (Moorings, private, RB. 16/6-21/, P. 30/-39/). Lord Nelson (1758-1805) was born in the old rectory (pulled down in 1802) of Burnham Thorpe, 1 m. S.E. The church contains the font at which he was christened and a lectern and rood made of wood from the 'Victory.' About 1 m. S. of Burnham Thorpe is the ruined Creake Abbey (E.E.; founded 1221). The churches of North Creake and South Creake are both interesting. — 62½ m. Burnham Norton has a church with a lofty circular tower and vestiges of a Carmelite friary (1241). — 65½ m. Brancaster (Dormy House, closed in winter, RB. 27/6, P. 13-16 gs.; Ship, RB. 19/6) is a golfing

resort, with the remains of a Roman camp (Branodunum). Offshore is Scolt Head (N.T.), a sandy and shingly island, with a famous ternery (strictly preserved). — The church of (69½ m.) Holme-next-the-Sea, where the Peddar's Way reaches the coast, contains the earliest brass with an English inscription (c. 1400).

724 m. Hunstanton (Golden Lion, RB. 19/6-25/, P. 35/-40/; Glebe, RB. 15/6-19/6, P. 7½ gs.; Le Strange Arms & Golf Links. RB. 18/6-25/, P. 10-14 gs.; Lodge, RB. 16/6-22/6, P. 8-13 gs., these two at Old Hunstanton), facing W. across the Wash, is a favourite summer resort (3400 inhab.), with good bathing, a pier, swimming and boating pools, and coloured stratified cliffs surmounted by pleasant greensward. Just S. of the old lighthouse (café) are the ruins of a chapel of St. Edmund. At Old Hunstanton, 11 m. N., with two golf courses, is Hunstanton Hall (mainly of 1500), which remained in the hands of the Le Strange family from the Conquest until 1949. The church contains a Norman font and Le Strange monuments. — In the church of (75 m.) Heacham is a portrait-medallion (1933) of Princess Pocahontas (1595-1617), wife of John Rolfe of Heacham Hall, whose parents are buried here. — 774 m. Snettisham (Ingoldisthorpe Manor, with grounds, RB, 21/-30/, P. 10-14 gs.) and (80 m.) Dersingham (Feathers, P.R., RB. 15/6, P.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  gs.) both have fine churches, the former with a tall steeple. Shernborne, 2 m. E., is noted for its Norman font.

To the S. of the latter (1½ m.) is Sandringham Hall, the country home of the Queen. The 'Norwich Gates,' at the main entrance to the grounds '(open June-Sept., in the absence of the royal family, on Wed. & Thurs. 11-5, adm. 1-6, also August BH.), are of elaborate ironwork and were the wedding-present from the city of Norwich to Edward VII (1863). Among the chief points of interest are the Rose Garden, the Dutch Garden, the Water Garden, a Chinese bronze statue of Buddha (1698), and the Kennels. Sandringham Church (late-Perp.) contains memorials of Edward VII (including a silver altar presented by Rodman Wanamaker) and members of the royal family. George VI (1895-1952) was born at York Cottage in the grounds and died at the Hall. The nearest station (2½ m. E.) is at Wolferton, where the church contains some good screens.

84 m. Castle Rising, perhaps the most interesting of Norfolk villages, has a massive Norman Castle (c. 1150; adm. daily 6d.) surrounded by earthworks; a beautiful, but over-restored, late-Norman Church (12th cent.); and a Jacobean Bede House, a charity for ten elderly women, who still wear a quaint Stewart costume on Sundays. — 86 m. South Wootton has a fine Norman font, — 884 m. King's Lynn, see Rte. 69.

# INDEX

Topographical names are printed in black type, names of persons in italics, other entries in Roman type. Saints are indexed under that title. The following abbreviations occur in the index:

shire Camb = Cambridgeshire Ches = Cheshire C.I. - Channel Islands Corn = Cornwall Cumb = Cumberland Derb = Derbyshire Dor = Dorset Dur = Durham Esx = Essex Glos = Gloucestershire Guern = Guernsey Hants = Hampshire Abberley (Wor) 292 Adrian IV 260 Abbey Dore (Here) 297 Adwick-le-Street (Yorks) Abbey Town (Cumb) 531 502 Abbot's Ann (Hants) 112 Abbot's Bromley (Staffs) 311 Abbotsbury (Dor) 120 Abbotsham (Devon) 198 Abbot's Langley (Herts) 260 Abbot's Salford (War) 284 Abingdon (Berks) 226, 233 Abinger (Sur) 57 Abinger Hammer (Sur) Abington (Nthn) 338 Actington (Lancs) 408 Action (Yorks) 422 Acle (Norf) 580 Acle Bridge (Norf) 590 Acol (Kent) 31 Aconbury Hill (Here) 293 Acton Burnell (Salop) 330 Acton, Lord 273 Adams, J. C. 193 Adams, Will 21 Adderbury (Oxon) 262

Addingham (Yorks) 468 Addison, Jos. 67, 184, 210, 244, 245, 306, 309 Addlebrough (Yorks) 519 Adel (Yorks) 421

Adlington (Ches) 359

Beds = Bedfordshire

Bucks = Buckingham-

Berks = Berkshire

Here = Herefordshire Herts = Hertfordshire Hunts - Huntingdonshire I.O.M. = Isle of Man I.O.W. = Isle of Wight Jer = Jersev Lanca - Lancashire Leics = Leicestershire Lines = Lincolnshire Middx = Middlesex Mon = Monmouth Norf = Norfolk Notts = Nottinghamshire Nthb = Northumberland

Nthn = Northamptonshire Oxon = Oxfordshire Rut = Rutland Salop = Shropshire Som = Somerset Staffs - Staffordahire Suff - Suffolk Sur = Surrey Susx - Sussex War - Warwickshire Westm - Westmorland Wilts - Wiltshire Wor = Worcestershire Yorks - Yorkshire

Æsica 528 Aighurth (Lancs) 392 Ainsty (Yorks) 467 Ainsworth, Harrison 51, 398, 403 Aintree (Lancs) 394 Aira Force (Cumb) 435 Airedale (Yorks) 422 Akeld (Nthb) 514 Akenside, Mark 510, 511 Alan de Walsingham 561, 562 Albert, Prince 230, 229, Albright Hussey (Salop) Albrighton (Salop) 324 Albury (Sur) 58 Alcester (War) 284 Alconbury (Hunts) 376 Alcuin 481, 485 Aldborough (Yorks) 503 Aldbrough (Yorks) 501 Aldbury (Herts) 260 Aldeburgh (Suff) 585 Alden, John 82 Alderley Edge (Ches) 315 Aldermaston (Berks) 132 Alderney (C.I.) 110 Alderahot (Hants) 73 Aldford (Ches) 323 Aldingham (Lancs) 430

Aldwick (Susx) 57 Aldwinkle (Nthn) 339 Aldworth (Berks) 232 Aldworth (Susx) 67 Alexander III 481 Alford (Lines) 545 Alford (Som) 135 Alfoxden House (Som) 159 Alfred, King 79, 121, 131, 134, 152, 208 Alfreton (Derb) 356 Alfriston (Susx) 47 Algarkirk (Lincs) 543 Alice Holt (Hants) 73 'Alice in Wonderland' 92 Allen, Ralph 147, 149, 150 Allenby; Lord 382, 584 Allendais (Nthb) 526 Allenheads (Nthb) 525 Allerford (Som) 205 Allerton (Lancs) 406 Allesley (War) 267 Allington (Kent) 11 Allonby (Cumb) 432 Almondbury (Yorks) 414 Alne (Yorks) 501 Alnmouth (Nthb) 515 Alnwick (Nthb) 515 Alphington (Devon) 162 Alpart (Derb) 366 Alpert Bridge (Derb) 369 Alresford (Hants) 74 Airewas (Staffs) 274

# INDEX

Alsop-en-le-Dale (Derb)	Arden, Mary 280, 284	Askrigg (Yorks) 519
360	Ardingly (Susx) 48	Aslockton (Notts) 381
Alston (Cumb) 527	Ariconium 293	Aspdin, Joseph 420
Alstonfield (Staffs) 360	Arkengarthdale (Yorks)	Asquith, Earl of 233, 253,
Altarnum (Corn) 180	520	414
Altear (Lanes) 394	Arkwright, Rich. 354, 363, 407, 409	Astbury (Ches) 315
Althorp Park (Nthn) 338		Astley Hall (Lancs) 409
Alton (Hants) 73	Arlington Court (Devon)	Aston (War) 273
Alton (Staffs) 358	199	Aston Clinton (Bucks)
Altrincham (Ches) 407	Armathwaite (Cumb) 427	260
Alum Bay (1,0.W.) 91	Armathwaite Hall	Aston Ferry (Berks) 231
Alverstoke (Hants) 71	(Cumb) 446	Aston Rowant (Oxon)
Alveston (Glos) 145 Alveston (War) 280	Armstrong, Lord 510, 512 Arncliffe (Yorks) 471 Arncliffe Woods (Yorks)	221
Alveston (War) 280	Arncliffe (Yorks) 471	Astwell (Ntl
Alwinton (Nthb) 515	Arncliffe Woods (Yorks)	Aswarby (Line
Alwoodley (Yorks) 472	495	Atcham (Salop
Ambergate (Derb) 363	Arne, Dr. T. 222	Athelney (Som
Amberley (Glos) 211	Arnold (Notts) 354	Athelston 126, C
Amberiey (Susx) ou	Arnold, Matth. 78, 228,	Atherington (D)
Amble (Nthb) 515	234, 243, 253, 306, 387 Arnold, Thos. 78, 91, 242, 243, 306, 448	Atherstone (Wat)
Ambleside (Westm) 451	Arnold, Thos. 78, 91, 242,	Attenborough (N)
American Forces in Eng-	243, 306, 448	Attercliffe (Yorks) 416
land 80, 161, 166, 167,	Arnside (Westm) 425	Attingham (Salop) 330
323, 353, 559, 566, 568,	Arreton (I.O.W.) 87	Attleborough (Norf) 569
575	Arrington (Cambs) 375	Aubrey, John 136
Amersham (Bucks) 261	Arthur, King 157, 180,	Auckland Cas. (Dur) 524
Amesbury (Wilts) 116	196	Audlem (Ches) 324
Ampleforth (Yorks) 491	Arthur, Prince 298	Audley End (Esx) 566
Ampthill (Beds) 348	Arthuret (Cumb) 531	Ault Hucknall (Derb) 371
Ampten (Suff) 568	Arundel (Susx) 60	Aumale, Duc d' 259
Ancaster (Lincs) 541	Ascham, Roger 343, 558	Austen, Jane 111, 54, 74, 76, 78, 125, 147, 223
Anderida 41	Ascot (Berks) 80	76, 78, 125, 147, 223
Anderson, Eliz. Garrett	Ascott (Bucks) 336	Austerfield (Yorks) 383
585	Ashbourne (Derb) 358	Austhorpe Lodge (Yorks)
Andover (Hants) 111	Ashburnham (Susx) 37	422
Andoversford (Glos) 218	Ashburton (Devon) 162	Avaion, Isle of 157
Andreas (I.O.M.) 466	Ashby de la Zouch (Leics)	Avebury (Wilts) 133
Angle Tarn (Westm) 436	343	Avebury, Lord 31
Angmering (Susx) 5/	Ashby St. Ledgers (Nthn)	Avening (Glos) 211
Angram (Yorks) 474	305	Aveton Gifford (Devon)
Annesley (Notts) 356 Anning, Mary 125	Ashchurch (Glos) 285 Ashdown, Battle of 208	167
Anning, Mary 125	Ashdown, Battle of 208	Avonmouth (Glos) 144
Anson, Adm. Lord 312	Ashdown Forest (Susx)	Avonwick (Devon) 168
Anstiebury (Sur) 58 Antony (Corn) 183	45	Axbridge (Som) 152
Antony (Corn) 183	Ashdown House (Berks)	Axe Edge (Derb) 362
Anwick (Lines) 541	133	Axholme (Lincs) 540
Apethorpe (Nthn) 352	Ashford (Kent) 12	Axminster (Devon) 123
Appleby (Westm) 524	Ashford-in-the-Water	Axmouth (Devon) 125
Appledore (Devon) 198	(Derb) 367	Aycliffe (Dur) 504
Appledore (Kent) 40	Ashingdon (Esx) 570	Aydon Castle (Nthb) 525
Appledram (Susx) 64	Ashmole, Elias 248, 249,	Aylesbury (Bucks) 260
Appleford (Berks) 233	254, 308, 309	Aylesford (Kent) 11 Aylsham (Norf) 582
Applethwaite (Cumb) 440	Ashover (Dero) 303	
Appletreewick (Yorks)	Ashridge (Herts) 260	Aynho (Nthn) 262
470	Ashtead (Sur) 54	Ayot St. Lawrence
Appuldurcombe (I.O.W.)	Ashton-in-Makerfield	(Herts) 374
89	(Lancs) 406	Ayre, Point of (I.O.M.)
Aque Sulis 146	Ashton-on-Mersey	466
_Aqualate (Staffs) 324	(Ches) 407	Ayegarth (Yorks) 519
Aram, Eug. 474, 564	Ashton-under-Lyne	
Arbor Low (Derb) 361	(Lancs) 415	
Arbury (War) 307	Ashurst (Susx) 55	Babbacombe (Devon)
Aroon, Porest Of (War)	Ashwell (Herts) 374	165
285	Askham (Westm) 426	Babes in the Wood 569

Babington, Anthony 345 Bablock Hythe (Oxon) 234 Bacon, Francis 335, 387. Bacon, Roger 131, 226, 236, 239, 256 Bacton (Norf) 592 Bacton (Suff) 568 Bacup (Lancs) 411 Badgworthy (Devon) 203
Badgminton (Gios) 210
Bagehot, Walter 131
Bag Enderby (Linas) 545
Baginton (War) 267
Bagshaw Cavern (Derb) 369 Bagshot (Sur) 80 Bainbridge (Yorks) 519 Baird, J. L. 38, 41 Baker, Sir Benj. 218 Baker, Sir Herbert 35 Bakewell (Derb) 366 Balcombe (Susx) 48 Baldock (Herts) 374 Baldwin, Lord 289, 298, 559 Baliol, John 517, 522. Ball, Hannah 220 Balladoole (I.O.M.) 463 Ballaglass (I.O.M.) 465 Ballasalla (I.O.M.) 463 Ballaugh (1.O.M.) 466 Balsham (Camb) 560 Baltimore, Lord 251, Bamburgh (Nthb) 516 Bamford (Derb) 368 Bampton (Devon) 161 Bampton (Oxon) 217 Bampton Grange (Westm) 426 Bankury (Oxon) 262 Banks (Cumb) 529 Banks, Sir Jos. 545 Banwell (Som) 152 Barbauld, Mrs. 340 Barden Tower (Yorks) 470 Bardney (Lincs) 545 Bardon Hill (Leics) 343 Bardon Mill (Nthb) 527 Bardsey (Yorks) 502 Barford (War) 279 Barfreston (Kent) 16 Barham (Kent) 29 Barham, R. H. 23, 24 Barking (Suff) 568 Barlaston (Staffs) 315 Barley (Herts) 547 Barnack (Nthn) 379
Barnard Castle (Dur) 522
Barnby Moor (Notts) 383 Barnes, Wm. 118, 122, 130

Barnetby (Lines) 533 Barn Gates (Lancs) 453 Barnsdale (Yorks) 502 Barnsley (Yorks) 418 Barnstaple (Devon) 199 Barnwell (Camb) 556 Barnwell (Nthn) 339 Barricane Bay (Devon) 200 Barrington (Som) 131 Barrow Falls (Cumb) 440 Barrow-in-Furness (Lancs) 431 Barrow-on-Humber (Lincs) 533 Barton (Camb) 560 Barton (Westm) 434 Barton Broad (Norf) 590 Barton-le-Street (Yorks) 491 Barton Mills (Suff) 568 Barton-on-Humber (Lincs) 533 Barton-on-Sea (Hants) Barton St. David (Som) 135 Barton Seagrave (Nthn) 352 Barton Turf (Norf) 590 Barwick-in-Elmet (Yorks) 487 Basildon (Berks) 232 Basing (Hants) 81 Basingstoke (Hants) 81 Baskerville, John 268 Baslow (Derb) 366 Bass, George 544 Bassenthwaite (Cumb) 446 Bath (Som) 145 Bathampton (Som) 150 Bathford (Som) 150 Batley (Yorks) 414 Battle (Susx) 36 Battlefield (Salop) 329 Bawdeswell (Norf) 581 Bawdsey (Suff) 584 Bawtry (Yorks) 383 Baxter, Geo. 46 Baxter, Rich. 291, 331, 347 Bayham Abbey (Susx) 36 Beachley (Glos) 216
Beachy Head (Susx) 44
Beaconsfield (Bucks) 220
Beaconsfield, Earl of, see Disraeli Beadnell (Nthb) 516 Beal (Nthb) 516 Beaminster (Dor) 123 Beamsley (Yorks) 470 Beardsley, Aubrey 51 Benson, E. F. 40

Beare (Devon) 161

597 Beauchief (Derb) 417 Beaudesert (Staffs) 311 Beaufort, Lady Margaret 351, 555, 558 Beaulieu (Hants) 93 Beaulieu Road (Hants) 94 Beau Manor (Leics) 344 Beaumont (Esx) 574 Beaumont, Francis 239. 343 Beaumont College (Berks) 228 Beccles (Suff) 587 Beckermonds (Yorks) 471 Beckford, Wm. 130, 147, 150 Beckhampton (Wilts) 133 Becky Fall (Devon) 178 Bedale (Yorks) 518 Bedales (Hants) 68 Bede, Venerable 507, 512, 513 Bedford (Beds) 348 Bedford Level (Lincs) Bedfordshire 348 Bedlington (Nthb) 514 Bedminster (Som) 151 Bedmond (Herts) 260 Bedruthan Steps (Corn) 193 Bedworth (War) 307 Beechey, Sir Wm. 217 Beech Hill (Westm) 449 Beeleigh (Esx) 57 Beeley (Derb) 365 Beer (Devon) 125 Beerbohm, Max 67, 242 Beeston (Notts) 355 Beeston Castle (Ches) 314 Beeston Priory (Norf) Behn, Aphra 12 Belford (Nthb) 515 Bellingham (Nthb) 526 Bell Weir Lock (Bucks) 228 Belper (Derb) 363 Belsay (Nthb) 513 Belstone (Devon) 172
Belton (Lincs) 381
Belvoir Castle (Leics) 380
Bembridge (I.O.W.) 87
Bemerton (Wilts) 117
Bempton (Yorks) 491 Benbow, Adm. 328 Benington (Lincs) 544 Bennett, Arnold 315 Benson (Oxon) 225, 232

Benson, Sir Frank 283

Bentham, Jeremy 123. Bentley, Rich. 558, 559 Benwell (Nthb) 528 Bere Regis (Dor) 94 Beresford Dale (Derb) 360 Berkeley (Glos) 215 Berkeley, Bp. 240 Berkeley Road (Glos) 145 Berkhamsted (Herts) 260 Berkshire 222, 208 Berkswell (War) 267 Bernard, Lady 281, Berners, Juliana 332 Berrynarbor (Devon) 201 Berry Pomeroy (Devon) 168 Bertha, Queen 29, 22 Berwick (Susx) 47 Berwick-upon-Tweed (Nthb) 517 Besant, Sir Walter 69, Bess of Hardwick 151, 346, 365, 371, 581 Betchworth (Sur) 49 Beverley (Yorks) 497 Bevin, Ernest 206 Bewcastle (Cumb) 527
Bewdley (Worcs) 298
Bewick, Thos. 511, 525
Bexhill-on-Sea (Susx) 41
Beyton (Suff) 568
Bibury (Glos) 209 Bicester (Oxon) 262 Bickleigh (Exeter) 206 Bickleigh (Plymouth) 175 Bickneller (Som) 160 Bicton Park (Devon) 125 Bidborough (Kent) 35 Biddulph (Staffs) 315 Bideford (Devon) 197 Bidford (War) 284 Bidston (Ches) 395 Bigbury (Devon) 167 Biggleswade (Beds) 374 Bignor (Susx) 59 Billericay (Eax) 571 Billingborough (Lines) 541 Billingham (Dur) 504 Billinghay (Lines) 541 Billingshurst (Susx) 59 Bilsdale (Yorks) 492 Bilston (Staffs) 326 Bilton Hall (War) 306 Binchester (Dur) 524 Bindon Abbey (Dor) 98 Bingham (Notts) 381 Bingley (Yorks) 422 Binham (Norf) 582 Binsey (Oxon) 233

INDEX Binstead (I.O.W.) 86 Binsted (Hants) 73 Birchington (Kent) 30 Birdip (Glos) 210 Birdoswald (Cumb) 529 Birkenhead (Ches) 394 Birkin (Yorks) 502 Birling Gap (Susx) 44 Birmingham (War) 267 Birstall (Yorks) 414 Birtsmoreton (Wor) 300 Bisham (Berks) 222 Bishop Auckland (Dur) 524 Bishopdale (Yorks) 472, 519 Bishop Rock (Corn) 192 Bishopsbourne (Kent) 22 Bishop's Castle (Salop) 299 Bishop's Cleeve (Glos) 284 Bishop's Lydeard (Som) 160 Bishop's Stortford (Herts) 565 Bishopsteignton (Devon) 164 Bishopstone (Susx) 46 Bishop's Waltham (Hants) 79 Bishopthorpe (Yorks) 487 Bishop Wilton (Yorks) 496 Bisley (Sur) 80 Bitton (Glos) 136 Black, Wm. 53 Black Bourton (Oxon) 217 Blackburn (Lancs) 409 Blackbushe (Hants) 81 Black Combe (Cumb) 431 Black Country 324 Blackdown (Som) 152 Blackdown (Susx) 67 Blackdown Hill (Dor) 120 Blackdown Hills (Som) 161 Blackgang (I.O.W.) 88 Blackheath (Sur) 58 Blackley (Lancs) 411 Blackley Hill (War) 279 Blackmoor Gate (Devon) 201, 199 Blackmore (Esx) 571 Blackmore, R. D. 161, 203, 234 Blackmore, Vale of (Dor) 122, 131 Black Notley (Esx) 572 Blackpool (Devon) 166 Blackpool (Lancs) 423

Blackpool Bridge (Glos) 216 Black Sail Pass (Cumb) 446 Blackstone Edge (Lanca) 412
Blackstone, Sir Wm. 67, 225, 239, 244
Blackwater (Hants) 81
Blackwater (The 571)
Blagdon (Som) 151
Blaise Castle (Glos) 144
Blake, Adm, 100, 158, 159, 160, 470, 192, 251
Blakesey (Glos) 216
Blakesey (Glos) 216
Blakesey (Horris) 536
Blakesey Hall (War) 273
Blakesware (Herts) 547
Blanchland (Ntpb) 526
Blandford (Dor) 118 Blandford (Dor) 118 Bleasdale (Lancs) 424 Blea Tarn (Cumb) 452 Blea Water (Westm) 438 Bledlow (Bucks) 221 Blencathra (Cumb) 441 Blenbeim (Oxon) 257 Bleriot, Louis 14, 16 Bletchingley (Sur) 44 Bletchley (Bucks) 336 Bletsoe (Beds) 351 Bleu Bridge (Com) 182 Blewbury (Berks) 207 Blickling (Norf) 582 Blindburn (Nthb) 515 Blisworth (Nthn) 338 Blithfield Hall (Staffs) Blofield (Norf) 580 Bloomfield, Robt. 350 Blore Heath (Salop) 324 Blount, Martha 232 Blow, John 381

Blowing Stone, The 208

Blue Anchor (Som) 160

Blue John Mine (Derb)

Blundellsands (Lancs)

Blundeston (Suff) 587

Blythburgh (Suff) 585 Blythe Bridge (Staffs) 347 Boardale (Westm) 436 Boardale (Westm) 72

Boar's Hill (Berks) 256

Bodinnick (Corn) 184

Boconnoc (Corn) 183 Bodiam Castle (Kent) 36

Blyth (Notts) 383 Blyth (Nthb) 514

369

394

Bloxham (Oxon) 262 Blubberhouses (Yorks)

Bodley, Sir Thos. 126,	Bosw 307
747. Z46	307
Bodmin (Corn) 180 Bognor Regis (Susx) 57	Botal Boths
Bognor Regis (Susk) 3/	Botle
Bokerley Dyke (Dor) 118 Bolam (Nthb) 513 Boldre (Hants) 93	Botol
Roldre (Hants) 93	Botte
	Botti
Roleigh (Corn) 183	Boug
Boleyn, Anne 35, 582 Bolingbroke (Lincs) 545	352
Bolingbroke (Lincs) 545	Boug
Bolling Hall (Yorks) 413	(K
Bolsover (Derb) 370 Bolsover, Thomas 416 Bolt Head (Devon) 167	Boug 11
Bolt Head (Devon) 167	Rong
Rolton (Calmp) 231	Boug (K
Bolton (Lancs) 409	Boulk
Bolton Abbey (Yorks)	Boule
468	Bouls
Bolton Bridge (Yorks)	Boult
468	231 Boult
Bolton Castle (Yorks)	258
518 Bolton-le-Sands (Lancs)	Bourn
425	Bour
Bolton Percy (Yorks) 487 Rolventor (Corn) 180 Bomere Pool (Salop) 330 Bonchurch (I.O.W.) 88	Bour
Bolventor (Corn) 180	23
Bomere Pool (Salop) 330	Bour
Bonchurch (I.O.W.) 88	Bour
Bondfield, Margaret 123	Boun
Bondfield, Margaret 123 Bonington, R. P. 354, 355 Bonne Nuit Bay (Jer) 105 Bonner, Bp. 215, 239	Bours (G
Bonne Nuit Day (Jer) 105	Bour
Rongell (Derb) 364	(G
Bonsall (Derb) 364 Boot (Cumb) 459	Bove
Booth, Gen. 354	Bove
Boothby Pagnell (Lincs)	Bove:
380	Bovi
Bootle (Lancs) 394	Bovi
Borcovicium 528	Bow
Bordon (Hants) 73 Boreham (Susx) 43 Bores, Tidal 144, 159, 212, 540	Bowe
Bores, Tidel 144, 159	Bow
212, 540	Bowi
porougn, Stephen 20	Bowl
Boroughbridge (Yorks)	Bowl (Y
502	Bowl
Borrow, Geo. 312, 545, 568, 580, 581, 587, 588 Borrowdale (Cumb) 442,	_ 44
308, 380, 381, 387, 388	Bowz
445 (Cumb) 442,	Bowe
	Box
Borstal (Kent) 20 Borwick Hall (Lancs)	Boxf
425	Boxg
Bosbury (Here) 300 Boscastle (Corn) 196	Box Box
Boscastle (Corn) 196	Boxle
POSCEWen-un (Corn) 189	Boyle
P000000 (SELOD) 324	Boyn 49
Boscombe (Hants) 96 Bosham (Susx) 64	
Besperthennia (Corn) 190	Braz Brac
Besporthennis (Corn) 190 Bessington (Som) 205	
	Brack
Poston (Lines) 544	Brac
Boston (Lines) 544 Boswell, Jas. 147, 308	Brack 64

osworth Field (Leics) Brackley (Nthn) 262 307 Bracknell (Berks) 80 otallack (Corn) 191 othal (Nthb) 514 Bracton, Henry de 206. 127 otley (Hants) 79 Bradbourne (Derb) 360 otolphs (Susx) 56 ottesford (Leics) 380 ottisham (Camb) 560 Bradda Head (I.O.M.) 464 Braddan, Kirk (I.O.M.) oughton House (Nthn) 352 Bradenham (Bucks) 221 oughton Malherbe Bradfield (Berks) 132 (Kent) 11 Bradfield Combust (Suff) oughton Place (Kent) 572 Bradford (Yorks) 412 oughton-under-Blean (Kent) 22 oulby Cliff (Yorks) 495 Bradford, John 403, 551 Bradford, Wm. 384 Bradford Abbas (Dor) 122 ouley Bay (Guern) 105 Bradford-on-Avon ouige (Suff) 584 (Wilts) 151 Bradgate Park (Leics) oulter's Lock (Berks) 231 oulton, Matt. 268, 273, Brading (I.O.W.) 87 258 Bradlaugh, Chas. 338 Bradshaw, Geo. 398 Bradshaw, John 588, 255 Bradsole Abbey (Kent) oura (Camb) 560 ourne (Lincs) 541 ourne End (Bucks) 222, ourne, Hugh 315 Bradwardine, T. 236, 242 Bradwell (Derb) 369 Bradwell (Esx) 572 ournemouth (Hants) 95 ournville (War) 273 ourton-on-the-Hill Bradworthy (Devon) 198 (Glos) 258 Brailsford (Derb) 358 ourton-on-the-Water Braintree (Esx) 572 (Glos) 219 Braithwaite (Cumb) 444 oveney (Bucks) 231 ovey Tracey (Devon) Bramah, Jos. 415 Bramall Hall (Ches) 359 178 Bramber (Susx) 56 ovington (Dor) 98 Bramham (Yorks) 502 ovisand (Devon) 171 Bramhope (Yorks) 467 owder Stone, The 442 owdon (Ches) 407 owes (Yorks) 523 owes Museum 522 Bramley (Sur) 66 Brampton (Cumb) 527 Brampton (Hunts) 375 Bramabill (Hants) 81 Brancaster (Norf) 593 Brancaster (Dur) 509 Brandelhow (Cumb) 441 owfell (Cumb) 453 owland, Forest of (Yorks) 425 owland Bridge (Westm) Brandon.(Suff) 568 Brandreth (Cumb) 443 owness (Cumb) 529 owness (Westm) 449 owood Park (Wilts) 136 Brankwyn, Sir F. 48 Branksome (Dor) 96 Branscombe (Devon) 125 Bransgore (Hants) 94 ox (Wilts) 136 Branston (Lincs) 545 Brantwood (Lancs) 455 oxford (Suff) 575 oxgrove (Susx) 61 ox Hill (Sur) 57 Brankton (Nthb) 514 Brasted (Kent) 34 oxley (Kent) 11 oyle, Robert 28 oynton Hall (Yorks) 497 Brathay Bridge (Lancs) 453 Brathay Hill (Cumb) 446 raaid (I.O.M.) 463 Bratton (Wilts) 134 racebridge (Lincs) 535 Bratton Clovelly (Devon) rackenhurst (Notts) 382 172 Bratton Court (Devon) racklesham Bay (Susz)

206

Poster Floring (Descrip	Decedeballia (Miller) 112	D
Bratton Fleming (Devon) 199	Broadchalke (Wilts) 117 Broadclyst (Devon) 161	Browning, E. B. 164, 300, 509
	Broadlands (Hants) 85	Brownsea I. (Dor) 97
Braunston (War) 264 Braunton (Devon) 199	Broadmoor (Berks) 81	Brown Willy (Corn) 193
Bray (Berks) 231	Broads, Norfolk 589	Broxton (Ches) 323
Brayton (Yorks) 480	Broadstairs (Kent) 31	Bruce, Robert 407, 424,
Breadsall (Derb) 346	Broadwater (Herts) 374	517
Breage (Corn) 187	Broadwater (Susx) 56 Broadway (Wor) 259	Brundall (Norf) 580
Breakspear, Nich. 260 Breamore (Hants) 117	Broadwell (Oxon) 217	Brunel, Isambard 69 Brunton (Nthh) 528
Brean Down (Som) 145	Broadwindsor (Wilts) 123	Brunton (Nthb) 528 Bruton (Som) 135 Bryanston (Dor) 118
Breckland, The (Norf &	Brockenhurst (Hants) 93	Bryanston (Dor) 118
Suff) 568	Brocket Hall (Herts) 374	Bryher (Scilly) 192 Brymore House (Som)
Brecqhou (C.I.) 109	Brockhampton (Here)	Brymore House (Som)
Brede (Susx) 39 Bredfield (Suff) 584	293 Brocklesby (Lincs) 533	Puchan John 356
Bredon (Wor) 287	Brockweir (Glos) 304	Buchan, John 256 Buckden (Hunts) 375
Bredons Norton (Wor)	Brockworth (Glos) 211	Buckden (Hunts) 375 Buckden (Yorks) 471
287	Broke, Sir Philip 584	Buckenham (Norf) 591
Breedon (Leics) 356	Broke Hall (Esx) 584	Buckfast (Devon) 162
Brendon (Devon) 203 Brendon Hills (Som) 160	Bromfield (Salop) 299 Bromham (Wilts) 136	Buckfastleigh (Devon)
	Bromham (Wilts) 136	162 Produkumat (Susan) 42
Brent Hill (Devon) 163 Brent Knell (Som) 158	Bromholm (Norf) 592 Brompton (Yorks) 490	Buckhurst (Susx) 43 Buckingham (Bucks) 256
Brent Tor (Devon) 173	Bromsgrove (Wor) 292	Buckingham, 1st Duke of
Brentwood (Esx) 570	Bromyard (Here) 300	70, 344
Brewood (Staffs) 324	Brontë, Anne 413, 489	Buckingham, 2nd Duke
Brewster, Wm. 383, 544 Breydon Water (Norf,	Bronte, Branwell 413, 422	Buckingham, 2nd Duke of 222, 379, 492
Breydon Water (Nort,	Brontë, Charlotte 402,	Buckinghamshire 220
Suff) 591 Bride (I.O.M.) 466	413, 414, 422, 429, 467, 490, 368, 479	Buckland (Sur) 49 Buckland-in-the-Moor
Bridekirk (Cumb) 432	Bronte. Emily 413, 422	(Devon) 162
Bridestones (Yorks) 490	Bronte, Emily 413, 422 Brook (I.O.W.) 90	Buckland Monachorum
Bridestowe (Devon) 179	Brook (Kent) 12	(Devon) 175
Bridgewater, 3rd Duke of	Brooke (Rut) 353	Bucklebury (Berks) 132
260, 403	Brooke, Lord 279, 309	Buckler's Hard (Hants)
Bridgewater Canal 403 Bridgnorth (Salop) 331	Brooke, Rajah 175, 579	94 Produce Milla (Device)
Bridgwater (Som) 158	Brooke, Rupert 220, 306, 550, 559	Bucks Mills (Devon) 198
Bridlington (Yorks) 496	Brookland (Kent) 40	Budby (Notts) 372
Bridport (Dor) 124	Brooksby (Leics) 344	Bude (Corn) 195
Brigg (Lines) 533	Brookwood (Sur) 80	Budleigh Salterton
Brighstone (I.O.W.) 89	Broom (War) 284	(Devon) 125
Bright, John 268, 276,	Broome Park (Kent) 22	Buildwas (Salop) 331
398, 411 Brightlingsea (Esx) 574	Broseley (Salop) 331 Brothers Water (Westm)	Bulford (Wilts) 116 Bull, John 151
Brighton (Susx) 49	438	Bunbury (Ches) 313
Brightside (Yorks) 416	Brotherton (Yorks) 502	Bungay (Suff) 587
Brignall Banks (Yorks)	Brough (Derb) 369 Brough (Westm) 523	Bunny (Notts) 345
522	Brough (Westm) 523	Buntingford (Herts) 547
Brigstock (Nthn) 340	Brough (Yorks) 481	Bunyan, John 349, 350, 348, 341, 374 Burbage (Wilts) 133
Brill (Bucks) 262 Brimham Rocks (Yorks)	Brougham (Westm) 427 Broughton (Lincs) 533	348, 341, 374 Bumbana (Wilton) 122
474	Broughton Castle (Oxon)	Burcombe (Wilts) 121
Brindley, Jas. 367, 403	262	Bureat (Oven) 233
Bringewood Chase	Broughton-in-Furness	Bure, The 590
(Salop) 299	(Lanca) 431	Buriora (Oxon) 217
Brinkburn (Nthb) 515	Brown, 'Capability' 513 Brown, T. E. 463	Burford Bridge (Sur) 54
Brinkworth (Wilts) 209	Brown, T. E. 463 Brown Clee (Salop) 299	Burgess Hill (Susx) 48
Bristol (Glos) 137 Britford (Wilts) 115	Browne, Hablot K. 51	Burgh, Hubert de 14 Burgh-by-Sanda (Cumb)
Brixham (Devon) 166	Browne, Robt. 338, 551	531
Brizworth (Nthn) 340	Browne, Sir Thos. 78.	Burgh Castle (Suff) 589
Bris Norton (Oxon) 217	Browne, Sir Thos. 78, 239, 580	Burghclere (Hants) 79
M 400 25	-	

Burgh Island (Devon) 167
Burgh-le-Marsh (Lincs)
Burghley (Nthn) 379 Burghley, Lord 379, 541, 558
Burhou (C.I.) 110
Buriton (Hants) 68 Burke, Edm. 138, 147 Burley (Hants) 94 Burley (Yorks) 467 Burne-Jones, Sir Edw. 53, 250, 271 Burnett Mrs. Hodoson
Burley (Yorks) 467 Burney Lones, Sir Edw.
53, 250, 271 Burnett, Mrs. Hodgson
200
Burney, Ranny 51, 54, 147, 564 Rurnham (Som) 158
Burnham (Som) 158 Burnham Beeches (Bucks) 222
Burnham Market (Norf) 593
Burnham Norton (Norf) 593
Burnham-on-Crouch (Esx) 572
Burnham Thorpe (Norf) 593
Burnley (Lancs) 411 Burnmoor (Cumb) 460
Burnmoor (Cumb) 460 Burnsall (Yorks) 471 Burpham (Susx) 60 Burrator (Devon) 175
Burrator (Devon) 175 Burrington (Som) 151
Burstow (Sur) 48
Burton, Sir Rich. 231 Burton, Robt. 240, 241,
Burriago (Scoth) 151 Burslem (Staffs) 315 Burslem (Staffs) 315 Burstow (Sur) 48 Burton, Sir Rich. 251 Burton, Robr. 240, 241, 249, 307 Burton Agnes (Yorks) 496
Burton Latimer (Nthn)
Burton Pynsent (Som)
Burton-upon-Trent (Staffs) 274
Burwarton (Salop) 299 Burwash (Susx) 36
Burwell (Camb) 560 Bury (Lanca) 411 Bury (Susx) 60
Dury St. Edmunds (Suff
367
Buscot (Berks) 209, 234 Buslingthorpe (Lincs) 539 Butleigh (Som) 158
Butter, Bp. Joseph 141, 147, 208, 243, 524 Butter, Bp. Samuel 328, 329
329 Butley Samuel 328,
Butler, Saml. (d. 1680) 259, 298

Butler, Saml. (d. 1902) 329, 381, 558 Butley (Suff) 584 Butt, Clara 232 Buttermere (Cumb) 443 Buttertubs (Yorks) 520 Buxton (Derb) 361 Byland (Yorks) 491 Byng, Adm. John 350 Byng, Lord 574 Byrd, Wm. 534, 537, 571 Byrom, John 399 Byron, Lord 354, 355, 356, 382, 502, 513, 559 Bywell (Nthb) 525 Cabot, John 137 Cabot, Sebastian 137 Cadbury Camp (Som) 145 Cadbury Castle (Som) 131 Cade, Jack 43 Cadgwith (Corn) 189 Cadnam (Hants) 92 Cædmon 494 Caer Caradoc (Salop) 299 Caerwent (Mon) 305 Caine, Sir Hall 464 Caister-on-Sea (Norf) 591 Caister St. Edmund (Norf) 580 Caistor (Lines) 539 Calbourne (I.O.W.) 90 Caldbeck (Cumb) 432 Caldecott, R. 320 Calder Bridge (Cumb) 431 Calderstones (Lancs) 392 Caldicot (Mon) 305 Caldron Snout (Dur, Westm) 522 Calf of Man (1.O.M.) 464 Calgarth (Cumb) 448 Calleva Atrebatum 224 Callington (Corn) 174 Calne (Wilts) 136 Calshot (Hants) 92 Calstock (Corn) 173 Caludon (War) 267 Calveley (Ches) 313 Calverley, C. S. 253, 549, 9 Calverton (Notts) 356 Camber (Susx) 40, 39 Camberley (Sur) 80 Camboglanna 529 Camborne (Corn) 181 Cambridge (Camb) 548
Addenbrooke's Hosp. 554

Cambridge (cont.) Amateur Dramatic Club 556 Backs, The 550 Botanic Gardens 554 Caius Coll. 559 Castle Hill 557 Cavendish Lab. 555 Cheshunt Coll. 554 Christ's Coll. 555 Clare Coll. 549 Corpus Christi Coll. 551 Downing Coll. 554 Emmanuel Coll. 555 Examinations 237 Fenner's 555 Fitzwilliam House 554 Fitzwilliam Mus. 552 Folk Museum 557 Girton Coll. 557 Hobson's Conduit 554 Holy Sepulchre Ch. 557 Holy Trinity Ch. 556 Jesus Coll. 556 King's Coll, 550 Leys School 554 Magdalene Coll, 557 New Hall 552 New Museums 554 Newnham Coll. 552 Old Schools 549 Parker's Piece 555 Pembroke Coll. 552 Pepysian Library Perse School 555 Peterhouse 552 Petty Cury 549 Pitt Press 552 Polar Museum 554 Oueen's Coll. 551 Ridley Hall 548 Round Church 557 St. Andrew's Ch. 556 St. Benet's Ch. 551 St. Botolph's Ch. 552 St. Catharine's Coll. 551 St. Clement's Ch. 557 St. Edward's Ch. 551 St. Giles's Ch. 557 St. John's Coll. 557 St. Mary the Great 549 St. Mary the Less 552 St. Michael's Ch. 559 St. Peter's Ch. 557 Selwyn Coll. 552 Senate House 549 Sidney Sussex Coll. 556 Stourbridge Chap. 556 Trinity Coll. 558 Trinity Hell 549

## INDEX

002	INDEX	
Cambridge (cont.) Union Society 557 University Library 550 Wesley House 556 Wesley House 556 Westminster Coll. 557 Cambridgeahire 547 Camden, Wm. 55 Camelford (Corn) 193 Camelot 131 Camilla Lacey (Sur) 54 Campden (Glos) 258 Campdon (Glos) 258 Campdon (Glos) 250 Camulodunum 573 Camford (Dor) 94 Canford (Dor) 94 Canford Cliffs (Dor) 97 Canley (War) 265 Canning, Geo. 51, 230, 240, 449 Cannock Chase (Staffs) 311, 325 Canoos Ashby (Nthn) 263 Cantey (Norf) 591 Canter, King 64, 77, 82, 121, 570	Castle Bromwich (War) 274 Castle Cary (Som) 135 Castle Combe (Wilts) 136 Castle Crag (Cumb) 442 Castle Donington (Leics) 356 Castle Eaton (Wilts) 234 Castle Baton (Wilts) 234 Castle Frome (Here) 300 Castle Head (Cumb) 440 Castle Hedingham (Esx) 574 Castle Hedingham (Esx) 574 Castle Rigg (Cumb) 442, 446 Castle Rigg (Cumb) 442, 446 Castle Rissing (Norf) 594 Castleton (Derb) 369 Castleton (Yorks) 495 Castleton (Yorks)	Chale (I.O.W.) 88 Chalfort St. Giles (Bucks) 220 Chalford (Gios) 210 Chalford (Gios) 210 Chalgrore (Oxon) 221 Chalk (Kent) 20 Challacombe (Devon) 201 Chamberlain, Jos. 268, 272, 273 hanctonbury Ring (Susx) 56 Chandler's Ford (Hants) 80 Channel Islands 98 Chantrey, Sir Francis 416 Chapal Allerton (Yorks) 421 hapal-en-le-Frith (Derb) 370 Chapel-le-Dale (Yorks) 429 Chapman, Geo. 374 Chard (Som) 123 Charing (Kent) 11 Charibury (Oxon) 258 Charlest (Wert) 380
121, 570 Cape Cornwall (Corn)	Catel (Guern) 107 Caterham (Sur) 44	Charles (War) 280 Charles (Devon) 161 Charles I 29 64 72 89
191 Caractacus 300, 299	Catesby, Rbt. 291, 305 Catfield (Norf) 591	Charles (Devon) 161 Charles I 29, 64, 72, 89, 95, 121, 167, 229, 253, 258, 263, 264, 273, 312, 317, 327, 339, 340, 354, 371, 377, 372, 382, 419, 409
Carbis Bay (Corn) 181 Carburton (Notts) 372	Catherine of Aragon 298, 336, 348, 351, 378	317, 327, 339, 340, 354, 371, 372, 382, 419, 499,
Carden Hall (Ches) 323 Cardigan, 7th Earl of 306	Catherine of Braganza 69	500. 510
Cardington (Beds) 350 Cardinham (Corn) 180	Catterick (Yorks) 503 Cattistock (Dor) 123	Charles II 14, 17, 19, 29, 31, 51, 53, 69, 100, 101, 115, 116, 122, 124, 288, 290, 224, 235, 237, 547
Carey, Wm. 342, 352 Carham (Nthb) 517	Cavell, Edith 377, 576, 579	290, 324, 325, 337, 547, 566
Carhampton (Som) 160 Carisbrooke (I.O.W.) 89	Cavendish (Suff) 560 Cavendish, Henry 346	Charles X of France 98 Charles Edward, Prince
Cark (Lancs) 430 Carlisie (Cumb) 529	Cavendish, Lord Fred. 366, 430, 468	(Young Pretender) 35, 345, 346, 397, 407, 529
Carl Wark (Derb) 368 Carlyle, Thos. 281, 443,	Caversham (Oxon) 224, 232	Charlton-on-Otmoor (Oxon) 256
567 Carnarvon, 5th Barl of 79	Caverswall (Staffs) 347 Cawood (Yorks) 480	Chariton Park (Wilts) 210 Charlwood (Sur) 49
Carn Brea (Corn) 181 Carnforth (Lancs) 425	Cawsand (Corn) 171	Charmouth (Dor) 124
Carmorth (Lancs) 425 Carperby (Yorks) 518	Cawston (Norf) 581 Cawthorne (Yorks) 418	Charnock Richard (Lancs) 423
Carrawburgh (Nthb) 528	Caxton (Camb) 375	Charnwood Forest
Carrick Roads (Corn) 185 Carroll, Lewis, see Dodg-	Caxton, William 9 Cayley, Sir Geo. 490	(Leics) 343 Charterhouse-on-Mendip
son, C. L.	Caythorpe (Lincs) 381 Cayton Bay (Yorks) 490	(Som) 152
Carter Bar (Nthb) 513 Cartmel (Lancs) 430	Cayton Bay (1 orks) 490 Cerne Abbas (Dor) 122	Charterhouse School (Sur) 67
Cartwright, Edm. 36, 413 Carvoran (Nthb) 528	Cerne Abbas (Dor) 122 Chacewater (Corn) 179	Chartham (Kent) 12
-Cassiterides 179, 191	Chaddesden (Derb) 346 Chaddesley Corbett	Chartley (Staffs) 313 Chartwell (Kent) 34
Casterton (Westm) 429	(Wor) 291 —	Charwelton (Nthn) 264 Chastleton (Oxon) 258
Castle Acre (Norf) 581 Castle-an-Dinas (Corn)	Chadwich (Wor) 292 Chagford (Devon) 177	Chastleton (Oxon) 258 Chatham (Kent) 20
183	Chailey (Suax) 45	Chatham, Earl of, see
Castle Ashby (Nthn) 339	Chaldon (Sur) 44	Pitt the Elder

Chat Moss (Lancs) 405. Chatsworth (Derb) 365 Chatteris (Camb) 563 Chatterton, Thos. 139 Chaucer, Geoffrey 23, 229, 550, 559, 581, 592 Chaucer, Thos. 225, 257 Chauncey, Chas. 547 Chawleigh (Devon) 199 Chaworth, Mary 355, 356 Chawton (Hants) 73 Cheadle (Ches) 316 Cheadle (Staffs) 347 Checkley (Staffs) 347 Cheddar (Som) 152 Chedgrave (Norf) 591 Chedworth (Glos) 218 Cheesewring (Corn) 184 Cheesewring (Devon) 202 Cheetham Hill (Lancs) 403 Chee Tor (Derb) 367 Chelfham (Devon) 199 Chelmsford (Esx) 571 Cheltenham (Glos) 218 Chepstow (Mon) 304 Chequers (Bucks) 220 Cherryburn (Nthb) 525 Cherry Hinton (Camb) Chertsey (Sur) 228 Cherwell, The 233, 264 Chesford (War) 276 Chesham (Bucks) 261 Cheshire 313 Chesil Bank (Dor) 120 Chessington (Sur) 54 Chester (Ches) 316 Chesterfield (Derb) 356 Chesterfield, Lord 549 Chesterholm (Nthb) 528 Chester-le-Street (Dur) 509 Chesters (Nthb) 528 Chesterton (Camb) 556 Chesterton (War) 276 Chetham, Humphrey 400, 403 Chevening (Kent) 34 Chevin, The (Yorks) 467 Cheviot Hills 514 Chevy Chase 513 Chew Green (Nthb) 515 Chew Magna (Som) 151 Chichele, Abp. 26, 243, 246, 252, 351 Chichester (Susx) 61 Chickney (Esx) 566 Chicksands (Beds) 350 Chiddingfold (Sur) 67 tone (Kent) 35 t (Dor) 124

INDEX Chilcomb (Hants) 79 Chilham (Kent) 12 Chillingham (Nthb) 514 Chiltern Hills 261, 220 Chilton Candover (Hants) 81 Chilvers Coton (War) 307 Chipchase (Nthb) 526 Chippendale, Thos. 467 Chippenham (Camb) 560 Chippenham (Wilts) 136 Chipperfield (Herts) 260 Chipping Campden (Glos) 258 Chipping Norton (Oxon) Chipping Sodbury (Glos) 210 Chipstead (Sur) 47 Chittlehampton (Devon) 199 Chivelstone (Devon) 167 Chollerford (Nthb) 528 Chollerton (Nthb) 528 Chorley (Lancs) 409 Choriton-cum-Hardy (Lancs) 403 Christchurch (Hants) 95 Christian, Fletcher 432 Christian, Wm. 461, 463 Christon Bank (Nthb) 515 Christ's Hospital (Susx) Chudleigh (Devon) 162 Chulmleigh (Devon) 199 Chûn Castle (Corn) 190 Churchill (Oxon) 258 Churchill, Chas. 15, 231, 558 Churchill, Sir Winston 33, 34, 51, 257 Church Stretton (Salop) 299 Churchyard, Thos. 327 Churnet Valley 358 Churston Perrers (Devon) 166 Churt (Sur) 73 Chysauster (Corn) 190 Cilurnum 528 Cinderford (Glos) 216 Cinque Ports 14 Cirencester (Glos) 209 Cissbury Hill (Susx) 56 Clatton (Esx) 574 Clandon Park (Sur) 66 Clapham (Beds) 351 Clapham (Yorks) 429 lapperegate (Westm) 452 Clare (Suff) 560

Clare, John 338, 376, 542 Coates (Lincs) 540

Clarence, George, Duke of 286 Clarence, Lionel, Duke of Clarendon (Wilts) 117 Clarendon, Lord 101, 130, 247, 277 Claudius, Emp. 573 Clavering (Eax) 566 Clay Cross (Derb) 356 Claydon (Bucks) 257 Claydon (Suff) 575 Claydon (Suff) 575 Claypole (Lincs) 381 Clayton (Susx) 48 Cleator Moor (Cumb) 457 Clee (Lincs) 546 Clee Hills (Salop) 299 Cleethorpes (Lincs) 546 Cleeve Abbey (Som) 160 Cleeve Hill (Glos) 219 Cleave Lock (Oxon) 232 Clenchwarton (Norf) 543 Clent Hills 274, 292 Cleobury Mortimer (Salop) 299 Clevedon (Som) 144 Cleveland (Yorks) 495 Cleveland Tontine (Yorks) 479 Clewer (Berks) 231 Cley (Norf) 593 Clifford Chambers (War) 284, 285 Cliffon (Bristol) 143 Clifton Hampden (Oxon) 233 Clipsham (Rut) 380 Clipstone (Notts) 371 Clitheroe (Lancs) 410 Clive, Lord 147, 299, 324, 329 Cliveden (Bucks) 222. 23 Clive Hall (Salop) 326 Clopton (War) 284 Clouds Hill (Dor) 98 Clough, A. H. 243, 253, 306, 387, 392 Clough, Anne 387, 392 Cloughton (Yorks) 491 Cloutsham (Som) 205 Clovelly (Devon) 198 Clumber (Notts) 372 Clun (Salop) 299 Clymping (Susx) 57 Clyst St. George (Devon) 129 Coalbrookdale (Salop) 331 Coalport (Salop) 331 Coalville (Leics) 343

<del>001</del>	INDEA	
Cobbett, Wm. 45, 72, 79,	Combe Martin (Devon)	Corscombe (Som) 123
111	201	Corsham (Wilts) 136
Cobden, Rich. 60, 276,	Combermere Abbey	Corstopitum 525
359, 398, 399, 400, 523	(Ches) 324	Corve Dale (Salon) 299
359, 398, 399, 400, 523 Cobham (Kent) 16	Combs (Suff) 568	Cosdon Beacon (Devon)
Cobham (Sur) 65	Compton (Sur) 66	172, 177
Cobo Bay (Guern) 107 Cockayne Hatley (Beds)	Compton Castle (Devon)	Costock (Notts, 344
	165	Cotehele (Corn) 174
351	Compton Verney (War)	Cotherstone (Yorks) 523
Cockermouth (Cumb)	263	Cotman, J. S. 522, 577, 579, 587
Godson and (Longs) 425	Compton Wynyates (War) 275	Coton Hall (Salop) 331
Cockersand (Lancs) 425 Cockington (Devon) 165	Condercum 528	Cotswold Hills 209, 219.
Cockley Beck (Lancs)	Conder Green (Lancs)	258
457, 460	425	Cottesmore (Rut) 353
Codford (Wilts) 121		Cottingham (Nthn) 306
Coggeshall (Esx) 572	Condover (Salop) 299 Conegar Hill (Som) 160	Cottingham (Yorks) 499
Coke, Sir Edw. 559, 580,	Coneyhurst Hill (Sur) 58	Cotton (Suff) 568
592	Congleton (Ches) 315	Cotton, Chas. 360
Coke of Norfolk 593	Congressoury (Som) 145 Congress, Wm. 502, 327	Cotton, John 544
Colby (I.O.M.) 464	Congreve, Wm. 502, 327	Coughton (War) 284
Colchester (Esx) 573	Coningaby (Lincs) 541	Countersett (Yorks) 472
Coldham Hall (Norf)	Conington, John 244, 544	Countess Wear (Devon)
591	Conisbrough (Yorks) 384	129
Coldharbour (Sur) 58	Coniston (Lancs) 455 Coniston Old Man	Countisbury (Devon) 204 Covehithe (Suff) 586
Coldred (Kent) 16 Coldstream (Scotland)	(Lancs) 456	Coventry (War) 264
514	Conistone (Yorks) 471	Coverack (Corn) 189
Coledale (Cumb) 444	Conrad. Joseph 22	Coverdale (Yorks) 471,
Coleford (Glos) 216	Conrad, Joseph 22 Constable, John 575, 570	479
Coleridge, Hartley 448,	Constantine (Corn) 186	Coverham (Yorks) 479
454	Constantine the Great	Cowan Bridge (Lancs)
Coleridge, S. T. 55, 124, 136, 139, 142, 144, 159,	481	429
136, 139, 142, 144, 159,	Constantius Chlorus 481	Cowbit (Lincs) 542
205, 355, 439, 556 Colerne (Wilts) 136	Cooden (Susx) 41	Cowdray (Susx) 59 Cowes (I.O.W.) 91
Colerne (Wilts) 136	Cook, Capt. 169, 494, 495, 504, 556 Cook, Thos. 341, 347	Cowes (I.O.W.) 91
Coleshill (Bucks) 261	495, 504, 550 Cook 7500 241 247	Cowfold (Susx) 55 Cowley (Oxon) 226
Coleshill (War) 274	Cookham (Berks) 222,	Cowley, Abraham 559
Colet, John 236, 245 College Valley (Nthb)	231	Cowner Wm 260 332
514	Coolham (Susx) 59	Cowper, Wm. 260, 332, 350, 351, 375, 581 Cowslip Green (Som) 151
Collier, Jeremy 568	Cooling (Kent) 20	Cowslip Green (Som) 151
Collingwood, Adm. 510	Coombe Hill (Bucks) 261	Cox, David 272
Collins, Wilkie 585	Coombes (Susx) 56	Coxhoe (Dur) 509
Collins, Wm. 61, 244, 245	Cooper, Thos. 341 Cooper Bridge (Yorks)	Coxwold (Yorks) 491
Collins, Wilkle 585 Collins, Wm. 61, 244, 245 Colly Weston (Nthn) 379	Cooper Bridge (Yorks)	Crabbe, Geo. 134, 585
Coine (Lancs) 411 Coine, The (Esx) 574	414	Crackington (Corn) 196
Coine, The (Esx) 574	Cooper's Hill (Glos) 211 Cooper's Hill (Sur) 228	Cracoe (Yorks) 471
Coin Rogers (Clos) 218	Cooper's Hill (Sur) 228	Cradock, Adm. 483
Coln St. Denis (Glos)	Copiord (Esx) 573	Cradock, Matthew 347
Calmanus (Times) 290	Coquetadale (Nthb) 515 Coquet Island (Nthb) 515	Cragnide (Nthb) 515 Craik, Mrs. 211, 286,
Colsterworth (Lines) 380 Colston, Edw. 140	Coram, Capt. 125	314
Coltishall (Norf) 582	Corbière (Guern) 108	Cranborne (Dor) 118
Colwell (Here) 301	Corbière (Guern) 108 Corbière (Jor) 103	Cranbrook (Kent) 36
Colwall (Here) 301 Colwell Bay (I.O.W.) 90	Corbridge (Nthb) 525	Cranford 323
Celwick (Notts) 355	Corbridge (Nthb) 525 Corby (Nthn) 306	Cranham (Glos) 211
Colwith Bridge (Lancs)	Corby Castle (Cumb)	Cranleigh (Sur) 66
452	531	Cranmer, Abp. 62, 241, 243, 248, 252, 336, 381,
Coupton (Devon) 125 Combe Abbey (War) 267	Corie Castle (Dor) 97	243, 248, 252, 336, 381,
Combe Abbey (War) 267	Corhampton (Hants) 73	556
Combo Bissett (Wilts)	Cornhill (Nthb) 514	Cranmers (Devon) 177,
117	Cornwall 179	178 Crantock (Corn) 193
Combe Florey (Som) 160	COTRNUIT, BUTTO OF 263	Mamor (Corn) 122

Cuckmere Haven (Susz)

Cuckfield (Susx) 48

Commell (Lines) \$40
Cranwell (Lincs) 540 Crashaw, Richard 67, 552 Cratcliffs Tor (Derb) 365 Craven (Yorks) 428 Craven Fault, The 472 Crawerook (Nthb) 525 Crawley (Hants) 79 Crawley (Hants) 79 Crawley (Yorks) 471 Creake (Norf) 593 Crediton (Devon) 197
Craven (Yorks) 428 Craven Arms (Salop) 299
Craven Fault, The 472 Crawcrook (Nthb) 525
Crawley (Hants) 79 Crawley (Susx) 49
Cray (YORKS) 4/1 Creake (Norf) 593 Creditor (Devon) 197
Crediton (Devon) 197 Cregneash (I.O.M.) 464 Cressage (Salop) 330 Crewell (Derb) 372 Crewell (Ches) 313
Creswell (Derb) 372 Crewe (Ches) 313
Crewei (Derb) 3/2 Crewe (Ches) 313 Crewkerne (Som) 123 Crichel Down (Dor) 118 Crich Stand (Derb) 363 Cricklade (Witts) 210 Crockern Tor (Devon)
Crick Stand (Derb) 363 Cricklade (Wilts) 210
Crockern Tor (Devon)
Croft (Lincs) 544 Croft (Yorks) 502 Crome, John 577, 579,
580
Cromer (Norf) 592 Cromford (Derb) 363 Crompton, Samuel 409
Cromwell, Oliver 74, 81, 213, 221, 279, 288, 375,
405, 408, 474, 487, 542, 545, 556, 560, 563, 588
Cromford (Derb) 363 Crompton, Samuel 409 Cromwell, Oliver 74, 81, 213, 221, 279, 288, 375, 405, 408, 474, 487, 542, 545, 556, 560, 563, 588 Cromwell, Rich. 79, 565 Crondall (Hants) 72 Crook-o'-Lune (Lancs)
428
Crosby (Lancs) 394 Croscombe (Som) 136
Cropredy (Oxon) 263 Crosby (Lancs) 394 Croscombe (Som) 136 Cross Fell (Cumb) 524, 527
527 Crossways Farm (Sur) 59 Crostiwaite (Cumb) 439 Crostiwaite (Cumb) 439 Crostiwaite (Westm) 426 Crowborough (Sux) 42 Crowcombe (Som) 160 Crowburst (Sur) 44 Crowlaute (Lincs) 540 Crowmark Gifford (Ozon) 225, 232 Crowndale (Devon) 173 Crowthorage (Berks) 80
Crowborough (Susx) 42 Crowcombe (Sum) 160
Crowleast (Sur) 44 Crowland (Lines) 542
Crowle (Lincs) 540 Crowmarsh Gifford
(Oxon) 225, 232 Crewndale (Devon) 173
Crexali (Staffs) 308 Croxdele (Dur) 505
Crowthorne (Berka) 80 Croxall (Staffs) 308 Croxdele (Dur) 505 Croxdele (Staffs) 358 Croxteth Hall (Lance)
Croyland (Lines) 542 Crummock Water (Cumb) 443 Crumposif (Lanes) 403 Crusoe, Robinson 482
Crusoe, Robinson 482

Cuckney (Notts) 371, 372 Cuddesdon (Oxon) 221 Cudworth (Yorks) 418 Culbone (Som) 205 Culham (Oxon) 233 Cullercoats (Nthb) 513 Cullompton (Devon) 161 Culpeper, Lord 11 **Cumberland 426** Cumberland, Duke of 312, 529 Cumnor (Berks) 234 Curragh, The (I.O.M.) 466 Curzon, Mara. 244, 253. 346 Cymbeline 573, 574 Dacre Castle (Cumb) 435 Dafydd, Prince 327
Dale Abbey (Derb) 346
Dalegarth (Cumb) 459 Dalston Hall (Cumb) 531 Dalton (Lancs) 430 Dalton (Nthb) 526 Dalton, John 402, 432 Dampier, Wm. 122 Danbury (Esx) 571 Danby (Yorks) 495 Danelagh 354 Danes' Dyke (Yorks) 496 Dane Valley (Derb) 362 Darenth (Kent) 9 Daresbury (Ches) 323 Darlaston (Staffs) 313 Darley Dale (Derb) 365 Darling, Grace 516 Darlington (Dur) 503 Darniey, Lord 421
Darrington (Yorks) 502
Dart, The (Devon) 166,
168 Dartington (Devon) 168 Dartmeet (Devon) 176, 174 Dartmoor (Devon) 172. 175 Dartmouth (Devon) 166 Darwen (Lancs) 409 Darwin, Chas. 329, 554, 555 Darwin, Erasmus 309, 310, 558 Dashwood, Sir Francis 221, 231, 540 Dassett Hills (War) 263 Datchet (Bucks) 228 Damiser (Wilts) 209

Davenant, Sir Wm. 239. 250 Daventry (Nthn) 264 David I of Scotland 375 David II of Scotland 81, 229, 508, 517 Davidson, John 182 Davies, Sir Walford 151, 330 Davies, W. H. 211 Davington (Kent) 21 Davy, Sir Humphry 182 Dawley (Salop) 331 Dawlish (Devon) 163 Day, Thos. 67, 225, 242, Daylesford (Glos) 258 Daymer Bay (Corn) 194 Day's Lock (Oxon) 233 Deadwater (Nthb) 526 Deal (Kent) 33 Dean (Lancs) 410 Dean, Forest of 216 Dean Prior (Devon) 162 Debatable Land 531 Deddington (Oxon) 256 Dedham (Esx) 575

Dec, Dr. 400

Dec, The 316, 322

Deene Park (Nthn) 306 Deepcar (Yorks) 414 Deep Dale (Derb) 367 Deepdale (W. Yorks) 471 Deepdene (Sur) 55 Deeping St. James (Lines) 542 Deerhurst (Glos) 287 Defoe, Daniel 24, 137, 557 Delabole (Corn) 193 Delamere (Ches) 322 Delius, Fredk. 44, 412 Delph (Yorks) 413 Denby (Derb) 345 Densinaton (Suff) 585 Denny Abbey (Camb) 560 Denstone (Staffs) 358 Dent (Yorks) 519 Dentdale (Yorks) 519 L'entonie (YOKs) 519 Denton (Lancs) 415 Denton (Lincs) 380 Denton Burn (Nthb) 528 Denton Park (Yorks) 467 De Quincey, Thos. 256, 322, 398, 399, 403, 447, 454 Derby (Derb) 345 Derby, 7th Earl of 409, 461 Derbyhaven (I.O.M.) 463 Derbyshire 345 Derehem (Norf) 581 Dere Street 515, 528

Dersingham (Norf) 594	Doddiscombsleigh
De Ruyter, Adm. 20, 31, 586	(Devon) 162 Doddridge, Dr. 33
Derwent, The (Derb) 368	Doddridge, Dr. 33 Dodford (Nthn) 20
Derwentwater (Cumb) 439	Dodgson, C. L. 43 240, 306, 323, 5 Dodington (Som)
Derwentwater, Earl of 440, 513, 525	Dodington (Som)
440, 513, 525 Dethick (Derb) 363	Dodman Point (Co 184
Devil's Arrows (Yorks)	Dollywaggon Pike
503 Devil's Ditch (Camb)	(Cumb) 455
566	Dolmetsch, Arnold Doncaster (Yorks) Donington (Leics)
Devil's Dyke (Susx) 53	Donington (Leics)
Devil's Elbow (Derb) 368 Devil's Punch Bowl (Sur)	Donington (Lincs) Donnington (Berks
68	Donnington (Berks Doone Valley (De
Devizes (Wilts) 134 Devoke Water (Cumb)	203 Dorchester (Dor)
460	Dorchester (Oxon)
Devonport (Devon) 170 Devonshire 161	233 Dorking (Sur) 55
Devonshire, Dukes of 365 Dewerstone, The	Dorneywood (Buck
(Devon) 175	Dorrington (Salop) Dorset 117
De Wint, Peter 313, 534,	Dotheboys Hall 52
538 Dewsbury (Yorks) 414	Doughty, C. M. 50 Doughty, C. M. 50 Douglas (I.O.M.)
Dhoon Glen (I.O.M.) 465	Douglas (I.O.M.)
Dibdin, Chas. 82	Dove Cottage (We
Dickens, Chas. 69, 17, 20, 31, 51, 147, 293, 522, 588	454
	Dovedale (Derb, S 360
524, 588 Dickens's Works 11, 17, 19, 20, 23, 31, 51, 55, 68, 69, 113, 147, 150, 198, 263, 270, 276, 286, 305, 324, 330, 332, 380, 398, 411, 522, 523, 567, 583, 587, 588 Dideburg (Lanca) 403	Dover (Kent) 14
68, 69, 113, 147, 150,	Dover, Straits of 1
305, 324, 330, 332, 380,	Dow Crag (Lancs)
398, 411, 522, 523, 567,	Dowdeswell (Glos)
Didcot (Berks) 208	Downderry (Corn) Downebolme Bridg
	(Yorks) 520
Dieulacresse (Staffs) 359 Digby, Sir Everard 336, 541	Downham (Lancs) Downham Market
341	564
Digby, Sir Kenelm 256,	Down Place (Berk Downs, The 33
Digges, Governor 12 Dilston (Nthb) 525	Downside (Som) 1: Downton (Wilts) 1
Dilston (Nthb) 525 Dineder Hill (Here) 297	Dovie, Sir A. Con
Thirten (Ducks) 261	51, 94
Dinton (Wilts) 130 Disley (Ches) 362 Disley (Ches) 362	Dozmary Pool (Co 180
	Drake, Sir Francis
220, 541 Disraeli, Isaac 220, 221 Diss (Norf) 576	173, 175 Drayton (Berks) 22
TOTAL (TACKE) 210	Drayton, Michael
Distington (Cumb) 432 Ditcheat (Som) 135	307 Drayton Bassett-(S
Ditchling (Sugr) 48	308
Dittisham (Devon) 166	Drayton Beauchan (Bucks) 260
Dittisham (Devon) 166 Ditton Priors (Salop) 299 Debeross (Yorks) 413 Doddington (Ches) 313	Drayton House (N
Doddington (Ches) 313	339

(Devon) 162 Doddridge, Dr. 337, 340 Dodford (Nthn) 264 Dodgson, C. L. 43, 66, 240, 306, 323, 502 Dodington (Som) 159 Dodman Point (Corn) 184 Dollywaggon Pike (Cumb) 455 Dolmetsch, Arnold 67 Doncaster (Yorks) 384 Donington (Leics) 356 Donington (Lincs) 543 Donnington (Berks) 132 Doone Valley (Devon) 203 Dorchester (Dor) 118 Dorchester (Oxon) 225, 233 Dorking (Sur) 55 Dorneywood (Bucks) 222 Dorrington (Salop) 299 Dorset 117 Dotheboys Hall 523 Douai Abbey (Berks) 132 Doughty, C. M. 585 Doughty, C. M. 585 Douglas (I.O.M.) 462 Dousland (Devon) 175 Dove Cottage (Westm) 454 Dovedale (Derb, Staffs) 360 Dover (Kent) 14 Dover, Straits of 14 Dovercourt (Esx) 575 Dow Crag (Lancs) 456 Dowdeswell (Glos) 218 Downderry (Corn) 183 Downeholme Bridge (Yorks) 520 Downham (Lancs) 410 Downham Market (Norf) Down Place (Berks) 231 Downs, The 33 Downside (Som) 135 Downston (Wilts) 117 Doyle, Sir A. Conan 42, 51, 94 Dozmary Pool (Corn) 180 Drake, Sir Francis 169, \_\_173, 175 Drayton (Berks) 226 Drayton, Michael 284, **307** Drayton Bassett-(Staffs) 308 Drayton Beauchamp Drayton House (Nthn) 339 (Bucks) 260

Drewsteignton (Devon) Driffield (Yorks) 496 Drizzlecombe (Devon) 174 Droitwich (Worcs) 292 Dronfield (Derb) 357 Dropmore (Bucks) 222 Droxford (Hants) 73 Drybrook (Hene) 302 Dryden, John 210, 308, 339, 559 Duddington (Nthn) 379 Duddon, The 457
Duddon, The 457
Dudley (Wor) 32
Duffield (Derb) 363
Dufton (Westm) 523
Dugdale, Sir Wm 274 Du Guesclin, Bertrand 102 Dukeries, The 370 Dukinfield (Ches) 415 Duloe (Corn) 183 Dulverton (Som) 206 Dumourtez, Gen. 224 Dumpling Green (Norf) Duncan, Adm. 514 Dunchurch (War) 264 Duncombe Park (Yorks) 492 Dundry Hill (Som) 144 Dunford House (Susx) 60 Dungeness (Kent) 40 Dungeon Ghyil (Westm) Dunham Massey (Ches) 407 Dunkery Beacon (Som) 205 Dunkirk (Kent) 22 Dunmail Raise 447 Dunmow (Esx) 565 Dunsland (Devon) 194 Dunsop Bridge (Yorks) 410, 425 Duns Scotus 236, 510 Dunstable (Beds) 335 Dunstanburgh (Nthb) 516 Dunster (Som) 160 Dunster, Henry 557 Dunston (Lines) 540 Dunwich (Suff) 585 Duporth (Corn) 184 Durdans (Sur) 54 Durham (County) 503 Durham (Dur) 505 Durrington (Wilts) 116 Dursley (Glos) 145 Duxbury Hall (Lancs) 409 Dymchurch (Kent) 40 Dymock (Glos) 216 Dymoke, Sir L. 545

	¥2 L
Eaglesfield (Cumb) 432	Ecreb
Kemont Bridge (Westm)	Ector
Eamont Bridge (Westm) 426	Edale
Earlham (Norf) 580 Earls Barton (Nthn) 339	Edbu
Raringai (14011/500) 330	Eddis
Karls parton (14mm) 333	
Earls Coine (Esx) 574	Eddy
Karl Stonham (Suff) 575	Eden
Earl Stonham (Suff) 575 Easby (Yorks) 520 Easebourne (Susx) 59	Eden
Forehousse (Susz) 59	Eden
Easedale (Westm) 454	Eden
Masegare (Westill) 434	
Eashing Bridges (Sur) 67 Easington (Dur) 513 Easington (Yorks) 501	Eden
Essington (Dur) 513	Edga
Easington (Yorks) 501	31
	Edgb
East, Sir Alfred 352 East Anglia 582	Edge
Part Applie 597	Edge
Dast Augua 302	Train of
East Barsham (Norf) 581	Edia
East Bergholt (Suff) 575	Edin
Eastbourne (Susx) 43	Edm
East Budleigh (Devon)	Edm
125	Edst
Eastchurch (Kent) 21	Edw
Edutemurca (Real) 21	200
East Clandon (Sur) 00	32
East Coker (Som) 122	53
East Clandon (Sur) 66 East Coker (Som) 122 East Dean (Susx) 47	Edw
Roof Bereham (NOT 1381	21
Fact Crinetand (Susy) 44	Edw
Fort Wodden (Nithe) 220	48
East Grinstead (Susx) 44 East Haddon (Nthn) 339 East Hagbourne (Berks)	
East Hagbourne (Berks)	Edw
208	50
Eastham (Ches) 322	Edw
East Hendred (Berks)	Edw
208	Edw
	25
East Heslerton (Yorks)	
488	Edw
East Horsley (Sur) 54 East Ilsley (Berks) 133	_ 27
East Ilsley (Berks) 133	Edw
East Kirkby (Lincs) 545	25
East Knoyle (Wilts) 136 East Leake (Notts) 344 Eastleigh (Hants) 79	Edw
Fost Leeke (Notte) 344	35
Tantainh (Hanta) 70	Edw
Eastleigh (Flants) /5	Euw
East Luiworth (DOI) 98	12
East Lulworth (Dor) 98 East Malling (Kent) 10 East Meon (Hants) 73 Eastnor (Here) 300	Edw
East Meon (Hants) 73	Edw
Eastnor (Here) 300	Ege
Easton (Dor) 120	Egg
East Riddlesden (Yorks)	Egg
EAST MINISTERNET (101KS)	Egg
422	T-SE
East Shefford (Berks)	Egg
132	()
East Stoke (Notts) 383	Egh
East Wellow (Hants) 85	Egle
) 64	
, 0-	Egli
i (Ches) 322	
(Cnos) 322	Egl
Eaton Hastings (Berks)	Egr
234	Egr
Eaton Socon (Beds) 375	Egt
Rhharaton (Vorks) 490	Elde
Thefact (Vent) 22	5
Ebbelieet (Kent) 32 Ebchester (Dur) 509	
EDEMOSTOR (LJUL) 309	Ele
Eboracum 481	3
Eccles (Lancs) 405	Elec
Eccleshall (Staffs) 313	5
	_

hous (C.I.) 101 n (Nthn) 339 Eleanor of Provence 116 e (Derb) 369 rton (Susx) 49 sbury (Ches) 322 ystone (Devon) 171 1, The 519, 427 bridge (Kent) 36 hall (Cumb) 427 ham (Lincs) 541 sor (Derb) 366 r, King 148, 157. baston (War) 272 e Hill (War) 263 eworth, Maria 217 il Hall (Staffs) 311 igton (Wilts) 134 nund Ironside 157, 570 nundbyers (Dur) 509 taston (Salop) 326 yard I 39, 157, 259, 27, 461, 499, 517, 531, pard II 97, 212, 214, 16, 242, 483, 503 pard III 214, 229, 354, 32, 517 ard IV 25, 229, 336, ard V 298, 336 vard VI 55, 329 vard VII 229, 240, 53, 559, 594 ard the Black Prince 7, 257 ard the Confessor 74, 56, 262, 563 ard the Elder 323, 54 ard the Martyr 97, 21 vardstone (Suff) 572 vinstowe (Notts) 371 erton (Lancs) 409 reaford (Devon) 198 inton (Derb) 274 lescliffe (Dur) 480 lestone Abbey Yorks) 522 nem (Sur) 228 esfield, Robert de 244, 32 eton (Rut) 353 oshayle (Corn) 194 remont (Ches) 395 emont (Cumb) 431 on (Yorks) 495 Ion, Lord 97, 244, 510. 11 anor Crosses 534. 38, 352 anor of Castile 534.

Elford (Staffs) 308 Elgar, Sir Edw. 291, 301 Elham (Kent) 29 Elbam (Kent) 29 Eliot, Geo. 307, 67, 266, 345, 358, 363 Elizabeth, Princes (1596-1662) 267 Elizabeth 1 29, 33, 135, 170, 234, 240, 258, 260, 277, 340, 374 Elistone (Glos) 210 Villatters (Stoff) 389 Ellastone (Staffs) 358 Elleray (Westm) 450 Ellerburn (Yorks) 490 Ellerton (Yorks) 520 Ellesmere (Salop) 330 Ellesmere Port (Ches) 322 Elliott, Ebenezer 417 Elmdon (War) 267 Elmet (Yorks) 422 Elmham (Norf) 581 Elmham (Suff) 587 Eimley Castle (Wor) 287 Elsdon (Nthb) 515 Elsenham (Esx) 565 Elsfield (Oxon) 256 Elsing (Norf) 581 Elsted (Susx) 68 Elstow (Beds) 350, 348 Elswick (Nthb) 525 Elterwater (Westm) 452 Elton (Nthn) 340 Elvaston (Derb) 345 Elveden (Suff) 568 Ely (Camb) 561 Ely, lale of (Camb) 547, 561 Embleton (Nthb) 515 Embley House (Hants) Emery Down (Hants) 94 Emneth (Norf) 565 Emsworth (Hants) 64 Endicott, John 119 Englefield (Berks) 132 Englishcombe (Som) 150 Enham (Hants) 112 Ennerdale (Cumb) 457. 445 Epsom (Sur) 54 Epworth (Lines) 540 Epworth (Lines) 540 Frasmus 12, 155, 236, 242, 253, 551 Erdington (War) 273 Eridge (Susx) 42 Erms Head (Devo) 179 Ermine Street 376, 481, 533, 541, 547 Ermine Street (Glos) 210 Erpingham (Norf) 582 Erpingham, Sir Thos. 578

Escomb (Dur) 524 Eskdale (Cumb) 459 Fareham (Hants) 72 Faringdon (Berks) 208 Farleigh Cas. (Som) 151 Farleigh Wallop (Hants) Esk Hause (Cumb) 453 Essex 570 Essex, 2nd Earl of 559
Essex, 3rd Earl of 263
Esthwaite Water (Lanca) Farnborough (Hants) 80 Farndon (Ches) 323 Farne Islands (Nthb) 516 451 Etchingham (Susx) 36 Farnham (Dor) 118 Ethelbert 22, 29 Ethelfieda 279, 307, 319 322, 341 Farnham (Suff) 585 Farnham (Sur) 72 Farningham (Kent) 9 Eton (Bucks) 230 Etruria (Staffs) 314 Etty, Wm. 482, 485 Farnworth (Lancs) 408 Farquhar, Geo. 308, 327 Farrar, Dean 463, 559 Farringford (I.O.W.) 90 Eugenie, Empr. 80 Euston Hall (Suff) 569 Euxton (Lancs) 409 Faversham (Kent) 21 Fawcett, Henry 115, 5 Fawkes, Guy 467, 474, 482, 484, 255 Fawley (Bucks) 231 Fawley (Hants) 92 Evelyn, John 45, 46, 58, 253 Evercreech (Som) 135 Everleigh (Wilts) 112 Everley (Yorks) 490 Fawsley (Nthn) 264 Eversley (Hants) 81 Everton (Lancs) 392 Fayrfax, Robt. 332, 542 Featherstone (Nthb) 527 Feetham (Yorks) 520 Felbrigg (Norf) 592 Evesham (Wor) 259 Ewell (Kent) 22 Ewelme (Oxon) 225 Ewen (Glos) 210 Pelixstowe (Suff) 584 Fell, Dean 221, 240 Ewerby (Lincs) 541 Exe, The 206 Felpham (Susx) 57 Felstead (Esx) 565 Exeter (Devon) 125 Exford (Som) 206 Exhall (War) 284 Feltwell (Norf) 568 Fen District 543 Exmoor (Som) 204, Exmouth (Devon) 129 Fenny Drayton (Leics) Exning (Suff) 563 Exton (Rut) 353 307 Fenny Stratford (Bucks) Eyam (Derb) 367 336 Eye (Suff) 575 Eynsford (Kent) 9 Fenton (Staffs) 315 Eynsham (Oxon) 217, Fermain (Guern) 108 234 Fermor, Arabella 132 Ferndown (Dor) 94 Evthorne (Kent) 16 Fairfax, Gen. 137, 158, 197, 236, 304, 340, 467, 558, 573

Fairfield (Westm) 437, 452, 45 Fairford (Glos) 209 Fairless, Michael 55 Fairmile (Devon) 124 Fairy Cross (Devon) 198 Fakenham (Norf) 581 Faikland, Lord 132, 258, Figsbury Ring (Wilts) 112 Filby (Norf) 590 Filey (Yorks) 490 558 Falkner, J. M. 217
Falling Force (Yorks)
494 Filton (Glos) 145 Finchale (Dur) 508 Finchampstead (Berks)

a (Nthb) 516 mouth (Corn) 185

Fairfax, Lord 11

80 Finchingfield (Eax) 566

Findon (Susx) 56 Finedon (Nthn) 351, 339 Fingest (Bucks) 221 Farnley Hall (Yorks) 467 Fenny Bentley (Derb) 360 Fen Stanton (Hunts) 560 Fernworthy (Devon) 177
Ferrar, Bp. 412
Ferrar, Nich. 376 Ferring (Susx) 57 Ferrybridge (Yorks) 502 Ferryfield (Kont) 40 Perryfield (Dur) 505 Fewston (Yorks) 473 Fielding, Henry 115, 150, 158, 230 158, 230 Field Place (Susx) 55

Fingle Bridge (Devon) 177 Firle (Susx) 47 Rirle (Suxx) 47
Firsby (Linca) 542
Fishbourse (I.O.W.) 86
Fisher, St. John 208, 497, 551, 555
Fishlake (Yorka) 384
Foshtoft (Linca) 544
Fittleworth (Suxx) 59
Fitton, Mary 359, 583, 584, 585
Fittleworth, Suxx, 589, 583, 584, 585
Fittleworth, Mrs. 82 Fitzherbert, Mrs. \$2 Five Sisters, The 483 Five Towns 314 Flamborough (Yorks) 490 Flamsteed, John 48, 345 346 Flatford Mill (Suff) 575 Flaxley (Glos) 216 Flaxman, John 482 Fleam Dyke (Camb) 566 Fleet (Hants) 80 Fleet (Lincs) 543 Fleet Moss (Yorks) 471 Fleetwith Pike (Cumb) 443 Fleetwood (Lancs) 424 Fleshwick Bay (LO.M.) Fletcher, Giles 550 Fletcher, John 40, 551 Fletcher, Phineas 36, 550 Fletching (Susx) 45 Fletching (Susx) 45 Fletton (Hunts) 376 Flinders, Matthew 543 Flodden (Nthb) 514 Floutern Tarn (Cumb) Flushing (Corn) 186 Folkstone (Kent) 12 Folkingham (Lincs) 541 Fonthill (Wilts) 130 Fontwell Park (Susx) 60 Foote, Samuel 15, 185 Ford (Susx) 57 Ford Castle (Nthb) 514 Forde Abbey (Som) 123 Fordham (Camb) 560 Fordingbridge (Hants)

117

Fordwich (Kent) 30 Forest Hill (Oxon) 221

Forest Row (Susx) 45

Forus Row (Sun) 490
Formby (Lanes) 394
Formby (Lanes) 394
Forster, John 293, 510
Forster, W. E. 147, 448
Foss Dyles 340

Fosse Bridge (Glos) 218	Gainsborough (Lines)	Gillingham (Norf) 587
Fosse Way 131, 135, 210,	540	Gilpin, Bernard 509
306, 381	Gainsborough, Thos. 147,	Gilsland (Cumb) 529
Foston-le-Clay (Yorks)	572	Gisburn (Yorks) 410
487	Galsworthy, John 60, 246	Gissing, Geo. 398, 419 Gladstone, W. E. 51, 230,
Fotheringhay (Nthn) 340	Ganton (Yorks) 488	Gladstone, W. E. 51, 230,
Fountains (Yorks) 476 Fovant (Wilts) 121	Gaping Gill (Yorks) 429	240, 322, 387, 392, 394
Fovant (Wilts) 121	Garburn Pass (Westm)	240, 322, 387, 392, 394 Glaisdale (Yorks) 495
Fowey (Corn) 184 Fox, C. J. 230, 246 Fox, Geo. 180, 307, 308,	438	Glaramara (Cumb) 443
Fox, C. J. 230, 246	Gargrave (Yorks) 428	Glasson Dock (Lancs)
Fox, Geo. 180, 307, 308,	Garrick, David 294, 296	425
430, 489	309, 310, 311, 19, 38,	Glastonbury (Som) 156
Poxdale (I.O.M.) 464	228, 280, 283, 583	Glencoyne (Cumb) 436
Foxdale (I.O.M.) 464 Foxe, Bp. 242, 245	Garsdale (Yorks) 519	Glen Helen (1.O.M.) 464
Foxe, John 245, 249, 544	309, 310, 311, 19, 38, 228, 280, 283, 583 Garsdale (Yorks) 519 Garsdon (Wilts) 210	Glen Maye (I.O.M.) 465
Foxfield (Lancs) 430	Garstang (Lancs) 424	Glen Maye (I.O.M.) 465 Glen Mona (I.O.M.) 465
Fraddon (Corn) 181	Garstang (Lancs) 424 Garston (Lancs) 392	Glenridding (Westm) 436
Framlingham (Suff) 585	Garvin, J. L. 394	Glenthorne (Devon) 205
Frampton (Glos) 216	Garwick Glen (I.O.M.)	Glentworth (Linca) 534
Franklin, Benjamin 79.	465	Glen Wyllin (I.O.M.) 466
Franklin, Benjamin 79, 221, 339, 440	Gascoigne, Sir Wm. 472	Glossop (Derb) 370
Franklin, Sir John 545,	Gaskell, Mrs. 73, 323,	Gloucester (Glos) 211
546	402, 425, 494	Gloucester Humfrey
Freeman, E. A. 251, 272	Gatcombe (I.O.W.) 89	Gloucester, Humfrey, Duke of 249, 253, 335,
Freiston (Lincs) 544	Gates, Horatio 571	568
Frensham (Sur) 73	Gatescarth Pass (Westm)	Gloucestershire 209
Freshwater (I.O.W.) 90	438	Glynde (Susx) 47
Freshwater (I.O.W.) 90 Fressingfield (Suff) 587	Gatesgarth (Cumb) 443	Glyndebourne (Susx) 47
Freston (Suff) 584	Gateshead (Dur) 509	Goathland (Yorks) 492
Friar's Crag (Cumb) 440	Gatton (Sur) 48	Goat's Water (Lancs)
Friday Street (Sur) 57	Gatwick (Sur) 49	456
Fridaythorpe (Yorks) 496	Gaveston, Piers 256, 279,	Godalming (Sur) 66
Friese-Greene, Wm. 51,	489	Godinton (Kent) 12
138, 147, 316	Gawsworth (Ches) 359	Godiva, Lady 265, 266
Frimley (Sur) 80	Gay, John 116, 199	Godmanchester (Hunts)
Frindsbury (Kent) 17	Gayhurst (Bucks) 336	375
Frinton (Esx) 574	Geddington (Nthn) 352	Godmersham (Kent) 12
Friskney (Lines) 544	Gedney (Lincs) 543	Godrevy Point (Corn)
Friskney (Lincs) 544 Friston (Susx) 47	Geldeston (Suff) 591	181
Fritton (Suff) 589	George III 120, 219, 229,	Godshill (I.O.W.) 89
Frocester (Glos) 211	290	Godstone (Sur) 45
Fredingham (Lines) 533	George IV 51, 52, 229 George V 55, 229, 559	Godstone (Sur) 45 Godstow (Oxon) 233
Frodsham (Ches) 323	George V 55, 229, 559	Godwin, Wm. 96
Frogmore (Berks) 230	George VI 55, 229 594	Gogmagog Hills (Camb)
Frome (Som) 134	Gerard, John 313	560
Frosteriey (Dur) 524	German, Edward 324	Golant (Corn) 184
Frosteriey (Dur) 524 Froude, J. A. 167, 168, 243, 250	Gerrans (Corn) 185	Goldsborough (Yorks)
243, 250	Ghaistrills Strid (Yorks)	487
		<del>4</del> 0/
FTY, Eliz. 32, 377, 380	471	
Fry, Ettz. 32, 577, 580 Fulbourn (Camb) 559	471	Goldscope Mines
Fry, Eliz. 32, 577, 580 Fulbourn (Camb) 559 Fuller, Andrew 352	471 Gibbon, Edw. 36, 45, 68, 184, 245	Goldscope Mines (Cumb) 444
Fuller, Andrew 352	471 Gibbon, Edw. 36, 45, 68, 184, 245	Goldscope Mines (Cumb) 444 Goldsmith, Oliver 147,
Fuller, Andrew 352 Fuller, Thos. 123, 339, 551, 556	471 Gibbon, Edw. 36, 45, 68, 184, 245	Goldscope Mines (Cumb) 444 Goldsmith, Oliver 147, 565
Fuller, Andrew 352 Fuller, Thos. 123, 339,	471 Gibbon, Edw. 36, 45, 68, 184, 245	Goldscope Mines (Cumb) 444 Goldsmith, Oliver 147, 565 Gomersal (Yorks) 414
Fuller, Andrew 352 Fuller, Thos. 123, 339, 551, 556 Furness (Lancs) 423 Furness Abbey (Lancs)	471 Gibbon, Edw. 36, 45, 68, 184, 245 Gibbons, Orlando 25, 239, 550 Gibside (Dur) 509 Gidleigh (Devon) 177	Goldscope Mines (Cumb) 444 Goldsmith, Oliver 147, 565
Fuller, Andrew 352 Fuller, Thos. 123, 339, 551, 556 Furness (Lancs) 423 Furness Abbey (Lancs) 430	471 Gibbon, Edw. 36, 45, 68, 184, 245 Gibbons, Orlando 25, 239, 550 Gibside (Dur) 509 Gidleigh (Devon) 177	Goldscope Mines (Cumb) 444 Goldsmith, Oliver 147, 565 Gomersal (Yorks) 414 Gomshall (Sur) 58
Fuller, Andrew 352 Fuller, Thos. 123, 339, 551, 556 Furness (Lancs) 423 Furness Abbey (Lancs) 430 Fylde, The (Lancs) 423	471 Gibbon, Edw. 36, 45, 68, 184, 245 Gibbons, Orlando 25, 239, 550 Gibaida (Dur) 50 Gidleigh (Devon) 177 Giggleswick (Yorks) 428 Gilberd. John 574	Goldscope Mines (Cumb) 444 Goldsmith, Oliver 147, 565 Gomerasi (Yorka) 414 Gomshall (Sur) 58 Godmanham (Yorka) 497
Fuller, Andrew 352 Fuller, Thos. 123, 339, 551, 556 Furness (Lancs) 423 Furness Abbey (Lancs) 430	471 Gibbon, Edw. 36, 45, 68, 184, 245 Gibbons, Orlando 25, 239, 550 Gibnide (Dur) 509 Gibnide (Dur) 077 Giggleswick (Yorks) 428 Gilberd, John 574 Gilbert, Humphrey 165,	Goldscope Mines (Cumb) 444 Goldsmith, Oliver 147, 565 Gomersal (Yorks) 414 Gomeshall (Sur) 58 Goodmanham (Yorks)
Fuller, Andrew 352 Fuller, Thos. 123, 339, 551, 556 Furness (Lancs) 423 Furness Abbey (Lancs) 430 Fylde, The (Lancs) 423	471 Gibbon, Edw. 36, 45, 68, 184, 245 Gibbons, Orlando 25, 239, 550 Gibside (Dur) 509 Gidleigh (Devon) 177 Giggleswick (Yorks) 428 Gilberd, John 574 Gilbert, Humphrey 165, 166, 195	Goldscope Mines (Cumb) 444 Goldsmith, Oliver 147, 565 Gomersal (Yorks) 414 Gomshall (Sur) 58 Goodmanham (Yorks) 497 Goodwin Sands 33 Goodwood (Susz) 63
Fuller, Andrew 352 Fuller, Thos. 123, 339, 551, 556 Furness (Lancs) 423 Furness Abbey (Lancs) 430 Fylde, The (Lancs) 423 Fylingdales (Yorks) 491	471 Gibbon, Edw. 36, 45, 68, 184, 245 Gibbons, Orlando 25, 239, 530 Gibaide (Dur) 509 Gidleigh (Devon) 177 Giggleswick (Yorks) 428 Gilberd, John 574 Gilbert, Humphrey 165, 166, 169 Gillerthwaits (Cumb)	Goldscope Mines (Cumb) 444 Goldsmith, Oliver 147, 565 Gomersal (Yorka) 414 Gomshall (Sur) 58 Goodmanham (Yorks) 497 Goodwin Sands 33 Goodwood (Susy) 63 Goole (Yorka) 384
Fuller, Andrew 352 Fuller, Thos. 123, 339, 551, 556 Furness (Lancs) 423 Furness Abbey (Lancs) 430 Pylde, The (Lancs) 423 Fylingdales (Yorks) 491 Gaddesby (Leica) 344	471 Gibbon, Edw. 36, 45, 68, 184, 245 Gibbons, Orlando 25, 239, 550 Gibnide (Dur) 509 Gibnide (Dur) 077 Giggleswick (Yorks) 428 Gilberd, John 574 Gilbert, Humphrey 165,	Goldscope Mines (Cumb) 444 Goldsmith, Oliver 147, 565 Gomersal (Yorka) 414 Gomshall (Sur) 58 Goodmanham (Yorks) 497 Goodwin Sands 33 Goodwood (Susy) 63 Goole (Yorka) 384
Fuller, Andrew 352 Puller, Thos. 123, 339, 551, 556 Furness (Lancs) 423 Furness Abbey (Lancs) 430 Fyide, The (Lancs) 423 Fylingdales (Yorks) 491  Gaddesby (Leics) 344 Gad's Hill (Kent) 20	471 Gibbon, Edw. 36, 45, 68, 184, 245 Gibbons, Orlando 25, 239, 550 Gibaide (Dur) 509 Gidleigh (Devon) 177 Giggleswick (Yorks) 428 Gilberd, John 574 Gilbert, Humphrey 165, 166, 169 Gillerthwaite (Cumb) 458 Gilliar (Yorks) 491	Goldscope Mines (Cumb) 444 Coldsmith, Oliver 147, 565 Gomernal (Yorka) 414 Gomshall (Sur) 58 Goodmanham (Yorka) 497 Goodrich (Here) 302 Goodwin Sands 33 Goodwood (Susx) 63 Goole (Yorka) 384 Geran Haven (Cora) 184
Fuller, Andrew 352 Fuller, Thos. 123, 339, 551, 556 Furness (Lancs) 423 Furness Abbey (Lancs) 430 Fylde, The (Lancs) 423 Fylingdales (Yorks) 491 Gaddesby (Leica) 344 Gad's Hiff (Kenti) 20 Galley (Staffs) 367	471 Gibbon, Edw. 36, 45, 68, 184, 245 Gibbons, Orlando 25, 239, 550 Gibnide (Dur) 509 Gibleigh (Devon) 177 Giggleswick (Yorks) 428 Gilbert, John 574 Gilbert, Humphrey 165, 166, 169 Gillerthwaite (Cumb) 458 Gilling (Yorks) 491 Gilling (Yorks) 491 Gillingham (Dor) 131	Goldscope Mines (Cumb) 444 Goldsmith, Oliver 147, 565 Gomersal (Yorka) 414 Gomshall (Sur) 58 Goodmanham (Yorks) 497 Goodwin Sands 33 Goodwood (Susy) 63 Goole (Yorka) 384
Fuller, Andrew 352 Puller, Thos. 123, 339, 551, 556 Furness (Lancs) 423 Furness Abbey (Lancs) 430 Fyide, The (Lancs) 423 Fylingdales (Yorks) 491  Gaddesby (Leics) 344 Gad's Hill (Kent) 20	471 Gibbon, Edw. 36, 45, 68, 184, 245 Gibbons, Orlando 25, 239, 550 Gibheide (Dur) 509 Gibleigh (Devon) 177 Giggleswick (Yorks) 428 Gilbert, John 574 Gilbert, Humphrey 165, 166, 169 Gillerthwaite (Cumb) 458	Goldscope Mines (Cumb) 444 Goldsmith, Oliver 147, 565 Gomersal (Yorks) 414 Gomshall (Sur) 58 Goodmanham (Yorks) 497 Goodwin Sands 33 Goodwod (Susz) 63 Goodwod (Susz) 63 Goode (Yorks) 384 Geran Haven (Corn) 184 Gordals Scar (Yorks)

010	2112222
Gorhambury (Herts) 335	Great Malvern (Wor)
Gorhambury (Herts) 335 Goring (Oxon) 232	301
Goring (Susx) 56 Gorleston (Norf) 587	Great Missenden (Bucks) 261
Gormire (Yorks) 501	Great North Road 373
Gosberton (Lincs) 543	Great Offley (Herts) 374
Gosforth (Čumb) 431	Great Ponton (Lincs) 380 Great Potheridge
Gosforth (Nthb) 514 Gosport (Hants) 71	(Devon) 197
Gotham (Notts) 344	Great Stambridge (Esx)
Gouthweite (Yorks) 474	570 Greatstone (Kent) 40
Gouthwaite (Yorks) 474 Gowbarrow (Cumb) 435	Great Tew (Oxon) 258
Gexhill (Lincs) 533	Great Walsingham
Goyt's Bridge (Derb) 362	(Norf) 581 Great Whernside (Yorks)
Grace, Dr. W. G. 138,	471
145	Great Witcombe (Glos)
Grace Dieu (Leics) 343 Grafton (War) 284	210 Great Witley (Work 201
Grafton Regis (Nthn)	Great Witley (Wor) 291 Great Yarmouth (Norf)
336	587
Grampound (Corn) 185 Grand National 394	Greaves Ash (Nthb) 514 Greeba Cas. (I.O.M.)
Grange (Cumb) 441	464
Grange-over-Sands	Green, J. R. 235, 250
(Lancs) 430 Granta, The 548	Greene, Robt. 558, 576 Green Gable (Cumb) 443
Grantchester (Camb) 559	Greenhead (Nthb) 527,
Grantham (Lines) 380	528
Grasmore (Westm) 453 Grasmoor (Cumb) 444	Greenlands (Bucks) 231 Greenodd (Lancs) 430
Gressington (Yorks) 471	Greenside (Westm) 436
Grateley (Hants) 112 Gravetye (Susx) 45 Gray, Thos. 230, 443, 552, 587 Grayshott (Hants) 67	Greenstead (ESX) 3/1
Gravetye (Susx) 45	Greenway (Devon) 166 Grenville, Sir Bevil 150,
552, 587	195 196
Grayshott (Hants) 67	Grenville, Sir Richard
Great Ayton (Yorks) 495 Great Bardfield (Esx) 566	Grenville, Sir Richard 175, 195, 197 Greeford (Denbigh) 323
Great Brington (Nthn)	Gresham, Sir Thos. 559,
338	592
Great Budworth (Ches) 323	Greta Bridge (Yorks) 520
Great Casterton (Rut)	Greta Hall (Cumb) 439
380	Grève de Leca (Jer) 104
Great Chalfield (Wilts) 151	Greville, Fulke 278, 279, 329
Great Chesterford (Esx)	Grev. Lady Jane 343, 212
566	Grey of Fallodon, Lord 78, 253, 260, 516
Great Chesters (Nthb) 528	78, 253, 260, 516 Geovetoko (Cumb) 427
Great Crosby (Lancs)	Greystoke (Cumb) 427 Griff House (War) 307
394	Grime's Graves (Norf)
Great Durnford (Wilts) 116	568 Grimsby (Lincs) 546
Great End (Cumb) 459	Grim's Dyke (Bucks) 220
Great Gable (Cumb)	Grim's Pound (Devon)
- 442, 459 Greathead, Henry 512	Grimsthorpe (Lincs) 541
Great Hampden (Bucks)	Grindleford (Derb) 367
220	Gringley (Notts) 540 Grinshill (Salop) 326
Great Haywood (Staffs)	Grinton (Yorks) 520
10 PAGE	

Grisedale (Westm) 437 Grisedale Pike (Cumb) 444 Gristhorpe (Yorks) 490 Griston (Norf) 569 Groby (Leics) 343 Grocyn 78, 236, 245, 246 Groombridge (Kent) 42 Grosmont (Yorks) 495 Grosseteste, Robert 236, 537 Grote, George 34, 67 Groton (Suff) 372 Groundle Glen (I.O.M.) 465 Grouville (Jer) 102 Grove Ferry (Kent) 30 Guernsey (C.I.) 10 Guildford (Sur) 65 Guinevere 116, 15v Guisborough (Yorks) 504 Guiseley (Yorks) 467 Gully, John 422 Gulval (Corn) 182 Gunby Hall (Lincs) 545 Gunneraide (Yorks) 520 Gunnislake (Corn) 173 Gunpowder Plot 291. 292, 305 Gunton (Norf) 582 Gunwalloe (Corn) 188 Gurnard (I.O.W.) 91 Gurnard's Head (Corn) 190 Guy, Thomas 308 Guyhirne (Camb) 565 Guy's Cliffe (War) 279 Gweek (Corn) 186 Gwennap Pit (Corn) 181 Gwinear Road (Corn) 186 Gwithian (Corn) 181

Habrough (Lincs) 532 Haccombe (Devon) 168 Hackness (Yorks) 490 Haddiscoe (Norf) 589 Haddon Hall (Derb) 366 Hadleigh (Esx) 570 Hadleigh (Suff) 575 Hadlow (Kent) 35 Hadnall (Salop) 326 Hadrian 481 Hadrian's Wall 527 Hadstock (Esx) 560 Hagley (Wor) 274 Haig, Earl 144, 249 Haigh Hall (Lancs) 406 Hailes Abbey (Glos) 285 Haileybury (Herts) 547 Hailsham (Susx) 43

Gwynne, Nell 296, 566

Hakiuyt, Richard 141, 240	Hardknott Pass (Cumb) 460	Hastings, Warren 258, 228
Haldon (Devon) 163	Hardley Dyke (Norf) 591	Hatchlands (Sur) 66
Hale (Lancs) 406	Hardraw Force (Yorks)	Hatfield (Herts) 373
Halesowen (Wor) 2748	519	Hatfield (Yorks) 384
Halesworth (Suff) 586	Hardstoft (Derb) 371	Hatfield Broad Oak (Esx)
Halidon Hill (Nthb) 517	Hardwick (Bucks) 261	565
Halifax (Yorks) 412	Hardwick Hall (Derb)	Hatfield Forest (Esx) 565
Hall, Robert 342	371	Hatfield Peverel (Esx)
Hallam, Arthur 144, 559 Hallam, Henry 144, 230	Hardy, Adm. Sir Thos.	572
Hallam, Henry 144, 230	120 Handy Thee 110 05	Hathaway, Anne 281,
Hallamshire (Yorks) 416 Halliford (Middx) 228	Hardy, Thos. 119, 95, 112, 118, 121, 124, 196	283, 290
Hall-i'-th'-Wood	Haresfield Beacon (Glos)	Hatherleigh (Devon) 194 Hathersage (Derb) 368
(Lancs) 409	211	Hatton, Sir Chris. 339
Hallworthy (Corn) 193	Harewood (Yorks) 472	Haughmond (Salop) 329
Halnaby Hall (Yorks)	Harford (Devon) 163	Haughton (Nthb) 526
502	Hargraves, Jas. 354, 409	Havanna (Ches) 315
Halstead (Esx) 572	Harleston (Norf) 587	Havanna (Ches) 315 Havant (Hants) 64
Halton (Bucks) 261	Harlow (Esx) 565	Havelock, Sir H. 67, 513
Halton (Lancs) 425	Harlyn Bay (Corn) 194	Haverhill (Suff) 560
Halton Chesters (Nthb)	Harlyn Bay (Corn) 194 Harmerhill (Salop) 326	Haverthwaite (Lancs)
528	Harold, King 37, 64,	430
Halton Holgate (Lincs)	322, 496	Hawarden (Flint) 322
545	Harpenden (Herts) 347	Hawes (Yorks) 519
Haltwhistle (Nthb) 527	Harrison, Fred. 147	Hawes Water (Westm)
Hamble (Hants) 84	Harrison Stickle	438
Hambleden (Bucks) 221,	(Westm) 452	Hawker, Rev. R. S. 195,
Hambledon (Hente) 73	Harrogate (Yorks) 473	218
Hambledon (Hants) 73 Hambledon (Sur) 67	Harrowden (Beds) 350 Harte, Bret 80	Hawkhurst (Kent) 36 Hawkins, Sir John 166,
Hambleton Hills (Yorks)	Harter Fell (Cumb) 457,	169
501, 479, 491	460	Hawkshead (Lancs) 451
Ham Hill (Som) 123	Hartfield (Susx) 43	Hawksmoor (Staffs) 347
Hamilton, Lady 395	Harting (Susx) 68	Hawksmoor, Nic. 383
Hampden (Bucks) 220	Hartington (Derb) 361	Hawkstone (Salop) 326
Hampden, John 185, 220, 221, 245, 261 Hampole (Yorks) 502	Hartland (Devon) 198	Hawnby (Yorks) 492
221, 245, 261	Hartleap Well (Yorks)	Haworth (Yorks) 422
Hampole (Yorks) 502	518	Hawthorne, Nath. 276,
Hampshire 73	Hartlebury (Wor) 291	364, 390
Hampton (Middx) 228	Hartlepool (Dur) 504	Hawton (Notts) 381
Hampton Court (Here) 297	Hartley Wintney (Hants)	Haxey (Lincs) 540
Hampton Court (Middx)	Hartshead (Yorks) 414	Hayburn Wyke (Yorks) 491
228	Hartshill (War) 307	Haydock Park (Lancs)
Hamsterley (Dur) 509	Hartside Cross (Cumb)	406
Hanbury (Staffs) 347	527	Haydon, Benj. 163
Handcross (Susx) 49	Harts Weir (Oxon) 234	Haydon Bridge (Nthb)
Handel, G. F. 71, 147,	Hartwell (Bucks) 261	526
Handel, G. F. 71, 147, 289, 297, 359, 395 Handforth (Ches) 315	Harty, Sir H. 51	Hayes Barton (Devon)
Handforth (Ches) 315	Harvard, John 46, 555	125
Handsworth (Staffs) 273	Harvard, Robt. 281	Hayes Water (Westm)
Hanley (Staffs) 315	Harvey, Wm. 13, 28, 242, 559, 566	437
Hanslope (Bucks) 336	Harvington (Wor) 291	Hayfield (Derb) 370 Hayle (Corn) 181
Hansom, Joseph 268 Hannay Jones 69	Harwell (Berks) 208	Hayley, Wm. 57
Hannishureh (Norf) 592	Harwich (Esx) 575	Hayling Island (Hants)
Hanway, Jonas 69 Happisburgh (Norf) 592 Harbledown (Kent) 22	Hascombe (Sur) 67	64 .
Harborne (War) 272	Haslar (Hants) 71	Hayter (Devon) 178
Harborne (War) 272 Harbottle (Nthb) 515	Haslemere (Sur) 67	Hayward's Heath (Susx)
Harby (Notts) 534	Haslingden (Lancs) 411	48
. Hardcastle Crags	Hassness (Cumb) 443	Hazel Grove (Ches) 359
(Yorks) 408	Hassocks (Suax) 48	Hazlemere (Bucks) 220
Hardham (Susz) 60	Hastings (Susx) 37	Hazlewood (Yorks) 487

VI	TI VAPAMEE	
Hazlitt, Wm. 10, 112, 326	Hengrave Hall (Suff) 568 Henham (Suff) 586	Highbridge (Som) 158 Highclere (Hants) 79
Heacham (Norf) 594	Henhole (Nthb) 514	Highcliffe (Hants) 94
Headbourne Worthy (Hants) 81	Henley, W. E. 212 Henley-in-Arden (War)	High Cocken (Lancs) 431
Headcorn (Kent) 11	285	High Cup Nick (Westm) 523
Headingley (Yorks) 421	Henley-on-Thames	Higher Ashton (Devon)
Headstones Edge (Derb) 367	(Oxon) 224, 231 Henrietta Maria, Queen	162 Higher E
Heale House (Wilts) 116	242, 497	(Dor) 119
Heanton Punchardon (Devon) 199	Henrietta of Orleans 126 Henry, Matthew 319	High Force (Dur, Yorks)
Heath (Salop) 299	Henry 1 60, 74, 209, 223, 257, 480	High Halden (Kent) 11
Heath (Yorks) 419 Heathfield (Susx) 43	Henry II 28, 71, 93, 135,	High Ham (Som) 131 High Raise (Cumb) 455
Heathfield, Lord 43, 175	Henry II 28, 71, 93, 135, 216, 257, 276, 354, 371,	High Stile (Cumb) 443
Heathfield Hall (Staffs) 273	534 Henry III 45 74 84 212	High Street (Westm) 438 High Tor (Derb), 364
Heaten Park (Lancs) 403	Henry III 45, 74, 84, 212, 229, 276, 288, 290, 548	High Vinnals (Salop)
Hebden Bridge (Yorks) 408	Henry IV 27, 74, 329,	299 High Willhays (Devon)
Heber, Bp. 244, 249, 324,	Henry IV 27, 74, 329, 461, 501, 545 Henry V 71, 244, 303	172
330 Heckingham (Norf) 591	Henry VI 1229, 230, 332, 337, 550	High Wycombe (Bucks) 220
Heckington (Lincs) 541	Henry VII 159, 229, 266,	Hilbre Island (Ches) 395
Heckmondwike (Yorks)	274, 307, 328, 383, 520	Hildenborough (Kent) 35
Heddon-on-the-Wall	Henry VIII 35, 133, 229, 239 303, 533, 558, 571 Henstridge (Som) 121	Hill, Octavia 67 Hill, Sir Rowland 51, 270, 291
(Nthb) 528	Henstridge (Som) 121	270, 291
Heddon's Mouth (Devon) 202	Herbert, Geo. 117, 209, 351, 559	Hill, Viscount 328, 326 Hillborough (War) 284
Hedingham (Esx) 574	Hereford (Here) 293	Hilliard, Nicholas 126
Hedon (Yorks) 501 Heigham Sound (Norf)	Herefordshire 293 Herefordshire Beacon	Hillington (Norf) 592 Hillmorton (War) 305
591	300	Hilsea (Hants) 68
Heine, Heinrich 32 Hele (Devon) 201	Hereward the Wake 541,	Himley (Wor) 291
Helford (Corn) 189	561 Herm (C.I.) 109	Hinchingbrooke (Hunts) 375
Helford Passage (Corn)	Herne Bay (Kent) 30	Hinckley (Leics) 274
186 Hell-Fire Club 231	Herrick, Robt. 162, 344, 558	Hinderwell (Yorks) 495 Hindhead (Sur) 67
Hellifield (Yorks) 428	Herringfleet (Suff) 587	Hindley (Lancs) 406 Hindlip (Wor) 292
Helm Crag (Westm) 454 Helmdon (Nthn) 263	Herschel, Sir John 558 Herschel, Sir Wm. 147	Hindlip (Wor) 292 Hingham (Norf) 569
Helmsley (Yorks) 491	Herstmonceux (Susx) 43	Hinton Admiral (Hants)
Helpringham (Lincs) 541 Helpston (Ntha) 542	Hertford (Herts) 547	94 History St. Conser (Sam)
Helsby (Ches) 323	Hertfordshire 259 Hest Bank (Lancs) 425	Hinton St. George (Som) 123
Heiston (Corn) 186	Heswall (Ches) 395	Hipswell (Yorks) 518,
Helvellyn (Cumb, Westm) 436, 441, 455	Heveningham (Suff) 586 Hever (Kent) 35	523 Hitchin (Herts) 374
Hemans, Mrs. 387, 390,	Hewlett, Maurice 117	Hoarwithy (Here) 293
448 Hembury (Devon) 162	Hexham (Nthb) 525 Hexworthy (Devon) 176	Hobbes, Thos. 210, 247, 371
Hemel Hempstead	Heybrook (Devon) 171	Hobby Drive (Devon)
(Herts) 260 Hemingbrough (Yorks)	Heysham (Lancs) 424 Heytesbury (Wilts) 121	198 Workshiffs (Beds) 336
480	Hickaton Hill (Devon)	Hockcliffe (Beds) 336 Hoddesdon (Herts) 547
Hempstead (Eax) 566	176 Hickling (Norf) 590, 591	Hod Hill (Dor) 118
Hemyock (Devon) 161 Henbury (Glos) 144	Hidcote (Glos) 258	Hothet (Salop) 330 Hoghton (Lancs) 408
Headred (Berks) 208	Higden, Ranulf 320	Hog's Back (Sur) 72
Hongistbury Head (Hants) 95	Higham Ferrers (Nthn) 351	Holbeach (Lines) 543 Holbrook (Suff) 584

	1112223
Holdenby (Nthn) 339 Holderness (Yorks) 501	Hopton Heath (Staffs) 312
Holford (Som) 159	Horley (Sur) 48
Holker Hall (Lancs) 430	Hornby (Lancs) 425
Holkham (Norf) 593	Horncastle (Lincs) 545
Holkham (Norf) 593 Holland (Lines) 533	Horncastle (Lincs) 545 Horndean (Hants) 68
Holland-on-Sea (Esx)	Horner, Little Jack 135
574 Follon Damail 119 555	Horning (Norf) 590 Horningsham (Wilts) 135 Hornsea (Yorks) 501
Holles, Denzil 118, 555 Hollingbourne (Kent) 11	Horness (Yorks) 501
Hollis, Thos. 123	HOTTSBIIGGE (1 leven) 173
Hollis, Thos. 123 Hollow Mill Cross	Horrocks, Jeremiah 387
(Yorks) 520	Horrocks, Jeremiah 387 Horsell (Sur) 65
Holmbury St. Mary (Sur)	Horsey (Norf) 592 Horsey Mere (Norf) 591
Holme (Notts) 381	Horsey Wiere (1901) 391 Horsham (Susx) 55
Holme Cultram (Cumb)	Horsham (Susx) 55 Horsmonden (Kent) 36
531	Horsted Keynes (Susx)
Holme-next-the-Sea	45
(Norf) 594	Horton (Yorks) 428 Horwich (Lancs) 409
Holmes, Sir Robt. 90 Holmfirth (Yorks) 414	Hotham, Sir John 499
Holmrook (Cumb) 431	Hotspur, Harry 327, 328,
Holmwood (Sur) 57, 55 Holne (Devon) 176	329, 513
Holne (Devon) 176	Hotspur, Harry 327, 328, 329, 513 Hotwells (Glos) 143
Holne Chase (Devon) 162	Houghton Hall (Norf) 592
Holst, Gustav 62, 218	Houghton House (Beds)
Holsworthy (Devon) 194 Holt (Denbigh) 323	348
Holt (Denbigh) 323	Houghton-le-Spring
Holt (Norf) 592	(Dur) 509
Holt (Wilts) 151 Holt (Wor) 291	Housel Bay (Corn) 188
Holybourne (Hants) 73	Housesteads (Nthb) 528
Holy Island (Nthb) 516	Housman, A. E. 287, 298,
Holyoake, G. J. 51	559
Holystone (Nthb) 515 Honeybourne (Glos) 257	Hove (Susx) 52, 50 Hoveden, Roger of 481
Honeychurch (Devon)	Hoveton Broads (Norf)
194	590
Honington (Lines) 381	Hovingham (Yorks) 491 Howard, 'Belted Will' 527, 531
Honister Hause (Cumb)	Howard, 'Belted Will'
443 Honiton (Devon) 123	Howard, Ebenezer 374
Honiton Clyst (Devon)	Howard, John 349, 350,
124	405
Honley (Yorks) 414	Howard, Lord 49
Hood, Adm. 158 Hook (Hants) 81	Howlet More 347 354
Hook, Dean 421	Howitt. Wm. 354
Hooke, Robt. 90	Howitt, Mary 347, 354 Howitt, Wm. 354 Howtown (Westm) 435
Hooker, Richard 22, 128, 242, 260	Hoxne (Suff) 576
Wook Norton (Over) 259	Hoylake (Ches) 395 Hubberholme (Yorks)
Hooner, Rp. 212, 215	471
Hook Norton (Oxon) 258 Hooper, Bp. 212, 215 Hoops Inn (Devon) 198	Hucknall Torkard
MODITOR S FROIT (UXOR)	(Notts) 356 Huddersfield (Yorks) 414
256 Hone (Dech) 260	Hudderstield (Yorks) 414
Hope (Derb) 369 Hope, Anthony 54	Hudson, Jeffery 333 Hudson, W. H. 56, 147
Hope Cove (Devon) 167	Hudaweli (Yorks) 520
Hope, Anthony 54 Hope Cove (Devon) 167 Hope End (Here) 300 Hope under-Dinmore	Hughenden (Bucks) 220
Mose-under-Dinmore	Hudson, Jeffery 353 Hudson, W. H. 56, 147 Hudswell (Yorks) 520 Hugbenden (Bucks) 220 Hughes, Thos. 208, 51, 243, 306, 322
(Here) 297	243, 300, 322

INDEX opton Heath (Staffs) 312 Hugh Town (Scilly) 191 Hugo, Victor 100, 102, orley (Sur) 48 106 ornby (Lancs) 425 orneastle (Lines) 545 erndean (Hants) 68 orner, Little Jack 135 orning (Norf) 590 orningsham (Wilts) 135 ornsea (Yorks) 501 orrabridge (Devon) 173 orrocks, Jeremiah 387 orsell (Sur) 65 orsey (Norf) 592 orsey Mere (Norf) 591 orsham (Susx) 55 orsmonden (Kent) 36 orsted Keynes (Susx) orton (Yorks) 428 orwich (Lancs) 409 otham, Sir John 499 otspur, Harry 327, 328, 329, 513 otwells (Glos) 143 oughton Hall (Norf) 592 oughton House (Beds) 348 oughton-le-Spring (Dur) 509 pugue Bie (Jer) 104 ousel Bay (Corn) 188 ousesteads (Nthb) 528 ousman, A. E. 287, 298, 559 ove (Susx) 52, 50 oveden, Roger of 481 oveton Broads (Norf) 590 ovingham (Yorks) 491 oward, 'Belted Will' 527, 531 oward, Ebenezer 374 oward, John 349, 350, 405 oward, Lord 49 owden (Yorks) 480 owitt, Mary 347, 354 owitt, Wm. 354 owtown (Westm) 435 oxne (Suff) 576 oylake (Ches) 395 ubberholme (Yorks) 471

Huish Episcopi (Som) 131 Hull (Yorks) 499 Hulme End (Staffs) 361 Hulne (Nthb) 515 Hulton Abbey (Staffs) 315 Humber, The 384, 499, 533 Humbleton Hill (Nthb) 514 Hume, David 138 Humshaugh (Nthb) 526 Hungerford (Berks) 133 Hunnum 528 Hunstanton (Norf) 594 Hunt, Leigh 55 Huntercombe (Oxon) 225 Hunter's Inn (Devon) 202 Huntingdon (Hunts) 375 Huntingdon, Countess of 264, 344, 554 Huntingdonshire 375 Huntley (Glos) 293 Hurley (Berks) 224, 231 Hursley (Hants) 79 Hurst Castle (Hants) 95 Hurst Green (Lancs) 408 Hurst Park (Sur) 228 Hurstpierpoint (Susx) 49 Hurstwood (Lancs) 411 Husbands Bosworth (Leics) 306 Huskisson, Wm. 392 Hutchinson, Col. 353, 354 Hutton-le-Hole (Yorks) 492 Hyde (Ches) 415 Hylton (Dur) 509 Hythe (Hants) 92 Hythe (Kent) 12 Ibstone (Bucks) 221 Ickiesham (Susx) 39 Ickleton (Camb) 566 lektiston (Camb) 300 lektingham (Suff) 568 leknield Street 274, 285 leknield Way 221, 232, 261, 374 lekwell (Beds) 374 lekworth (Suff) 568 lifley (Oxon) 226, 233 lghtham (Kent) 10 llem (Enrich) 824 Iken (Suff) 584 Ilam (Staffs) 360 lichester (Som) 131 Ilfracembe (Devon) 200 Hikeston (Derb) 356

Likley (Yorks) 467 Iligili Head (Cumb) 458 Ilmington (War) 275 Ilminster (Som) 131 Ilsington (Devon) 178 Immingham (Lincs) 533, Impington (Camb) 547. 550 Ince Blundell Hall (Lancs) 394 Ingatestone (Esx) 571 Ingelow, Jean 544 Ingestre (Staffs) 312 Ingleborough (Yorks) Ingleby (Yorks) 480 Inglesham (Wilts) 234
Ingleton (Yorks) 429
Ingoldmells (Lincs) 546 Ingoldsby Legends 21, 22, 23, 31, 327 Instow (Devon) 199 Ipplepen (Devon) 168 Ipsden (Oxon) 232 Ipswich (Suff) 583 Ireton, Henry 251, 356 Irnham (Lincs) 541 Iron Acton (Glos) 145 Irenbridge (Salop) 331 Irstead (Norf) 590 Irthlingborough (Nthn) 351 Irton (Cumb) 431 Irving, Sir Henry 135, 281, 412, 513 Irving, Washington 270, 273, 283, 344 Isis, The 233, 234 Isleham (Camb) 560 Islip (Nthn) 339 Islip (Oxon) 256 Ivelet (Yorks) 520

James, Henry 40 James I 278, 373, 378, 408 James II 17, 21, 245, 327, 547, 586 James I of Scotland 229 James IV of Scotland 514
James V of Scotland 531 James Stewart (Old Pretender) 407 Jarrow (Dur) 512 Jaywick (Esx) 574 Jefferies, Rich. 208, 42,

Ivinghoe (Bucks) 260 Ivybridge (Devon) 163

Ixworth (Suff) 568

51, 56 Jefferson, Thos. 91 Jeffreys, Judge 119, 123, 159, 326, 329, 559 Jellicoe, Lord 82, 88 Jenner, Edw. 216, 219 Jerbourg (Guern) 108 Jersey (C.I.) 101 Jervaulx (Yorks) 479 Jesmond Dene (Nthb)

512 Jethou (C.I.) 110 Jevington (Susx) 44 Jewel, Bp. 201, 199, 226, 242

Joan, 'the Fair Maid of Kent' 28, 350 John, King 16, 22, 74, 97, 212, 228, 276, 289, 380, 381, 387, 541, 543 John of France, King 229, 260, 381, 547

John of Gaunt 276, 347. John of Gaunt 276, 347, 422, 424, 545
Johnson, Dr. 308, 309, 310, 311, 51, 53, 147, 239, 251, 273, 307, 346, 347, 358, 360, 506, 545
Johnson, Esther 72, Jones, Paul 432, 496
Loyson, Ren 35, 121, 371

Jonson, Ben 35, 121, 371, 372, 504, 558 Jordans (Bucks) 220

Joule, Jas. Prescott 402 Jowett, Benj. 253 Julius Cæsar 33 Juniper Hall (Sur) 54 Juxon, Abp. 252, 258

Kate's Cabin (Hunts) 378 Kay, John 411 Keats, John 54, 63, 74, 88, 163 Keble, John 79, 80, 209, 242, 243, 251 Kedleston (Derb) 346 Keele Hall (Staffs) 314 Kegworth (Leics) 345 Keighley (Yorks) 422 Keinton Mandeville (Som) 135

Keld (Yorks) 520 Keld Chapel (Westm) 426

Kelham (Notts) 382 Kelmscott (Oxon) 234 Kelsall (Ches) 322 Kelvedon (Esx) 572 Kelvin, Lord 91, 552 Kelynack (Corn) 191 Kemble (Glos) 210

Kempley (Glos) 216 Kempsford (Glos) 234 Kempton Park (Middx)

228

Ken, Bp. 78, 135, 246 Kenchester (Here) 297 Kendal (Westm) 425 Kenilworth (War) 276 Kennack (Corn) 189 Kennet, The 232 Kennford (Devon) 162 Kenninghall (Norf) 568 Kennington Island

(Berks) 233 Kent 9 Kent, William 496 Kentmere (Westm) 438 Kenton (Devon) 163 Kent's Bank (Lancs) 430 Kent's Cavern (Devon)

165 Kerne Bridge (Here) 302 Kersal (Lancs) 403 Kersey (Suff) 575 Kessingland (Suff) 586 Kesteven (Lincs) 533 Keswick (Cumb) 439 Kett, Robt. 569, 576, 577,

Kettering (Nthn) 351 Kettlesing (Yorks) 474 Kettleweil (Yorks) 471 Ketton (Rut) 379 Keyes, Lord 256 Kevham (Devon) 171 Keymer (Susx) 48 Keynsham (Som) 136 Kibworth (Leics) 340 Kidderminster (Wor) 291 Kidsty Pike (Westm) 438 Kielder (Nthb) 526 Kilburn (Yorks) 491 Kildale (Yorks) 495 Kildwick (Yorks) 422 Kilkhampton (Corn) 196 Killerton (Devon) 161

Killhope Cross (Cumb, Dur) 524 Killingholme (Lincs) 533 Killingworth (Nthb) 514 Kilnsey (Yorks) 471 Kilpeck (Here) 297 Kilsby (War) 305 Kimbolton (Hunts) 351 Kinderscout (Derb) 369 Kineton (War) 263 Kingham (Oxon) 257 King Harry (Corn) 185 Kinglake, A. W. 160, 559

Kingsand (Corn) 171 Kingsbridge (Devon) 167 Kingsclere (Hants) 79 Kingsgate (Kent) 31 's Langley (Herts)

Kingsley, Chas. 176, 81, 197, 198, 472, 557

Kingsley, Henry 48 King's Lock (Oxon) 234 King's Lynn (Norf) 564 King's Norton (War) 273 King's Sutton (Nthn) 262 Kingston (Camb) 560 Kingston (Dor) 97 Kingston (I.O.W.) 88 Kingston Lacy (Dor) 94 Kingston Lisle (Berks) 208 Kingston-on-Soar (Notts) 345 Kingston-on-Thames (Sur) 228 Kingston Russell (Dor) Kingston St. Mary (Som) 160 Kingston-upon-Hull (Yorks) 499 Kingswear (Devon) 166 Kingswood (Som) 150 Kington (Here) 297 Kington St. Michael (Wilts) 136 Kinver Edge (Staffs) 291 Kiplin Hall (Yorks) 503 Kipling, R. 36, 53, 198, 359 Kipling Cotes (Yorks) 497 Kippax (Yorks) 502 Kirby Hall (Nthn) 306 Kirby Moorside (Yorks) Kirby Muxlee (Leics) 343 Kirkburn (Yorks) 496 Kirkburton (Yorks) 414 Kirkby Lonsdale (Westm) 429 Kirkby Stephen (Westm) Kirkdale (Lancs) 392 Kirkdale (Yorks) 492 Kirke, Col. 159 Kirk Fell (Cumb) 443, 459 Kirkham (Lancs) 423 Kirkham (Yorks) 488 Kirk Hammerton (Yorks) 487 Kirkharle (Nthb) 513 Kirkheatham (Yorks) 504 Kirkhees (Yorks) 414 Kirk Michael (L.O.M.) 466 Kirknewton (Nthb) 514 Kirkoswald (Cumb) 427 Kirkstall (Yorks) 421 Kirkstead (Lincs) 541 kstone Pass (Westm) 438

513 Kirtling (Camb) 567 Kirton-in-Holland (Lincs) 543 Kirton-in-Lindsey (Lincs) 534 Kisdon Force (Yorks) 520 Kit-Cat Club 231 Kitchener, Earl 22, 568 Kit's Coty House (Kent) Knaith (Lincs) 540 Knapton (Norf) 592 Knaresborough (Yorks) Knebworth (Herts) 374 Knepp Castle (Susx) 56 Knole (Kent) 34 Knott End (Lancs) 424 Knowle (War) 263 Knowsley (Lancs) 405 Knutsford (Ches) 323 Kymin Hill (Mon) 304 Kynance Cove (Corn) Kyrle, John 293 Lacock (Wilts) 136 Ladock (Corn) 181 Ladram Bay (Devon) 125 Ladybower Reservoir (Derb) 368 aindon (Esx) 570 Lake District 432 Lakenheath (Suff) 568 Lake Side (Lancs) 449 Laleham (Middx) 228 Lamb, Chas. 55, 112, 259, 547 Lamberhurst (Kent) 36 Lambert, Daniel 379 Lambert, Gen. 171, 472 Lambourn (Berks) 132 Lambton Castle (Dur) Lamorna (Corn) 183 Lamplugh (Cumb) 444 Lancashire 423 Lancaster (Lancs) 424 Lanchester (Dur) 509 Lancing (Susx) 54 L'Ancresse (Guern) 106 Landcress (Devon) 197 Landewednack (Corn) 189 Landor, W. S. 147, 251, 277, 306

Land's End (Corn) 190

andulph (Corn) 171

Landwade (Camb) 560

Lane, Col. John 325 Lanercost (Cumb) 527 Lanfranc, Abp. 24, 26 Langar (Notts) 381 Langdale End (Yorks) 490 Langdale Pikes (Westm) 452, 455 Langdales (Westm) 452 Langdon Beck (Dur) 523 Langdon Hills (Esx) 570 Langford (Esx) 571 Langford (Oxon) 217 Langham (Norf) 593 Langland, Wm. 300, 301 Langleeford (Nthb) 514 Langley Abbey (Norf) 591 Langley Chapel (Salop) 330 Langport (Som) 131 Langsett (Yorks) 414 Langstone Harbour (Hants) 64 Langstrothdale (Yorks)
471 angtoft (Yorks) 490 Langton (Lincs) 545 Langton, Stephen 26, 60, 74, 567 Langtry, Lily 104 Langwathby (Cumb) 427 Lanherne (Corn) 193 Lanhydreck (Corn) 180 Lanreath (Corn) 183 Lansdown (Som) 150 Lanteglos (Camelford) 193 Lanteglos (Fowey) 184 Lanyon (Corn) 190 Lapworth (War) 285 Larkhill (Wilts) 116 Lastingham (Yorks) 492 Latchford (Lancs) 407 Lathkill, The (Derb) 366 Lathem House (Lancs) Latimer, Bp. 248, 252, 343, 550, 551

Latrigg (Cumb) 441

Launcella (Corn) 195

Lavenham (Suff) 572 Laverstoke (Hants) 111

Lawrence, D. H. 356

Lawrence, Sir Thos. 134,

Lawrence, T. E. 98, 250 Laxey (I.O.M.) 465

Layer Marney (Eax) 574

Laxton (Notts) 383

Lawes, Henry 130 Lawes, Wm. 316

138

Launceston (Corn) 180

Laud, Abp. 223, 224, 252



Lazonby (Cumb) 427	Lewes (Susx) 45	Little Maplestead (Esx)
Lea (Lincs) 540 Leadenham (Lincs) 381	Lewesdon Hill (Dor) 123 Lexden (Eax) 574	572 Little Missenden (Bucks)
Lea Hurst (Derb) 363 Leamington (War) 275	Leybourne (Kent) 10 Leyburn (Yorks) 518	261 Little Moreton (Ches)
Lear, King 341 Leasingham (Lincs) 540	Leyland (Lancs) 409	315
Leasowe (Ches) 395	Lezayre (I.O.M.) 466	Littleport (Camb) 564 Little Salkeld (Cumb)
Leatherhead (Sur) 54 Leathley (Yorks) 473	Lichfield (Staffs) 308 Lickey Hills (Wor) 292	427 Little Saxham (Suff) 567
Lechlade (Glos) 209, 234	Lidcott (Corn) 193	Little Sodbury (Wilts)
Leckhampton (Glos) 219 Lecky, W. E. H. 218	Liddington (Rut) 352 Lifton (Devon) 179	210 Littlestone (Kenn 40
Ledbury (Here) 300 Ledsham (Yorks) 502	Lihou (Guern) 107 Lilleshall (Salop) 324	Littlestone (Kent) 40 Little Wenham (Suff) 575 Littondale (Yorks) 471
Lee (Ilfracombe) 200	Limpley Stoke (Wilts)	Liverpool (Lancs) 385
Lee (Lynton) 202 Lee, Ann 398	150 Limpsfield (Sur) 45	Livesey, Joseph 407 Livingstone, David\147,
Lee, Robert E. 331	Linacre, Thos. 28, 236,	356
Les, Sir Robt. 261 Les, Wm. 354 Lesbetwood (Salop) 299	244 Linby (Notts) 356	Lizard, The (Corn) 187 Llandogo (Mon) 304
Leebotwood (Salop) 299 Leech, John 67	Lincoln (Lines) 534 Lincoln, Abraham 569,	Lianthony Abbey (Glos) 215
Leeds (Yorks) 419	581	Llewelyn the Great 327
Leeds Castle (Kent) 11 Leeford (Devon) 203	Lincolnshire 532 Lind, Jenny 300, 301	Lloyd George, David 73, 398
Leek (Staffs) 359	Lindale (Lancs) 430	Locke, John 151, 240
Lesuning Bar (Yorks) 503, 518	Lindfield (Susx) 48 Lindisfarne (Nthb) 516	Locke, John 151, 240 Lockyer, Sir N. 306 Loddon (Norf) 591
Leeming Lane 479, 503 Lee-on-the-Solent	Lindley Hall (Leics) 307 Lindsey (Lincs) 532	Lodge, Sir Oliver 315 Lodore Falls (Cumb),440
(Hants) 71	Lindsey (Suff) 575	Lofthouse (Yorks) 474
Legh Manor (Susx) 48 Leicester (Leics) 340	Lingfield (Sur) 45 Lingmell (Cumb) 459	Loftus (Yorks) 495 Logan Rock (Corn) 190
Leicester, Robert, Earl of 276, 278	Lingmoor Fell (Westm)	Lonan (I.O.M.) 465
Leicestershire 340	452 Linhope Spout (Nthb)	London 1 Long Ashton (Som) 145
Leigh (Lancs) 406 Leigh (Sur) 49	514 Linley, Eliz. 147, 156	Long Compton (War) 275 Longdendale (Ches,
Leigh-on-Sea (Esx) 570	Linton (Camb) 560 Linton (Yorks) 471	Derb) 415
Leighton, Lord 489 Leighton Bromswold	Linton (Yorks) 471 Liphook (Hants) 68	Long Eaton (Derb) 356 Longfellow, H. W. 88,
(Hunts) 351	Liskeard (Corn) 183	427, 467
Leighton Buzzard (Beds) 336	Litchfield (Hants) 79 Little Baddow (Esx) 571	Longford (Wilts) 117 Longframlington (Nthb)
Leintwardine (Salop) 299 Leiston (Suff) 585	Little Billing (Nthn) 339 Littleborough (Lancs)	514 Longhone (Glos) 203
Leith Hill (Sur) 57	412	Longhope (Glos) 293 Longleat (Wilts) 135
Leiant (Corn) 181 Lenham (Kent) 11	Little Casterton (Rut) 379	Long Meg and her Daughters (Cumb) 427
Lenthall, Speaker 217, 242	Little Coggeshall (Esx) 572	Long Melford (Suff) 572 Longmynd (Salop) 299
Leuton (Notts) 355	Littledean (Glos) 216	Longnor (Staffs) 361
Leominster (Here) 297 Le Prince, Louis 420	Little Dunmow (Eax) 565 Little Gaddesden (Herts)	Long Preston (Yorks) 428
Leslie, Gen. 529, 530 Letchworth (Herts) 374	260 Little Gidding (Hunts)	Longshaw (Derb) 368 Longships (Corn) 190
Lethaby, W. R. 199	376	Long Sleddale (Westm)
Levens Hail (Westm) 426	Littleham (Devon) 130 Little Hampden (Bucks)	438 Long Stanton (Camb)
Leverhulme, Lord 322, 409	261 Littlehampton (Susx) 57	560
Leverington (Camb) 565	Little Hempston (Devon)	Longstone (Nthb) 516 Long Stratton (Norf) 576
Leverton (Lincs) 544	168	Long Sutten (Lines) 543

ort (Camb) 564 Salkeld (Cumb) Saxham (Suff) 567 Sodbury (Wilts) tone (Kent) 40 Wenham (Suff) 575 dale (Yorks) 471 ool (Lancs) 385 v, Joseph 407 stone, David 147, The (Corn) 187 ony Abbey (Glos) yn the Great 327 George, David 73, John 151, 240 er, Sir N. 306 n (Norf) 591 Sir Oliver 315 sir Oliver 313 • Falls (Cumb),440 use (Yorks) 474 (Yorks) 495 Rock (Corn) 190 (I.O.M.) 465 shton (Som) 145 Compton (War) 275 endale (Ches, b) 415 Eaton (Derb) 356 llow, H. W. 88, 467 ord (Wilts) 117 amlington (Nthb) ope (Glos) 293 at (Wilts) 135 Meg and her vieg and ner ghters (Cumb) 427 Melford (Suff) 572 synd (Salop) 299 or (Staffs) 361 Preston (Yorks) naw (Derb) 368 nips (Corn) 190 Sleddale (Westm) Stanton (Camb)

	INDEA	
T Entire (Com) 121	Turken (Clas) 216	
Long Sutton (Som) 131	Lydney (Glos) 216	Man
Longthorpe (Nthn) 378	Lyme Park (Ches) 362	Ma
Longton (Staffs) 315	Lyme Regis (Dor) 124	Ma
Longtown (Cumb) 531	Lyminge (Kent) 29	Ma
Long Wittenham (Berks)	Lymington (Hants) 93	Ma
233	Lymm (Ches) 407	403
Longworth (Berks) 234	Lympne (Kent) 12	Mandeville
Lonsdale (Westm) 425	Lympstone (Devon) 129	Manesty (C
Looe (Corn) 183	Lyn Bridge (Devon) 201	Manifold, The 35
Loce Pool (Corn) 187	Lyndhurst (Hants) 92	Manuera Cir Ich- 266
Lord, Thomas 501	Lynher, The 183	Manners, Sir John 366
Lord's Rake (Cumb) 459	Lynmouth (Devon) 202	Manningtree (Esx) 574
Lorton (Cumb) 444	Lynn (Norf) 564	Mansfield (Notts) 371 Mansfield Woodhouse
Loseley House (Sur) 66		Managed Woodhouse
Totalishini (Com) 194	Lynton (Devon) 202	(Notts) 371
Lostwithiel (Corn) 184	Lyonesse 191	Manston (Kent) 30
Lothing, Lake (Suff) 587	Lyte, Rev. H. F. 166	Manton (Wilts) 134
Loughborough (Leics)	Lytes Cary (Som) 135	Maperton (Som) 131
344	Lytham (Lancs) 423	Mapledurham (Oxon)
Loughrigg (Westm) 452, 454	Lytton, Bulwer 374, 549	232
454	Lyveden (Nthn) 339	Maplestead (Esx) 572
Louis XVIII 261		Mappa Mundi 295
Louis Phillippe 46		Mapperton (Dor) 123
Louth (Lines) 546	Mablethorpe (Lincs) 546	Mappleton (Derb) 360
Lovelace, Rich. 23, 67,	Macaulay, Lord 51, 344,	Marazion (Corn) 187
256	558	March (Camb) 565
Lower Halstow (Kent)	Macclesfield (Ches) 359	Mardale (Westm) 438
21	Macdonald, Geo. 54, 60	Margate (Kent) 30
Lowestoft (Suff) 586		
	Maclaren, Ian 387	Margaret of Anjou 93,
Loweswater (Cumb) 444	Maclise, Daniel 147	332, 551
Low Ham (Som) 131	Madingley (Camb) 559 Madron (Corn) 183	Margaretting (Esx) 571
Lowick (Nthn) 339	Magron (Corn) 183	Margery Hill (Yorks)
Low Moor (Yorks) 412	Maenporth (Corn) 186	368
Lowther (Westm) 426	Magna 528	Marhamchurch (Corn)
Luccombe (Som) 205	Magna Charta 115, 228,	196
Luccompe Chine	538	Mark Ash (Hants) 94
_ (I.O.W.) 88	Magna Charta Island	Markby (Lincs) 546
Lucy, Sir Thos. 280	(Bucks) 228	Markenfield (Yorks) 479
Ludchurch (Staffs) 362	Maiden Castle (Dor) 119	Market Bosworth (Leics)
Luddington (War) 284	Maidenhead (Berks) 222,	307
Luddites 354	231	Market Deeping (Lincs)
Ludford (Salon) 298	Maiden Newton (Dor)	542
Ludgershall (Wilts) 112	123	Market Drayton (Salop)
Ludham (Norf) 591	Maids Moreton (Bucks)	324
Ludlow (Salop) 298	256	Market Harborough
Lukin, Lionel 12	Maidstone (Kent) 10	(Leics) 340
Lullingstone (Kent) 9	Maldon (Esx) 571	Market Rasen (Lincs)
Lullingstone (Kent) 9 Lullingston (Som) 135	Malham (Yorks) 472	539
Lullington (Susx) 47	Mallerstang (Westm)	Market Weighton
Lulworth Cove (Dor) 98	519	(Yorks) 497
Lumley Castle (Dur) 509	Malling (Want) 10	Markham, Mrs. 538
Lundy (Dayon) 201	Malling (Kent) 10 Malmesbury (Wilts) 210	Markbam Moor (Notts)
Lundy (Devon) 201 Lune, The (Lancs) 425		
I was a War b 216 217	Malmamead (Devon) 203	383
Lupus, Hugh 316, 317,	Maipas (Ches) 323	Marks Tey (Eax) 573
318, 319, 322 Lustleigh (Devon) 178	Malpas (Corn) 185	Marlborough (Wilts) 133
LANCING (Devon) 1/8	Maithus, 1 nos. 38, 149,	Mariborough, Duchess of
Luton (Beds) 348	Malthus, Thos. 58, 149, 405, 556	332
Luten Hoe (Beds) 348	Maiton (Yorks) 488	Marlborough, Duke of
Lutterworth (Leics) 306	Malton (Yorks) 488 Malvern (Wor) 300 Malvern Hills 301	123, 257
Laxulias (Corn) 184	Maivern Hills 301	Maridon (Devon) 103
Lydbrook (Glos) 302	Mam Tor (Derb) 369	Marlow (Bucks) 222, 231
Lordd (Kent) 40	Man, Isle of 460	Marlowe, Chris. 23, 24,
Lydford (Devon) 173	Manaccan (Corn) 189	Marlowe, Chris. 23, 24, 28, 551
TACHEL TIGGOR (MILL)	Manacle Rocks (Corn)	Marmion 479, 507, 545
208	189	Marabeli (Dor) 122

Marrick (Yorks) 520 Medley (Oxon) 233 Medmenham (Bucks) Marryat, Capt. 69, 593 Marsden (Yorks) 414 Marshfield (Glos) 136 231 Melbourne (Derb) 347 Marsh Lock (Oxon) 231 Melbourne, Lord 347, Marske-by-the-Sea (Yorks) 504 Marske Hall (Yorks) 520 374, 559 Melbury House (Som) Marston (Glos) 284 Marston Moor (Yorks) Melcombe Regis (Dor) 119 487 Melford Hall (Suff) 572 Marten, Henry 305 Melksham (Wilts) 136 Martham (Norf) 591 Mellor (Ches) 370 Martin, John 463, 526 Martindale (Westm) 437 Martineau, Harriet 448, Melis (Som) 135 Melton Constable (Norf) 577 Melton Mowbray (Leics) Martlesham (Suff) 584 Martock (Som) 131 Mendin Hills (Som) 152 Marton (Lines) 540 Marton (Yorks) 504 Mendlesham (Suff) 575 Meneage (Corn) 187 Meon Valley (Hants) 73 Meopham (Kent) 16 Martyn, Henry 185 Maryell, Andrew 499, 500, 501, 559 Mary I 74, 78, 258, 260, 328, 568, 585 Menal (Camb) 563 Mercer, John 410
Merc (Ches) 323
Mere (Wilts) 130
Meredith, Geo. 69, 54, 55, 70, 584, 585 Mary, Queen of Scots 266, 312, 313, 340, 344, 347, 365, 378, 410, 416, 417, 432, 518, 531, 581 Merevale (War) 307 Maryport (Cumb) 432 Mereworth (Kent) 10 Mary Tavy (Devon) 173, 176 Meriden (War) 267 Merlin 133 Masbury (Som) 135 Masefield, John 300 Masham (Yorks) 479 Merrivale Bridge (Devon) 174 Merrow (Sur) 59 Mersea (Esx) 574 Mersey, The 385 Mersey Tunnel 388, 394 Mason, John 70, 245 Massinger, Philip 121, 242 Massingham (Norf) 592 Mersham (Kent) 12 Merstham (Sur) 48 Merstone (I.O.W.) 89 Mather, Rich. 387 Matlock (Derb) 363 Matterdale (Cumb) 437 Mattersey (Notts) 383 Maughold (I.O.M.) 466 Merton (Devon) 197 Merton, Walter de 18, 197, 242 Maumbury (Dor) 119 Maurice, F. D. 250, 549 Methley (Yorks) 422 Metternich, Prince 51 Mevagissey (Corn) 184 Michelham (Susx) 43 Mickleden (Westm) 453 Mavis Enderby (Lincs) 545 Mawgan (Corn) 186 Mawgan Porth (Corn) 193 Mickledore (Cumb) 459 Mickle Fell (Yorks) 523 Mickleham (Sur) 54 Mickleton (Glos) 285 Mickleton (Yorks) 523 Middleham (Yorks) 479 Middlesbrough (Yorks) Mawnan (Corn) 186 Maxstoke (War) 274 May, Phil 419 Mayfield (Staffs) 358 Mayfield (Suax) 43 504 Mayflower, The 82, 84, Middleton (Lancs) 411 170, 409 ay Hill (Glos) 293 Middleton (Yorks) 492 Meaburn Hall (Westm) Middleton, John 406 426 Middleton, Thomas 55

Middleton Dale (Derb)

368

Meare (Som) 158

Meavy (Devon) 175

Middleton-in-Teesdale (Dur) 523 Middleton St. George (Yorks) 502 Middlewich (Ches) 323 Midgley (Yorks) 412 Midhopestones (Yorks) 368, 414 Midhurst (Susx) 59 Midsomer Norton (Som) 135 Milborne Port (Som) 122 Mildenhall (Suff)\560 Mildenhall (Wilts) 133 Mildmay, Str Wai 352, 555 Milford (Sur) 67 Milford-on-Sea (Hants) Milkwell Burn (Dur) 509 Millais, Sir J. E. 8 Millbeck (Cumb) 446 Millbrook (Jer) 103 Mill Dale (Derb) 360 Miller's Dale (Derb) 367 Millom (Cumb) 431 Millstone Edge (Derb) Milnthorpe (Westm) 425 Milton (Camb) 560 Milton (Cumb) 527 Milton (Staffs) 315 Milton, John 220, 221, 298, 554, 555, 568 Milton Abbas (Dor) 118 Milton Regis (Kent) 21 Milverton (Som) 160 Minchinhampton (Glos) 211 Minehead (Som) 205 Minquiers (C.I.) 101 Minsmere (Suff) 585 Minstead (Hants) 94 Minster (Corn) 196 Minster (Thanet) 30 Minsterley (Salop) 330 Minster Lovell (Oxon) 217 Minster-on-Sea (Kent) Mirfield (Yorks) 414 Mistley (Esx) 574 Mitcheldean (Glos) 216 Mitford (Nthb) 514 Mitford, Mary R. 74, 224 Mobberley (Ches) 315 Modbury (Devon) 167 Molesey (Sur) 228 Monk, Gen. 31, 197 Monk Bretton (Yorks) 418 Monkey Island (Berks) 231

Monk Fryston (Yorks) 422	Mostley Hill (Lancs) 392 Moston (Lancs) 403
Monkseaton (Nthb) 513 Monks Risborough	Motley I I 120
(Bucks) 221	Mottisfont (Hants) 85 Mottistone (I.O.W.) 89
Monkton Combe (Som) 150	Mottram (Ches) 415 Moulin Huet (Guern)
Monkwearmouth (Dur) 513	108 Moulsford (Berks) 232
Monmouth (Mon) 303	Moulton (Lines) \$43
Monmouth, Duke of 35, 125, 151, 159	Mount Edgcumbe (Corn) 171
Monmouth, Geoffrey of	Mount Grace (Yorks)
303 Monmouthshire 303	479 Mountnessing (Esx) 571
Monsal Dale (Derb) 367	Mount St. Bernard
Montacute (Som) 122 Montagu, Lady Mary	(Leics) 343 Mountsorrel (Leics) 344
Montagu, Lady Mary Wortley 372, 414, 310 Montford Bridge (Salop)	Mousehold Heath (Norf) 580
330	Mousehole (Corn) 183
Montfort, Simon de 45, 259, 276, 341	Mow Cop (Ches) 315 Muchelney (Som) 131
Mont Orgueil (Jer) 102	Much Hadham (Herts)
Monyash (Derb) 366 Moor Park (Sur) 72	547 Much Wenlock (Salop)
Moore, Thos. 136, 358	331
Moortown (Yorks) 472 Morchard Road (Devon)	Muddiford (Devon) 199 Mudeford (Hants) 95
197 Morcott (Rut) 352	Muker (Yorks) 520 Mulfra (Corn) 190
More Hannah 142, 151	Mulgrave (Yorks) 495
More, Sir Thos. 23, 208, 236, 240, 410	Mulgrave (Yorks) 495 Müller, W. J. 143 Mullion (Corn) 188
Morecambe (Lancs) 424	Muncastat (Cilmb) 431
More Hall (Yorks) 414 Moreton (Ches) 395	Mundesley (Norf) 592 Murdock, Wm. 181, 268,
Moreton (Dor) 98 Moreton Corbet (Salop)	273
330	Musbury (Devon) 123 Mylor (Corn) 186
Moretonhampstead (Devon) 174	Mytham Bridge (Derb) 368
Moreton-in-March	500
(Glos) 258 Morely (Derb) 346	Nacton (Suff) 584
Morley (Yorks) 414 Morley, Lord 219, 250,	Nailsworth (Glos) 211 Nan Bield Pass (Westm)
410	438
Morpeth (Nthb) 514 Morris, Wm. 133, 234,	Nantwich (Ches) 313 Napier, Sir C. J. 71
250 Mortehoe (Devon) 200	Napoleon III 80
Mortham Tower (Yorks)	Nappa Hall (Yorks) 519 Narborough (Norf) 581 Nare Head (Corn) 185
522 Mortimer's Cross (Here)	Nare Head (Corn) 185 Naseby (Nthn) 340
297	Nash, Beau 147, 149, 250 Nasmyth, Jas. 405
Morton, Card. 28, 374 Morwellham (Devon)	Nately Scures (Hants) 81
171 Morwenstow (Corn) 195	National Stud 131 National Trust laix
Moseley, H. G. W. 120	Navenby (Lincs) 381
Moseley, H. G. W. 120 Moseley Old Hall (Staffs) 325	Navenby (Lincs) 381 Naworth (Cumb) 527 Nawton (Yorks) 492
Mossley (Lancs) 415	Nayland (Suff) 575

Naze, The (Esx) 574 Needham Market (Suff) 568 Needles, The (I.O.W.) 91 Needwood Forest (Staffs) Nelson (Lancs) 411 Nelson, Lord 70, 147, 303, 575, 579, 580, 582, 588, 593 Nesscliff (Salop) 330 Nessfield (Yorks) 468 Neston (Ches) 395 Netheravon (Wilts) 116 Netherby (Cumb) 531 Nether Stowey (Som) 159 Nether Wallop (Hants) 112 Netley (Hants) 84 Netley Heath (Sur) 58 Nettlebed (Oxon) 225 Neville's Cross (Dur) 508 Newark (Notts) 381 Newark Priory (Sur) 65 Newbiggin (Nthb) 514 Newbolt, Sir Henry 144, 326 New Bridge (Oxon) 234 New Brighton (Ches) 395 New Buckenham (Norf) 568 Newbury (Berks) 132 Newby Bridge (Lancs) 449, 430 Newby Hall (Yorks) 503 Newcastle-under-Lyme (Staffs) 314 Newcastle upon Tyne (Nthb) 510 Newchurch (I.O.W.) 87 Newcomen, Thos. 166 Newent (Glos) 216 New Forest (Hants) 93 Newhaven (Derb) 360 Newhaven (Susx) 46 New Holland (Lincs) 533 Newingreen (Kent) 12 Newington (Kent) 21 Newland (Glos) 216 Newlands (Cumb) 444 Newlands Corner (Sur) 58 Newlanda Cornar (Sur) 58 Newlyn (Corn) 183 Newman, Card. 242, 243, 251, 268, 272, 292 Newmarket (Suff) 566 New Mills (Derb) 365 Newman (Glos) 216 New Passage (Glos) 144 Newport (Eax) 566 Newport (I.O.W.) 89 Newport (Salop) 324 Newmart Pannell (Bucks) Newport Pagnell (Bucks) 336

NT	NT 15 C. 1 CO. 1 CO.	
Newquay (Corn) 192	North Stoke (Oxon) 232	Old Passage (Glos) 144
New Romney (Kent) 40	North Tawton (Devon)	Old Romney (Kent) 40 Old Sarum (Wilts) 117
Newstead Abbey (Notts)	194	Old Sarum (Wilts) 117
355	Northumberland 510	Old Soar (Kent) 10
Newton, Sir Isaac 380,	Northumbrian Lakes 528	
		Old Sodbury (Glos) 210 Old Trafford (Lancs) 403
559	North Walsham (Norf)	Old Tranord (Lancs) 403
Newton, John 350, 351	582	Old Windsor (Berks) 228
Newton Abbot (Devon)	Northwich (Ches) 323	Ollerton (Notts) 371
167	Northwood (I.O.W.) 91	Olney (Bucks) 350
Newton Ferrers (Devon)	Norton (Dur) 504	Ombersley (Wor) 291
167	Norton (Vanisa) 416	
	Norton (Yorks) 416	Onchan (I.O.M.) #63
Newton-le-Willows	Norton Conyers (Yorks)	Ongar (Esx) 571
(Lancs) 406	479	Onslow, Speaker 65, 251,
Newtown (I.O.W) 90	Norton Fitzwarren (Som)	328
Newtown Linford (Leics)	160	Opie, John 181
343	Norton St. Philip (Som)	
		Oratory School (Oxon)
Niarbyl, The (I.O.M.)	151	232
465	Norwich (Norf) 576	Ordericus Vitalis 321
Nibley (Glos) 145	Nostell Priory (Yorks)	Ore (Susx) 39
Nicholson, Sir Wm. 207,	419	Orlord (Suff) 584
381-	Nottingham (Notts) 353	Orleans, Duc d' 259
		Orleans, Duc & 239
Nicoll, Mathias 339	Nottinghamshire 353	Orleton (Here) 297
Nicolls, Rich. 348	Nunburnholme (Yorks)	Ormathwaite (Cumb)
Nidderdale (Yorks) 474	<del>49</del> 7	440
Nightingale, Florence 85, 257, 363 Niton (I.O.W.) 88	Nuneaton (War) 306	Ormesby (Norf) 590
257 363	Nuneham Courtenay	Ormskirk (Lancs) 407
Niton (TOW) 88	(Oxon) 226, 233	
National (I.O. VI.) 60		Orrest Head (Westm)
Noirmont (Jer) 103	Nun Monkton (Yorks)	450
Norbury (Derb) 358	487	Orston (Notts) 381 Orwell, The 575
Norfolk 582	Nunney (Som) 135	Orwell, The 575
Norham (Nthb) 517	Nunnington (Yorks) 491	Osborne (I.O.W.) 92
Norman Cross (Hunts)	Nun's Cross (Devon)	Oscott (War) 273
376	174 170	
	174, 179	Osmington (Dor) 98
Normanton (Yorks) 419	Nunwell (I.O.W.) 87	Osmotherley (Yorks) 479
North, Chris., see Wilson,	Nursling (Hants) 84	Osney (Oxon) 256, 233
John		Ospringe (Kent) 21
Northallerton (Yorks)		Oswaldkirk (Yorks) 491
502	Oakamoor (Staffs) 358	
		Oswestry (Salop) 330
Northam (Devon) 198	Oakham (Rut) 352	Otford (Kent) 10
Northampton (Nthn) 337	Oakley (Hants) 111	Otham (Kent) 11
Northamptonshire 339	Oakley Park (Glos) 210	Otley (Yorks) 467
North Bovey (Devon)	Oakwell Hall (Yorks)	Otterbourne (Hants) 80
177	414	Otterburn (Nthb) 513
North Cadbury (Som)	Oare (Som) 204	Otterton (Devon) 125
131	Oareford (Som) 203	Ottery St. Mary (Devon)
Northcliffe, Lord 379	Qates, Titus 353, 38	124
Northcote, Jas. 163, 127	Ockham (Sur) 65	Otway, Thos. 60, 78
North Downs 47	Ockley (Sur) 59	Oughtibridge (Yorks)
North Elmham (Norf)	Ockwells (Berks) 231	414
581		
	O'Connor, Feargus 355	Oulton (Yorks) 421
Northenden (Ches) 403	Oddington (Glos) 219	Oulton Broad (Suff) 587
North Foreland (Kent)	Odiham (Hants) 81	Oundle (Nthn) 339
31	Offchurch (War) 276	Outwood (Sur) 48
Northiam (Susx) 40	Offham (Kent) 10	Overstrand (Norf) 592
Northleach (Glos) 218		Overton (Hants) 111
Name I wink (Once) 219	Oglethorpe, Gen. 67, 242	Orome Stoithe (North #02
North Leigh (Oxon) 217	Okehampton (Devon)	Overy Staithe (Norf) 593
North Lew (Devon) 194		Ovingdean (Susx) 53
	172	
North Luffenham (Rut)	Old Buckenham (Norf)	Ovingham (Nthb) 525
	Old Buckenham (Norf)	Ovingham (Nthb) 525
379	Old Buckenham (Norf) 568	Ovingham (Nthb) 525
379 North Moreton (Berks)	Old Buckenham (Norf) 568 Oldbury (Kent) 10	Ovingham (Nthb) 525 Owen, Sir Rich. 424 Owen, Wilfred 330
379 North Moreton (Berks) 225	Old Buckenham (Norf) 568 Oldbury (Kent) 10 Old Carlisle (Cumb) 531	Ovingham (Nthb) 525 Owen, Sir Rich. 424 Owen, Wilfred 330 Owens College 402, 469
379 North Moreton (Berks) 225 North Petherton (Som)	Old Buckenham (Norf) 568 — Oldbury (Kent) 10 Old Carlisle (Cumb) 531 Oldbam (Lancs) 443	Ovingham (Nthb) 525 Owen, Sir Rich. 424 Owen, Wilfred 330 Owens College 402, 469
379 North Moreton (Berks) 225 North Petherton (Som) 159	Old Buckenham (Norf) 568 Oldbury (Kent) 10 Old Carlisle (Cumb) 531 Oldham (Lanca) 413 Old Hill (Staffa) 326	Ovingham (Nthb) 525 Owen, Sir Rich. 424 Owen, Wilfred 330 Owens College 402, 469 Ower (Hants) 92 Owtherpe (Notts) 353
379 North Moreton (Berks) 225 North Petherton (Som)	Old Buckenham (Norf) 568 Oldbury (Kent) 10 Old Carlisle (Cumb) 531	Ovingham (Nthb) 525 Owen, Sir Rich. 424 Owen, Wilfred 330

Oxenfell (Lanca) 453 Oxenholme (Westim) 423 Oxford (Oxon) 234 All Saints Ch. 243 All Souls Coll. 243 Ashmolean Mus. 253 Balliol Coll. 253 Bishop King's Pal. 239 Blackfriars Priory 252 Bodleian Lib. 248, 247 Botanic Garden 245 Brasenose Coll. 249 Broad St. 250 Campion Hall 239 Carfax 239 Carfax 239 Catle 256 Cathedral 240 Christ Church 239 Clarendon Bidg. 247 Clarendon Press 256 Convocation House 248 Commarket 253 Corpus Christi Coll. 242 Divinity School 248 Examinations 237 Exeter Coll. 250 Folly Bridge 239 Hertford Coll. 246 High St. 243 Holywell St. 247 Jesus Coll. 251 Lady Margaret Hall 252 Lincoln Coll. 249 Magdalen Coll. 249 Magdalen Coll. 245 Manchester Coll. 245 Manchester Coll. 247 Magdalen Coll. 247 Magdalen Coll. 245 Manchester Coll. 247	Oxford Riving Ri
Manchester Coll. 247 Mansfield Coll. 247 Mansfield Coll. 247 Martyr's Meml. 252 Merton Coll. 242 Museum of Eastern Art 247 Museum of Eastern Art 247 Museum of Eastern Art 247 Museum of Eastern Art 248 New College 246 Nuffield College 256 Old Ashmolean 248 Oriel Coll. 242 Oaney Abbey 256 Painted Room 239 Parks, The 252 Pembroke Coll. 239 Pitt-Rivers Mus. 251 Pusey House 252 Queen Elizabeth House 252 Queen's Coll. 244 Radcliffe Camera 249 Regent's Park Coll. 252 Rewiey Abbey 256	Pacian Panin Palin Palin Palin Palin Palin Palin Palin Palin Palin Parin Panin

ord (cont.) hodes House 251 uskin Coll. 256 t. Aldate's 239 Anne's Coll. 252 . Antony's Coll. 252 Benet's Hall 252 Catherine's Soc. 239 . Cross Ch. 247 . Ebbe's Ch. 256 . Edmund Hall 246 Giles's 252 . Hilda's Coll. 245 . Hugh's Coll. 252 John's Coll. 252 . Mary's Ch. 243 . Mary Magdalen Ch. 253 . Michael's Ch. 253 . Peter's Hall 253 . Peter's in the East 246 heldonian Th. 247 omerville Coll. 252 aylor Inst. 253 . rinity Coll. 250 nion Society 253 niversity Coll. 244 niversity Mus. 251 niversity System 236 adham Coll. 251 orcester Coll. 255 ord Canal 233 ordshire 257 ed (Sur) 45 on (Ches) 394 on (Notts) 356 kwood (War) 285 dock Wood (Kent) 9

stow (Corn) 194 worth (Berks) 132 e, W. H. 492 ham (Susx) 64 mton (Devon) 165 ie, Thos. 46, 569 swick (Glos) 211 efield (Suff) 586 y, Wm. 376, 530. ing (Norf) 592 nerston, Lord 85, 74, 358 dulf 16, 236 gbourne (Berks) 232 worth (Camb) 375 (Corn) 184 Penn, Sir Wm. 139 Penn, Wm. 33, 36, 46, 59, 139, 209, 220, 223, 240, ham (Susx) 59 s, Comte de 257 s, Matthew 332, 334 Parkes, Sir Henry 265 Pennine Chain 415, 524

356

Parkeston Quay (Esx) 575 Parkgate (Ches) 395 Parkhurst (I.O.W.) 91 Park Scar Force (Yorks) Parkstone (Dor) 97 Parnell, C. S. 557 Parnell, Thos. 319 Parnham (Dor) 123 Parr, Catherine 285, 426 Parracombe (Devon) 201 Parry, Sir H. 96 Parry, Sir Wm. 147 Parsons, Robt. 159 Partney (Lincs) 545 Parwich (Derb) 360 Paston (Norf) 592 Pateley Bridge (Yorks) 474 Pater, Walter 244, 249 Patmore, Coventry 38 Patrick Brompton (Yorks) 518 Patricroft (Lancs) 405 Patrington (Yorks) 501 Patrixbourne (Kent) 22 Patterdale (Westm) 436 Paul (Corn) 183 Pavey Ark (Westm) 453 Peacehaven (Susx) 53 Peacock, Thos. L. 120, 222, 228 Peak Cavern (Derb) 369 Peak District (Derb) 357 Peak Forest (Derb) 367 Peakirk (Nthn) 542 Pease, Edward 503 Peaslake (Sur) 58 Pebworth (Glos) 284 Peddar's Way 581, 592, 594 Peel (I.O.M.) 464 Peel, John 432 Peel, Sir Robt. 240, 308, Peel Fell (Nthb) 526 Pegwell (Kent) 32 Pembridge (Here) 297 Pendennis Castle (Corn) 186 Pendie Hill (Lancs) 410 Pendragon Cas. (Westm) 519 Penenden (Kent) 11 Penistone (Yorks) 415 Penjerrick (Corn) 186 Penkridge (Staffs) 325 Penn (Bucks) 220

622 INDEX :

Pennsylvania Cas. (Dor)	Pirbright (Sur) 80
120	Pirton (Wor) 287 Pishill (Oxon) 221
Penrith (Cumb) 426	Pishill (Oxon) 221
Penrose (Corn) 187	Pissarro, Lucien 123
Penryn (Corn) 185	Pitchford Hall (Salop)
Penshurst (Kent) 35 Pentargon Bay (Corn)	330 Pitt Wm the Elder 115
196	131, 147, 183, 230, 251
Pentillie (Corn) 171 Pentire Head (Corn) 194 Pentlow (Esx) 560	Pitt, Wm., the Elder 115, 131, 147, 183, 230, 251 Pitt, Wm., the Younger 33, 147, 230, 552
Pentire Head (Corn) 194	33, 147, 230, 552
Pentlow (Esx) 560	Pittington (Dur) 508
Penton Hook (Middx) 228	Pitt-Rivers Museum 118
Penwith (Corn) 190	Place Fell (Westm) 436 Pleasley (Notts) 371
Denvehent (Vonks) 429	Pleinmont Point (Guern)
Penzance (Corn) 182 Peover (Ches) 323 Pepys, Samuel 115, 375, 557, 559	107
Peover (Ches) 323	Plémont (Jer) 104
Pepys, Samuel 115, 375,	Pleshey (Esx) 572
557, 559	Plymouth (Devon) 168
Percuil (Corn) 185 Percy, Bp. 330, 331, 555 Perranporth (Corn) 181	Plympton (Devon) 163
Perrannorth (Corn) 181	Plymstock (Devon) 167 Pocahontas 594
Pershore (Wor) 259	Pocklington (Yorks) 497
Peterberough (Nthn) 376	Pocklington (Yorks) 497 Pokesdown (Hants) 95
Peterborough, Soke of	Polbathick (Corn) 183
339	Polden Hills (Som) 158
Peteriee (Dur) 513 Peterioo 397	Poldhu (Corn) 188
Peterioo 397	Poldhu (Corn) 188 Pole, Card. 27, 68, 245 Polegate (Susx) 43
Petersfield (Hants) 68	Polesden Loon (Sur) 55
Peterstow (Here) 293 Peter Town (Devon) 176	Polesden Lacey (Sur) 55
Peter Tavy (Devon) 176 Petit Bot Bay (Guern)	Polperro (Corn) 183 Polruan (Corn) 184
108	Polsice (Devon) 129
Pett. William 34	Poltesco (Corn) 189
Petworth (Susx) 59 Pevensey (Susx) 41 Peveril Castle (Derb) 369	Polurrian (Corn) 188 Polzeath (Corn) 194
Pevensey (Susx) 41	Polzeath (Corn) 194
Peveril Castle (Derb) 369	Ponden (Yorks) 422
Pewsey (Wilts) 133	Pontefract (Yorks) 422 Ponteland (Nthb) 513
Philippa of Hainault 348, 482	Pool (Devon) 166
	Pool-in-Wharfedale
Phillip, Adm. 147, 150 Pickering (Yorks) 492	(Yorks) 473
Pickworth (Lincs) 541	Poole (Dor) 97
Piddinghoe (Susx) 46	Poole's Hole (Derb) 362
Piel (Lanca) 431	Pooley Bridge (Westm)
Piercebridge (Dur) 522	434 Page 4/am 56 150 210
Piers Gill (Cumb) 459 Pike o' Blisco (Westm)	224 257
460	Pope, Alex. 56, 150, 210 234, 257 Porlock (Som) 204
Pike o' Stickle (Westm)	Portbury (Som) 144
452	Portchester (Hants) 71
Pilgrimage of Grace 533,	Port Clarence (Dur) 504 Portelet Bay (Jer) 103 Porter, Eliz. 346
410	Portelet Bay (Jer) 103
Pilgrim Fathers 82, 84,	Porter, Eliz. 346
109, 292, 383, 409, 333, 840, 844, 858, 871, 877	Port Erin (I.O.M.) 464
Pilerims' Way 10 47 58	Port Gaverne (Corn) 194 Porthallow (Corn) 189
169, 292, 383, 409, 533, 540, 544, 555, 571, 577 Pilerims' Way 10, 47, 58 Piller (Cumb) 445	Portheurno (Corn) 190
Pillesdon Pen (Dor) 123	Porth Leven (Corn) 187
Pilton (Devon) 199	Porthoustock (Corn) 189
Pinchbeck (Lines) 543	Porth Leven (Corn) 487 Porthoustock (Corn) 189 Porthpean (Corn) 184
Pinmill (Suff) 584	Porthtowan (Corn) 181 Portinecale (Cumb) 441
Plozzi, Mrs., see Thrale,	Portunecale (Cumb) 441
Mrz.	Port Isaac (Com) 194

Portland (Dor) 120 Portlemouth (Devon) 167 Portice (Corn) 185 Portreath (Corn) 181 Port St. Mary (I.O.M.) 464 Portscatho (Corn) 185 Portsdown (Hants) 71, 68 Portslade (Susx) 58 Portsmouth (Hants) 68 Port Soderick (I.O.M.) 463 Port Sunlight (Ches) 322 Port Way 207 Post Bridge (Devon) 174 ern) Postlip (Glos) 285 Potter, Beatrix 450 Potter Heigham (Norl 590 Potteries, The (Staffs) 314 Potterne (Wilts) 134 Potterspury (Nthn) 263 Potton (Beds) 351 Poulton-le-Fylde (Lancs) 424 Poundbury (Dor) 119 Pounds, John 69 Powburn (Nthb) 514 Powderham (Devon) 163 Powick (Wor) 288, 302 Poynings (Susx) 49 Prah Sands (Corn) 187 Prawle Point (Devon) 167 Prees Heath (Salop) 324 Prescot (Lanca) 405 Prestbury (Ches) 359 Preston (Kent) 21 Preston (Lancs) 407 Preston Hall (Dur) 504 Prestwich (Lancs) 410 m) Prestwood (Bucks) 220 Priddy (Som) 152 210 Pridmouth (Corn) 184 Priestley, Joseph 136, 268, 270, 271, 405, 420 Prince, John 132 Princes Risborough Ŝ04 (Bucks) 221 (Ricks) 211
Princetown (Devon) 175
Prinknash (Gios) 211
Prior, Matth. 375, 558
Prior Park (Som) 150
Prittiewell (Eax) 570
Probus (Corn) 185
Procolitia 528
Prudhoe (Wthb) 525 194 Prudhoe (Nthb) 525 Prussia Cove (Corn) 187 189 Prynne, Wm. 102, 243 Puckeridge (Herts) 547 Puddistown (Dor) 118

Portishead (Som) 144

Pugin, A. W. 32
Palborough (Susx) 59
Pulford (Ches) 323
Purbeck, Iale of (Dor) 97
Purchas, Samuel 565
Purleigh (Esx) 571
Purton (Wilts) 210
Pusey (Berks) 208
Pusey, Dr. E. B. 208, 240, 243
Puttenham (Sur) 72
Pye, Henry 208
Pyecombe (Susx) 49
Pym, John 159, 239
Pytchley (Nthn) 351

Quainton (Bucks) 262
Quantock Hills (Som)
159, 160
Quarr Abbey (Lo.W.) 86
Quarry Hills (Kent) 11
Queenborough (Kent) 21
Queenborough (Leics) 343
Queniborough (Leics) 343
Queniborough (Leics) 344
Quenington (Glos) 209
Quex Park (Kent) 31
Quidenham (Norf) 568
Quiller-Couch, Sir A.
144, 184, 251, 556
Quilter, Roger 51
Quin, Jas. 147, 149
Quincey, De, see De
Quincey
Quorn (Leics) 344
Quy (Camb) 560

Raby Castle (Dur) 523
Racedown (Dor) 123
Radeliffe (Lanca) 411
Radeliffe (Notts) 381
Radeliffe (Notts) 381
Radeliffe, Dr. 243, 244, 249, 250, 419
Radeot (Oxon) 234
Radley (Berks) 226
Radstock (Som) 135
Raglan (Mon) 304
Raglan (Lord 210, 304
Ragnall (Notts) 383
Rulker, Robt. 212, 215
Rainham (Kent) 21
Rainhill (Lanca) 405
Raleigh, Sir Watter 122, 125, 166, 243
Ralph's Cross (Yorks)
Rame Head (Corn) 171
Rampaids (Lanca) 431

Ramsay, Allan 14
Ramsay, Sir Wm. 220
Ramsbottom (Lancs) 411
Ramsbury (Wilts) 133
Ramsey (Hunta) 563
Ramsey (LO.M.) 456
Ramsgate (Kent) 32
Ramsgill (Yorks) 474
Rammore (Sur) 55
Ramworth (Norf) 590
Rauceby (Lincs) 541
Ravenspass (Cumb) 431
Ravenscar (Yorks) 491
Ravenspur (Yorks) 501
Ravenstonedale (Westm) 524

Rawnsley, Canon 439 Rawtenstall (Lancs) 411 Ray, John 572 Rayleigh (Esx) 571 Rayleigh, Lord 559, 572 Raynham Park (Norf) 592

Reade, Chas. 232, 245 Reading (Berks) 223, 232 Reculver (Kent) 30 Redear (Yorks) 504 Redditch (Wor) 292 Redesdale (Nthb) 513, 526

Redhill (Sur) 48 Rednal (War) 272, 292 Red Pike (Ennerdale)

Red Pike (Wasdale) 446 Redruth (Corn) 181 Red Screes (Westm) 438 Red Tarn (Westm) 436 Reedham (Norf) 591 Reeth (Yorks) 520 Reidswire, Raid of the 513

Reigate (Sur) 49
Reighton (Yorks) 490
Remenham (Berks) 231
Renishaw (Derb) 357
Repton (Derb) 274
Restormel (Corn) 184
Restrouguet Creek
(Corn) 185

(Corn) 185 Retford-(Notts) 383 Revelstoke (Devon) 167 Revesby (Lincs) 544 Rey Cress (Yorks) 523 Reynolds, Str Joshua 163 Rhodes, Cecil 238, 243, 565

565 Rhodes Scholars 238 Ribble, The 410 Ribblebead (Yorks) 428 Ribchester (Lancs) 408 Ribston Hall (Yorks) 487 Richard I 14, 33, 82, 256 Richard II 422, 474, 492 Richard III 307, 336, 340, 341, 342, 380, 426, 479

Richborough (Kent) 32,

Richmond (Yorks) 519 Ridgeway, The 208 Riding Mill (Nthb) 525 Ridley, Bp. 248, 252, 527, 552

Rievaulx (Yorks) 492 Ringland Hills (Norf) 581

Ringmer (Susx) 46 Ringwood (Hants) 94 Ripley (Derb) 356 Ripley (Sur) 65 Ripley (Yorks) 474 Ripon (Yorks) 474 Ripole (Kent) 33 Ripponden, Vale of (Yorks) 412

Yorks) 412 Riverhead (Kent) 34 Rivington (Lancs) 409 Roaches, The (Staffs) 359 Robert Curthose 214, 510 Roberts, Lord 80, 147, 230

Robertsbridge (Susx) 36 Robertson, Sir Wm. 381 Robin Hood 370, 375, 414, 476, 502 Robin Hood's Bay

(Yorks) 491 Robin Hood's Stride (Derb) 365 Robinson (Cumb) 444 Robinson, John 540, 551, 577

Robinson, Perdita 138, 142

Robinson, Wm. 45 Robofough (Devon) 175 Robsart, Amy 234, 243, 277, 278

Rocester (Staffs) 358 Rochdale (Lancs) 411 Roche (Corn) 180 Roche Abbey (Yorks)

373
Roches, The (Staffs) 359
Rochester (Kent) 17
Rochester (Nith) 513
Rochester, Earl of 262
Rochford (Esx) 570
Rock (Corn) 194
Rock Ferry (Ches) 322
Rockford (Devon) 203

Rockford (Devon) 203
Rockingham Forest
(Nthn) 306, 340
Rockingham (Nthn) 352
Rockingham (Norf) 591

024	
Rodborough (Gios) 211 Rodney, Adm. 74 Roedean (Susx) 53 Roehead (Yorks) 414 Rokeby (Yorks) 522 Roker (Dur) 513 Rolfo Lohe 504	
Rodney, Adm. 74	,
Roebeed (Yorks) 414	
Rokeby (Yorks) 522	
Roker (Dur) 513	1
Rolletby (Norf) 590	٠
Rolle, Rich. 487, 502 Rollesby (Norf) 590 Rolleston (Notts) 382	
Rouright Stones (Oxon)	
Rolls, C. S. 14, 303 Romaldkirk (Yorks) 523 Roman Villas 9, 13, 59, 87, 89, 210, 211, 218 Roman Wall 527	
Romaldkirk (Yorks) 523	
Roman Villas 9, 13, 59,	
Roman Wall 527	
WOMBARG RIATOOL ( I OLK?)	
468 Romney (Kent) 40	
Romney, Geo. 430, 431	
Romney Lock (Berks)	
228	
Romsey (Hants) 84 Ronaldsway (I.O.M.) 463 Rosamond, Fair 12, 233,	;
Rosamond, Fair 12, 233,	
257	,
Roscoe Wm 387 390	;
Rosamond, Fair 12, 233, 257  Ros Castle (Nthb) 514 Roscoe, Wm. 387, 390, 392, 406 Rosebery, Lord 54, 230,	
Rosebery, Lord 54, 230,	
240 Roseberry Tonning	٠
Roseberry Topping (Yorks) 495 Rose Castle (Cumb) 531 Rosedale (Yorks) 495 Roseland (Corn) 186	
Rose Castle (Cumb) 531	
Reseland (Corn) 186	
Rossall (Lancs) 424 Rossendale (Lancs) 411	
Rossett Gill (Westm) 453	
Rossetti, D. G. 30, 38 Rostherne (Ches) 323	
Rostherne (Ches) 323	
Rosthwaite (Cumb) 442 Roston (Derb) 358	
Rothamsted (Herts) 348	
Rothbury (Nthb) 515	
Kothernam (Yorks) 418	
Rothwell (Nthn) 352	
Rottingdean (Susx) 53	
Round Churches 7, 338,	
Roundhay (Yorks) 421	
Rowsley (Derb) 365	
Rothley (Leics) 344 Rothwell (Nthn) 352 Rottingdean (Susx) 53 Round Churches 7, 338, 557, 572, 16, 298 Roundhay (Yorks) 421 Rowsley (Derb) 365 Rowton (Salop) 331 Rowston Moor (Ches) 316 Row. Tor (Corn) 193 Royston (Herts) 374, 547 Rozei (Jer) 104	
Row Tor (Corn) 193	
Royston (Fierts) 374, 547	
Rozel (Jer) 104	
Ruan Major (Corn) 188 Ruan Minor (Corn) 188 Ruardean (Glos) 216 Rubery (Wor) 292	
Ruardean (Glos) 216	
Rubery (Wor) 292	

Rudchester (Nthb) 528 Rudding Park (Yorks) 474 Rudge, John 147 Rudston (Yorks) 497 Rudyard (Staffs) 359 Rufford (Lancs) 407 Rufford Abbey (Notts) 371 Rufus Castle (Dor) 120 Rufus Stone (Hants) 94 Rugby (War) 305 Rugeley (Staffs) 311 Runcorn (Ches) 315 Runnymede (Sur) 228 Runswick (Yorks) 495 Rupert, Prince 137, 245, 268, 288, 312, 328, 331, 340, 341, 344, 381, 387, 409 Ruscombe (Berks) 223 Rushall Hall (Staffs) 325 Rushay (Dor) 122 Rushbrooke (Suff) 568 Rushden (Nthn) 351 Rushen Abbey (I.O.M.) Rusholme (Lancs) 401 Rushton (Nthn) 352 Rushton Spencer (Staffs) 359 Rushyford (Dur) 505 Ruskin, John 240. 455. 440 Russell, Dr. Richard 51 Ruswarp (Yorks) 495 Rutherford, Lord 402, 555, 559 Rutherford, Mark 348 Rutland 352 Ruyton-XI-Towns (Salop) 330 Rydal (Westm) 448 Ryde (I.O.W.) 86 Rye (Susx) 39 Rye Dale (Yorks) 492 Sadler, James 246

Rye House (Herts) 547 Ryhope (Dur) 513 Ryton (War) 264 Saddleback (Cumb) 441 Saddlescombe (Susx) 53 Saddleworth (Yorks) 415 Saffron Walden (Esx) 566 St. Agnes (Corn) 181 St. Agnes (Scilly) 192 St. Aidan 516 St. Albans (Herts) 332 St. Allean's Head (Dor) St. Amphibalus 332

St. Andrew Auckland (Dur) 524 St. Anne (Alderney) 110 St. Anne's-on-Sea (Lancs) 423 St. Anselm 24, 27 St. Anthony (Corn) 185 St. Arvan's (Mon) 304 St. Aubin (Jer) 103 St. Augustine 18, 21, 22, 29, 32, 140 St. Austell (Corn)\184 St. Bees (Cumb) 431 St. Benet's Abbey (Norf) St. Blazey (Corn) 184 St. Boniface 197 St. Boniface Down (I.O.W.) 88 St. Brelade (Jer) 103 St. Breock Downs (Corn) 196 St. Briavels (Glos) 216, 304 St. Budeaux (Devon) 183 St. Buryan (Corn) 190 St. Catherine's (Som) 150 St. Catherine's Hill (Guildford) 66 St. Catherine's Hill (I.O.W.) 88 St. Catherine's Hill (Winchester) 79 St. Cleer (Corn) 184 St. Clement (Corn) 185 St. Clement's (Jer) 102 St. Columb Major (Corn) 195 St. Columb Minor (Corn) 195 St. Cross (Hants) 79 St. Cuthbert 506, 507. 509, 516 St. David 157 St. Dunstan 26, 43, 1 St. Edmund 567 571, 157 St. Endellion (Corn) 194 St. Enodoc (Corn) 194 St. Erth (Corn) 179 St. Felix 563 St. Germans (Corn) 183 St. Gilbert 54] St. Helen's (I.O.W.) 87 St. Helens (Lancs) 406 St. Helen's (Scilly) 192 St. Helier (Jer) 101 St. Hilary (Corn) 187 St. Hilda 494, 504 St. Hugh of Lincoln 535,

536, 538 St. Hugh's Charterhouse

(Susx) 55 -

	INDEX
St. Ives (Corn) 182	Saint's Bay (Guern)
St. Ives (Hunts) 560 St. John Fisher, see	108
Fisher	Saintsbury, Geo. 82, 1
St. John, Vale of (Cumb)	St. Sunday Crag (Westm) 437
St. John's (I.O.M.) 464	St. Swithin 75
St. John's Chapel (Dur) 524	St. Thomas Becket 23 25, 32, 56, 337
St. John's Lock (Glos) 234	SI. I nomas More, see
St. Juliot's (Corn) 196	More St. Trinian's (I.O.M.)
St. Just-in-Penwith (Corn) 191	464 St Vincent Farl of 3
St. Just-in-Roseland	St. Vincent, Earl of 3 St. Wilfred 64, 475, 5
(Corn) 185 St. Keverne (Corn) 189	Salcombe (Devon) 16 Sale (Ches) 407
St. Keyne's Well (Corn) 183	Salehuret (Kent) 36
St. Lawrence (I.O.W.)	Salford (Lancs) 396, 4 Salford Hall (War) 28
89 St. Lawrence (Kent) 32	Salhouse (Norf) 590 Salisbury (Wilts) 112
St. Leger 384	Sausbury, Earl of 3/3
St. Leonard's (Susx) 37 St. Levan (Corn) 190	Salisbury, Marq. of 24
St. Margaret's Bay	Salisbury Plain (Wilts
(Kent) 33 St. Martha's Chapel	116 Sail (Norf) 581
(Sur) 58 St. Martin's (Guern) 108	Sall (Norf) 581 Salop 298 Saltaire (Yorks) 422
St. Martin's (Scilly) 192 St. Mary Bourne (Hants)	Saltash (Corn) 183
St. Mary Bourne (Hants)	Saltash (Corn) 183 Saltburn (Yorks) 504 Saltdean (Susx) 53
St. Mary's (Scilly) 191	Saltdean (Susx) 53 Saltfleet (Lincs) 545
St. Mawes (Corn) 185 St. Mawgan-in-Pydar (Corn) 193	Saltwood (Kent) 12 Salvington (Susx) 56
(Corn) 193 St. Michael's Mount	DRIWALPE (WOL) 272
(Corn) 187	Samarès (Jer) 102 Samlesbury (Lancs) 4 Sampford Courtenay
St. Nectan's Kieve (Corn) 196	Sampford Courtenay (Devon) 194
St. Neet (Corn) 184	Samson (Scilly) 192
St. Neots (Hunts) 375 St. Nicholas-at-Wade	Samson (Scilly) 192 Sancreed (Corn) 189 Sancroft, Abp. 555, 5 Sandal (Yorks) 419
(Kent) 30 St. Olave's (Suff) 589	Sandal (Yorks) 419
St. Osmund 114, 117 St. Oswald 330, 526,	Sandback (Ches) 315 Sandbanks (Dor) 97 Sandback (Yorks) 373
St. Oswald 330, 526, 528, 545	Sandbeck (Yorks) 373 Sandby, Paul 354
St. Osyth (Esx) 574	Sandford Lock (Oxon
St. Ouen (Jer) 103 St. Patrick 157	233 Sandgate (Kent) 12
St. Paulinus 515, 534 St. Paul's Waldenbury (Herts) 374	
(Herts) 374	Sandiway (Ches) 322
St. Peter-on-the-Wall (Esx) 572	Sandiacre (Derb) 346 Sandiway (Ches) 322 Sandiey (Wilts) 131 Sandon (Staffs) 312 Sandon (March 1987) 27
St. Peter Port (Guern) 105	DEMONIE (I.C. Tr.) 6/
St. Radegund's (Kent) 16	Sandringham (Norf): Sandsend (Yorks) 495 Sandwich (Kent) 32
St. Richard de la Wych	Sandwich (Kent) 32 Sandy (Bods) 374, 351
St. Sampson (Guern) 106	Santon (LO.M.) 463 Sark (C.I.) 180
St. Saviour's (Jer) 104	Sark (C.I.) 180

108 aintsbury, Geo. 82, 147, 242 t. Sunday Crag (Westm) 437 t. Swithin 75 t. Thomas Becket 23, 25, 32, 56, 337 t. Thomas More, see More t. Trinian's (I.O.M.) 464 t. Vincent, Earl of 313 t. Wilfred 64, 475, 526 alcombe (Devon) 167 ale (Ches) 407 alehurst (Kent) 36 alford (Lancs) 396, 400 alford Hall (War) 284 alhouse (Norf) 590 alisbury (Wilts) 112 alisbury, Earl of 373 alisbury, Marg. of 240, 244 alisbury Plain (Wilts) all (Norf) 581 alop 298 altaire (Yorks) 422 altash (Corn) 183 altburn (Yorks) 504 altdean (Susx) 53 altfleet (Lincs) 545 altwood (Kent) 12 alvington (Susx) 56 alwarpe (Wor) 292 amarès (Jer) 102 amlesbury (Lancs) 408 ampiord Courtenay (Devon) 194 amson (Scilly) 192 ancreed (Corn) 189 ancreft, Abp. 555, 587 andal (Yorks) 419 andbach (Ches) 315 andbanks (Dor) 97 andbeck (Yorks) 373 andby, Paul 354 andford Lock (Oxon) 233 andgate (Kent) 12 andhurst (Berks) 80 andiacre (Berka) 80 andiacre (Derb) 346 andiway (Ches) 322 andey (Wilts) 131 andon (Staffa) 312 andown (I.O.W.) 87 andringham (Norf) 594 andsond (Yorks) 495 andwich (Kent) 32 andy (Bods) 374, 351 anton (LO.M.) 463 Sark (C.I.) 180

Saumarez Park (Guern) 107 Saunton (Devon) 200 Savage, Rich. 139 Savernake (Wilts) 133 Sawbridgeworth (Herts) 565 Sawley (Yorks) 410 Sawrey (Lancs) 450 Sawston (Camb) 547 Saxmundham (Suff) 585 Saxtead (Suff) 585 Sayers Common (Susx) . Scafell (Cumb) 459, 460 Scafell Pike (Cumb) 458 Scalby (Yorks) 490 Scale Force (Cumb) 443 Scale Hill (Cumb) 444 Scales (Cumb) 441 Scarborough (Yorks) 488 Scarf Gap (Cumb) 445 Scarsdale (Derb) 370 Scarth Nick (Yorks) 518 Scilly Isles 191 Scole (Norf) 576 Scolt Head (Norf) 594 Scoresby, Wm. 494 Scotch Corner (Yorks) 503, 519 Scotney (Kent) 36 Scotswood (Nthb) 525 Scott, Capt. 169, 127 Scott, Sir Walter 72, 147, 276, 281, 439, 449, 522, 529, 530 Scotton (Yorks) 474 Scrampston (Yorks) 488 Screes, The (Cumb) 458 Scrivelsby (Lincs) 545 Scrooby (Notts) 383 Scultherpe (Norf) 58: Scunthorpe (Lincs) 533 Seaburn (Dur) 513 Seacombe (Ches) 395 Seaford (Susx) 46 Seaforth (Lancs) 394 Seaham (Dur) 513 Seahouses (Nthb) 516 Seal (Kent) 35 Seamer (Yorks) 488 Seascale (Cumb) 431 Seathwaite (Cumb) 445 Seathwaite (Lancs) 457 Seatoller (Cumb) 443 Seaton (Devon) 125 Seaton Carew (Dur) 504 Seaton Delaval (Nthb) Seat Sandal (Westm) 437 Seaview (1.O.W.) 87 (Yorks) 519 (Dur) 509 (Sam) 159

626	
Sedgwick, Adam 519 Sedley, Sir Chas. 11 Sefton (Lancs) 407 Sefton Park (Lancs) 392 Selborne (Hants) 73 Selby (Yorks) 480 Selden, John 56, 246 Selling (Kent) 22 Selly Oak (War) 273 Selsey (Susx) 64 Selworthy (Som) 205 Semer Water (Yorks) 472 Sempringham (Lincs)	
541	1
Senmen (Corn) 189 Settle (Yorks) 428 Seton, E. Thompson 512 Sevenoaks (Kent) 34 Seven Springs (Glos) 219 Severn, The 144, 212, 287, 329	44 44 44
	Š
Severn Stoke (War) 287 Severn Tunnel (144) Severus, Emp. 481 Seward, Anna 310, 311	rerere
NEWELL ANNO SKK	2
Sewerby (Yorks) 496 Sewingshields (Nthb) 528 Seymour, Jane 133 Shaftesbury (Dor) 121 Shaftoe Crags (Nthb)	070707070707
513	Š
Shakespeare, Wm. 280-4, 121, 239, 290, 324, 337	
Spakespeare Chr (Kent)	5
16 Shaldon (Devon) 164 Shaldent (I.O.W.) 90 Shallowford (Staffs) 313 Shamley Green (Sur) 66 Shandy Hall (Yorks) 491 Shanklin (I.O.W.) 87 Shap (Westm) 426 Shardeloes (Bucks) 261 Shardeloes (Sucks) 158	2
Shamley Green (Sur) 66	5
Shandy Hall (Yorks) 491	à
Shap (Westm) 426	Š
Shardeloes (Bucks) 261	5
Sharpham (Som) 158 Sharpness (Glos) 216	Š
Sharpstones (Salop) 330 Shaugh Prior (Devon) 175	201010101010101010101010101
Shaw, G. B. 374	5
Shaw, G. B. 374 Shawbury (Salop) 330 Shawell (Leics) 306	Š
Sheepster (Devon) 175	5
Sheepster (Devon) 175 Sheerness (Kent) 21 Sheffield (Yorks) 415 Sheffield Park (Susz) 45	5
Sheffield Park (Susx) 45	
Shefford (Beds) 350	5
Shelley, Mary 96, 223	
Sheftord (Bods) 350 Sheftord (Notts) 381 Shelley, Mary 96, 223 Shelley, P. B. 55, 203, 222, 223, 230, 244, 439	5

Shelsley Walsh (Wor) Shriven ham (Berks) 208 Shropshire 298
Shugborough (Staffs) 312
Shustoke (War) 274
Sibsey (Lines) 545
Sickert, W. R. 150
Siddury (Devon) 125 Shenfield (Esx) 570 Shenstone, Wm. 225, 239, 274, 327 Shepherdswell (Kent) 16 Shepperton (Middx) 228 Sheppey (Kent) 21 Shepton Mallet (Som) Siddons, Mrs. 147, 219, 266, 283, 297 135 Sidford (Devon) 12: Sherborne (Dor) 122 Sidmouth (Devon) 125 Sidney, Algernon 35\ Sidney, Sir Philip 35, 121, 240, 329 Sherburn (Dur) 508 Sherburn-in-Elmet (Yorks) 502 Silbury Hill (Wilts) 1 Silchester (Hants) 224 Silkstone (Yorks) 415 shere (Sur) 58 Sheridan, R. B. 55, 147, 132, 489 Sheriff Hutton (Yorks) Silk Willoughby (Lincs) 487 541 Silloth (Cumb) 531 Sheringham (Norf) 593 Silverdale (Lancs) 425 Shernborne (Norf) 594 Sherrington, Sir Chas. 43 Silver How (Westm) 454 Silverstone (Nthn) 264 Sherwood Forest (Notts) Simenel, Lambert 383
Simonsbath (Som) 204
Simon Seat (Yorks) 470
Simonside (Nthb) 515
Sinodun Hills (Berks) 232 Sherwood, Mrs. 289 Shibden (Yorks) 412 Shifnal (Salop) 330 Shillingford (Oxon) 232, 225 Sissinghurst (Kent) 36 Shilton (Oxon) 218 Sittingbourne (Kent) 21 Shinfield (Berks) 223 Sizergh (Westm) 426 Skegness (Lincs) 545 Shipbourne (Kent) 10 Shiplake (Oxon) 225, 232 Skelmanthorpe (Yorks) Shipley (Susx) 59 Shipley (Yorks) 422 Shipley Bridge (Devon) Skelton (Yorks) 501 Skelton-in-Cleveland 176 (Yorks) 504 Shipston-on-Stour (War) Skelton, John 576 Skelwith Br. (Lancs) 452 275 Skiddaw (Cumb) 441 Skipsea (Yorks) 501 Shipton, Mother 474 Shipton-under-Wych-Skipton (Yorks) 428 wood (Oxon) 258 Shirehampton (Glos) 144 Shirley, Jas. 252, 551 Shobdon (Here) 297 Skirbeck (Lincs) 544 Slaidburn (Yorks) 425 Slaithwaite (Yorks) 414 Shoeburyness (Esx) 570 Shoreham (Kent) 9 Shoreham (Susx) 53 Slaley (Derb) 36 Slapton (Devon) 166 Slapton (Nthn) 264 Shorncliffe (Kent) 12 Slaugham (Susx) 49 Sleaford (Lines) 540 Shorwell (I.O.W.) 88 Shotley (Suff) 575 Shotley Bridge (Dur) 509 Sleights (Yorks) 494 Slimbridge (Glos) 216 Slindon (Susx) 60 Shotover (Oxon) 256 Slingsby (Yorks) 491 Slippery Stones (Derb) 368 Shottermill (Sur) 67 Shottery (War) 283 Shottesbrooke (Berks) 222 Sloperton (Wilts) 136 Shovel, Sir Cloudesley-20, 38, 192 Siyne (Lancs) 425 Smallhythe (Kent) 11 Shrewsbury (Salop) 327 Smart, Chris. 10 Smeaton, John 422 Smeeth (Kent) 12 Shrewsbury, 1st Barl of 324 Shrewsbury, 6th Earl of 365, 416 Smethwick (Staffs) 273, 326

	211222
Smith Cant. John 546	South Leigh (Oxon) 2
Smith, Capt. John 546 Smith, John 337	South Lopham (Norf)
	576
Smith, Sydney 78, 159,	South Malling (Susx)
Smith, Sydney 78, 159, 160, 246, 487 Smith, Wm. 258, 337,	South Milford (Yorks)
Smith, Wm. 258, 337,	502 Sautharinatan (Park) 57
489 Smithills Hall (Lancs)	Southminster (Esx) 57 South Molton (Devon
409	161
Smithson, Jas. 239	South Newington (Oxe
Smollett, Tobias 147,	262
Smithson, Jas. 239 Smollett, Tobias 147, 489, 473	South Petherton (Som
Smuts, J. C. 555 Smyth, Bp. Wm. 309 Smyth, Sir Thos. 9 Snaefell (I.O.M.) 465	131 C 131
Smyth, Bp. Wm. 309	South Pool (Devon) 1
Special (I O M ) 465	Southport (Lancs) 394 Southsea (Hants) 71
	South Shields (Dur) 5
Snaith (Yorks) 480	South Stainley (Yorks
Snake Inn (Dero) 306	474
Snape Cas. (Yorks) 518 Snarford (Lincs) 539	South Stoke (Oxon) 2
Snarford (Lines) 539	South Tawton (Devon
Spettisham (Nort) 394	172 South Wolsham (North
Snowshill (Glos) 258	South Walsham (Nori
Sockharn (Dur) 502	Southwell (Notts) 382
Snartord (Lines) 539 Snettisham (Norf) 594 Snitterfield (War) 284 Snowshill (Glos) 258 Sockburn (Dur) 502 Soham (Camb) 563 Solebay Battle of 586	Southwick (Susx) 53
Solebay, Battle of 586	Southwick (Susx) 53 Southwold (Suff) 585
Solebay, Battle of 586 Solent, The 85	South Wootton (Nort
Solihull (War) 263 Solway Firth 531	594
Solway Firth 531	Southworth, John 408
Solway Moss (Cumb) 531	South Wraxall (Wilts
Somerdale (Som) 136	South Yardley (War)
Somerlevian (Suff) 587	South Yardley (War) South Zeal (Devon)
Somera, Sir Geo. 125	Sowerby Bridge (Yor
Somershy (Lincs) 545	412
Somerset 134	Spalding (Lines) 542
Somerton (Lincs) 381 Somerton (Oxon) 256	Spanish Head (I.O.M 464
Somerton (Oxon) 236 Somerton (Som) 135	Sparkford (Som) 131
Someting (Susx) 56	Speech House (Glos)
Sompting (Susx) 56 Sonning (Berks) 232	Speed, John 323
Sothern, Edw. 84	Speed, John 323 Speedwell Mine (Der
Sour Milk Force	369
(Westm) 454	Speen (Berks) 133
Sour Milk Gill (Cumb) 443	Speen (Bucks) 220 Speenhamland (Berks
Southam Delabere (Glos)	132
219	
Southampton (Hants) 81	Specton (Yorks) 491 Speke (Lancs) 406
Southborough (Kent) 41	Speldhurst (Kent) 41 Spencer, Herbert 51, Spennymoor (Dur) 50
Southbourne (Hants) 95	Spencer, Herbert 31,
South Breat (Devon) 162 South Downs 41	Spensor Edmund 121
Southease (Susz) 46	Spenser, Edmund 121 411, 552 Spileby (Lincs) 545
Southease (Susx) 46 South Ehmham (Suff) 587	Spileby (Lincs) 545
SOULDBOOK (ESE) 3/0	Spital-in-the-Street
Southey, Robt. 93, 138, 139, 140, 142, 144, 183, 202, 203, 205, 253, 429, 440, 440	(Lincs) 533
139, 140, 142, 144, 183,	Spithead 85
420, 440, 440, 423, 429,	Spefforth (Yorks) 474 Spratton (Nthn) 340
439, 440, 449 South Fereignd (Kent) 16 Southill (Beds) 350 South Kyme (Lincs) 541	Sprinkling Tarn (Cur
Southill (Reds) 350	445
South Kyme (Lines) 541	Spurgeon, C. H. 572

INDEX uth Leigh (Oxon) 217 uth Lopham (Norf) 576 outh Malling (Susx) 46 outh Milford (Yorks) 502 uthminster (Esx) 572 outh Molton (Devon) 161 outh Newington (Oxon) 262 outh Petherton (Som) 131 outh Pool (Devon) 167 outhport (Lancs) 394 outhsea (Hants) 71 outh Shields (Dur) 512 outh Stainley (Yorks) 474 outh Stoke (Oxon) 232 outh Tawton (Devon) 172 outh Walsham (Norf) 590 outhwell (Notts) 382 outhwick (Susx) 53 outhwold (Suff) 585 outh Wootton (Norf) outhworth, John 408 outh Wraxall (Wilts) 151 outh Yardley (War) 273 outh Zeal (Devon) 172 34 owerby Bridge (Yorks) palding (Lincs) 542 panish Head (I.O.M.) 464 parkford (Som) 131 peech House (Glos) 216 peed, John 323 peedwell Mine (Derb) 369 peen (Berks) 133 peen (Bucks) 220 peenhamland (Berks) 132 peeton (Yorks) 491 peke (Lancs) 406 peldhurst (Kent) 41 pencer, Herbert 51, 345 pennymoor (Dur) 505 penser, Edmund 121, 411, 552 piloby (Lincs) 545 pital-in-the-Street (Lincs) 533 offbead 85 pefferth (Yorks) 474 pratten (Nthn) 340 prinkling Tarn (Cumb)

Spurn Head (Yorks) 501 Squerryes Court (Kent) Stafford (Staffs) 312 Staffordshire 308 Stagshawbank (Nthb) 528 Staindrop (Dur) 523 Staines (Middx) 228 Stainforth (Yorks) 428 Stainmore (Yorks) 523 Staintondale (Yorks) 491 Staithes (Yorks) 495 Stake Moss (Yorks) 472 Stake Pass (Westm) 453 Stalbridge (Dor) 122 Stalham (Norf) 590 Stalybridge (Ches) 415 Stamford (Lincs) 378 Stamford Bridge (Yorks) 496 Stamford Hill (Corn) 195 Stanbrook (Wor) 291 Standard, Battle of the Standedge (Yorks) 413 Standish, Myles 409 Stane Street 59 Stanford (Nthn) 306 Stang, The (Yorks) 520 Stanhope (Dur) 524 Stanhope, 3rd Earl 34 Stanhope, Lady Hester Stanley, Dean 244, 306, 315 Stanley, H. M. 80 Stanley Gill (Cumb) 459 Stanlow (Ches) 322 Stanmer (Susx) 53 Stannary Towns 173, 184 Stanton Drew (Som) 151 Stanton Harcourt (Oxon) Stanton Moor (Derb) 365 Stanwick (Nthn) 351 Stanwix (Cumb) 529 Stapledon, Walter de 194 Stapleford (Leics) 353 Stapleford (Notts) 34 Stapleton (Salop) 299 Starbotton (Yorks) 471 Starcross (Devon) 163 Start Point (Devon) 167 Staunton (Glos) 304 Staunton Harold (Leics) 347 Staveley (Derb) 357 Staverton (Devon) 168 Stauton (Yorks) 488 Steele, Sir Rich. 67, 242 Steep (Hants) 68

Steer, P. Wilson 302, 394

Steetley (Derb) 373	Stokesley (Yorks) 495	Striding Edge (Wostm) 436
Steeton (Yorks) 502 Stephen, King 21, 60, 137,	Stoke-under-Ham (Som) 123	Strines Inn (Yorks) 368
295, 430, 534	Stondon Massey (Esx)	Strood (Kent) 17
Stephenson, Geo. 356, 405, 406, 503, 512, 514,	571	Stroud (Glos) 210
405, 406, 503, 512, 514, 525	Stone (Staffs) 313	Stubbs, George 387
Stephenson, Robt. 343,	Stone, Nicholas 129 Stoneganna (Yorks) 422	Studiand (Dor) 98 Studiey Royal (Yérks)
511, 512	Stonegappe (Yorks) 422 Stonehenge (Wilts) 116	476
Steps Bridge (Devon)	Stonehouse (Devon) 170	Stump Cross Cav
174 Starra 7 remanda 412	Stonehouse (Glos) 211	(Yorks) 471 Sturdee, Adm. 80
Sterne, Laurence 412, 491, 504, 556	Stoneleigh (War) 277 Stonethwaite (Cumb) 453	Sturge, Jos. 268
Stevenage (Herts) 374	Stoney Cross (Hants) 94	Sturminster Ne
Stevens, Alfred 118	Stoney Middleton (Derb)	(Dor) 122
Stevenson, R. L. 54, 96 Steventon (Berks) 133	368 Stonham Aspall (Suff)	Sturry (Kent) 30 Sturt, Chas. 218
Steventon (Hants) 111	575	Sturton-le-Steeple
Stevington (Beds) 350	Stonor (Oxon) 225	(Notts) 540
Stewkley (Bucks) 336	Stonyhurst (Lancs) 410	Stutfall Castle (Kent) 12
Steyning (Susx) 55 Sticklepath (Devon) 172,	Stony Stratford (Bucks) 336	Styal (Ches) 315 Styche (Salop) 324
177	Stopham (Susx) 59	Sty Head (Cumb) 445
Stickle Tarn (Westm) 453	Storrington (Susx) 56	Sudbury (Derb) 347
Sticks Pass (Cumb) 437	Storrs Point (Westm)	Sudbury (Suff) 572
Stiffkey (Norf) 593 Stillingfleet (Yorks) 480	Stour, The (Suff) 575	Sudeley (Glos) 285 Suffield (Yorks) 490
Stillington (Yorks) 491	Stourbridge (Wor) 274	Suffolk 582
Stilton (Hunts) 376	Stourbridge (Wor) 274 Stourhead (Wilts) 130	Sulby (I.O.M.) 466
Stinsford (Dor) 119	Stourport (Wor) 291	Sulgrave (Nthn) 262
Stiperstones (Salop) 330 Stockbridge (Hants) 85	Stourton (Staffs) 291 Stourton (Wilts) 130	Sullivan, Sir Arthur 420 Summercourt (Corn) 181
Stock Gill (Westm) 451	Stow (Corn) 195	Sunbury (Middx) 228
Stockingford (War) 307	Stow (Lines) 540	Sunderland (Dur) 513
Stockport (Ches) 359 Stocksfield (Nthb) 525	Stowe (Bucks) 256 Stowe (Staffs) 311	Sunningdale (Berks) 80 Sunningwell (Berks) 226
Stockton-on-Tees (Dur)	Stowe Nine Churches	Sunrising Hill (War) 263
504	(Nthn) 264	Surbiton (Sur) 228
Stogursey (Som) 159	Stowey (Som) 151	Surficet (Lincs) 343
Stoke (Devon) 198 Stoke Bardolph (Notts)	Stowmarket (Suff) 568 Stow-on-the-Weld	Surlingham (Norf) 591 Surrey 47
356	(Glos) 219	Surrey, Henry, Earl of
Stoke-by-Clare (Suff)	Strafford, Earl of 418,	568, 585
560 Stales by Noviewd (Suff)	558 Standa (Crash) 458	Surrey, Thomas, Earl of 514
Stoke-by-Nayland (Suff) 575	Strands (Cumb) 458 Stratfield Saye (Hants)	Surtees, R. S. 509
Stoke d'Abernon (Sur) 65	224	Sussex 41
Stoke Dry (Rut) 352	Stratford-on-Avon (War)	
Stoke Field (Notts) 383	280 Stratford St. Mary (Suff)	Sutterton (Lincs) 543 Sutton (Camb) 563
Stoke Flaming (Devon) 166	575	Sutton (Norf) 590
Stoke Gabriel (Devon)	Stratford-under-the-	Sutton, Thos. 67, 540
166	Castle (Wilts) 115	Sutton-at-Hone (Kent)
Stoke Golding (Leics) 307	Stratton (Corn) 194 Stratton-on-the-Fosse	9 Sutton Bridge (Lincs)
Stoke Goldington	(Som) 135	543
(Bucks) 336	Streatlam (Dur) 523	Sutton Coalfield (War)
Stokenchurch (Bucks)	Streatley (Berks) 232	273 Septem Count (Sem.) 151
221 Stoke-on-Trent (Staffs)	Street (Som) 158 Strensham (Wor) 259	Sutton Court (Som) 151 Sutton Courtenay (Berks)
314	Strete (Devon) 166	233
Stoke Orchard (Glos)	Stretford (Lanca) 407	Sutton Hoe (Suff) 584
287 Stokeczy (Salop) 299	Stretton (Rut) 380 Strid, The (Yorks) 470	Sutton-on-the-Forest (Yorks) 491
Georges (Selop) 239	Sues, AMP (IOLES) 4/0	(40123) 771

Sutton-on-Sea (Lincs) Sutton Place (Sur) 66 Sutton Valence (Kent) 11 Swadlincote (Derb) 344 Swaffham (Norf) 581 Swaffham Prior (Camb) 560 Swainsby (Yorks) 480 Swainsthorpe (Norf) 576 Swale, The (Kent) 21 Swaledale (Yorks) 520 Swallowfield (Berks) 224 Swanage (Dor) 97 Swanley (Kent) 9 Swannington (Leics) 343 Swanton Morley (Norf) 581 Swanwick (Derb) 356 Swardeston (Norf) 576 Swarkeston Bridge (Derb) 346 Swarthmoor (Lancs) 430 Sweyn Forkbeard 540 Swift, Dean 39, 72, 210, 216, 263, 318, 344 Swinbrook (Oxon) 217 Swinburne, A. C. 88, 253 Swindon (Wilts) 208 Swineshead (Hunts) 351 Swineshead (Lincs) 541 Swinford Bridge (Berks) Swingfield Minnis (Kent) 30 Swynford, Katherine 537 Swythamley (Staffs) 359 Symonds, J. A. 138 Symond's Yat (Here) 303 Syon Abbey (Devon) 163 Syston (Leics) 344 Tabley Hall (Ches) 323 Tadcaster (Yorks) 487

Taddington (Derb) 367 Tadpole Bridge (Berks) 234 Talbot, W. Fox 136 Talke-e'-th'-Hill (Staffs) 315 Talkin (Cumb) 527 Tallard, Marshal 355 Tamar, The 171 Tamworth (Staffs) 307 Tandridge (Sur) 45 Tanfield (Yorks) 479 Tangmere (Susz) 60 Tan Hill (Yorks) 520 Taplow (Bucks) 222 Tardebigge (Wor) 292 Tarleton, Gen. 299

INDEX Tarn Hows (Lancs) 456 Tarporley (Ches) 314 Tarrant Crawford (Dor) Tarrington (Here) 300 Tarr Steps (Som) 206 Tarvin (Ches) 314, 322 Tattershall (Lincs) 541 Tatton (Ches) 323 Taunton (Som) 159 Taverner, John 544 Tavistock (Devon) 173 Tavy Cleave (Devon) 173 Tawstock (Devon) 199 Taylor, Ann and Jane 574 Taylor, Jeremy 244, 305, 556, 559 Taylor, John 212 Taylor Gill (Cumb) 445 Tebay (Westm) 524 Teesdale (Yorks & Dur)

Teigncombe (Devon) 177 Teignmouth (Devon) 163 Telham (Susx) 37 Temple, Archbp. Wm. 126, 253 Temple, Sir Richard 257,

306 Temple, Sir Wm. 72, 550, 556 Templecombe (Som) 122

Temple Grafton (War) 284 Temple Lock (Berks) 231 Temple Newsam (Yorks)

421

Temple Sowerby (Westm) 524 Tempsford (Beds) 374
Tenbury Wells (Wor) 297
Tentson, Abp. 551, 582
Tennyson, Lord 545, 67, 90, 225, 306, 455, 546, 559

Terling (Esx) 572 Terrington St. Clement (Norf) 543 Terry, Ellen 11, 90, 265, 281, 283

Tethury (Glos) 210 Tettenhall (Staffs) 325

Teuterden (Kent) 11

Tewhesbury (Glos) 285 Teynham (Kent) 21 Thackeray, W. M. 51, 67, 124, 144, 473, 559 Thackray (Yorks) 473 Thame (Oxon) 221

Thames, The 227 Thames Ditton (Sur) 228 Thames Head (Glos) 210 Thanet, Isle of (Kent) 30

Tha The The Thedd 546 Thetfor Thirlmer Thirlspot \ Thirsk (Your ) 501 Thomas, Edw. 68 Thompson, Fr. 398 Thomson, Jas. 133, 257, 274 Thomson, Sir J. J. 555, 559 Thoresby (Notts) 372, vi Thornaby (Yorks) 504 Thornbury (Glos) 145 Thorne (Yorks) 384 Thorney (Camb) 565 Thornhill (Yorks) 414 Thornhill, Sir Jas. 120 Thornton (Yorks) 413 Thornton Abbey (Lincs) 533 Thornton Cleveleys (Lancs) 424 Thornton Curtis (Lincs) 533

Thornton-le-Dale (Yorks) 490 Thorpe (Derb) 360 Thorpe Bay (Esx) 570 Thorpe-le-Soken (Esx) 574

Thorpeness (Suff) 585 Thrale, Mrs. 51, 147, 308 Thrapston (Nthn) 339 Three Bridges (Susx) 47 Three Choirs Festival 215

Three Mile Cross (Borks)

224 Threlkeld (Cumb) 427 Thring, Dr. Edw. 352 Thropton (Nthb) 515 Thurcaston (Leics) 343
Thurgarton (Notts) 356
Thurlestone (Devon) 167 Thurlow, Lord 28, 559 Thurne (Norf) 591 Thurnham (Lancs) 425 Thursley (Sur) 67 Thurstaston (Ches) 395 Tichborne (Hants) 74 Tickencote (Rut) 380 Tickenham (Som) 144 Tickhill (Yorks) 373

Tiddington (War) 280 Tidenham (Glos) 216 Tideswell (Derb) 367

Tidworth (Wilts) 112 Tilberthwaite (Lancs) - 456

050	INDEA
Tilehurst (Berks) 232	Trelissick (Corn) 185
Tilehurst (Berks) 232 Tilney (Norf) 564	Trelowarren (Corn) 1
Timble (Yorks) 473	Trencrom Hill (Corn)
Timperley (Ches) 407	182
Timble (Yorks) 473 Timperley (Ches) 407 Tingewick (Bucks) 256	Trent (Dor) 122
Tintagel (Corn) 196	Trent, The 311, 346, Trent Bridge (Notts)
Tintern (Mon) 304	Trent Bridge (Notts)
Tiptree (Esx) 572	Trent College (Derb)
Tintagei (Corn) 196 Tintern (Mon) 304 Tiptree (Esx) 572 Tirril (Westm) 434	Trent College (Derb) : Trentham (Staffs) 314
Tubury (Wilts) 130	Trentishoe (Devon) 20 Trerice (Corn) 193
Tissington (Derb) 360 Titchfield (Hants) 72	Trerice (Corn) 193
	Tresco (Scilly) 191
Titterstone Clee (Salop)	Trevena (Corn) 196
299	Trevithick, Rich. 181 Trevone (Corn) 194
Tittleshall (Norf) 592 Tiverton (Devon) 206	Trevone (Corn) 194
Tirell (Staffe) 212	Trevose Head (Corn)
Tixall (Staffs) 312 Todmorden (Yorks) 408	Trimingham (Norf) 59 Tring (Herts) 260
Toftrees (Norf) 581	Trollope, A. 68, 78
Tollachury (Per) 572	Trollope, A. 68, 78 Trotton (Susx) 60
Tollechunt (Esx) 572	Troutbeck (Cumb) 42
Tollesbury (Esx) 572 Tolleshunt (Esx) 572 Tomkins, Thos. 288	Troutbeck (Westm) 4
Tolouddle (Dor) 94	448
Tolpuddle (Dor) 94 Tompion, Thos. 374 Tonacombe (Corn) 195	Trowbridge (Wilts) 13
Tonacombe (Corn) 195	Trull (Som) 160
Tonbridge (Kent) 35	Trumpington (Camb):
Tong (Salop) 324 Tongue Gill (Westm) 454	Trumpington (Camb): Trunch (Norf) 592 Truro (Corn) 185
Tongue Gill (Westm) 454	Truro (Corn) 185
Tonson, Jacob 231, 300	Tuddenham (Norf) 58 Tull, Jethro 225
Toplady, Aug. 151	Tull, Jethro 225
Topsham (Devon) 129	Tunbridge Wells (Ker
Torbryan (Devon) 168	_ 41
Torcross (Devon) 167 Torksey (Lincs) 540 Torpoint (Corn) 183	Tunstall (Lancs) 429
Torksey (Lincs) 540	Tunstall (Staffs) 315
Torpoint (Corn) 183	Tunstead (Derb) 367 Tunner, J. M. W. 59, 4
Torquay (Devon) 164	Turner, J. M. W. 59, 4
Torre Abbey (Devon)	522 Townin Diele 566
164 Torrington (Devon) 197	Turpin, Dick 566 Turton Tower (Lancs)
Torteval (Guern) 107	409
Tortworth (Glos) 145	Turvey (Beds) 350
Tortworth (Glos) 145 Torver (Lancs) 456	Turville (Rucks) 224
Totland Bay (I.O.W.) 90	Tuthury (Staffs) 347
Totley (Derb) 417	Tutbury (Staffs) 347 Tuxford (Notts) 383 Tweedmouth (Nthb)
Totnes (Devon) 168	Tweedmouth (Nthb)
Totton (Hants) 92	Twizel (Nthb) 517
Tournai Marble Fonts	Two Bridges (Devon)
76	174
Towcester (Nthn) 263	Twyford (Berks) 223
Towednack (Corn) 182	Twyford (Hants) 79
Towednack (Corn) 182 Towneley (Lancs) 411 Towton (Yorks) 487	Twyford (Hants) 79 Tyndale, Wm. 145, 21
Towton (Yorks) 487	246
Loxteth Park (Lancs)	Tyndall, Prof. 67 Tyne, The 526
392	Tyne, The 526
Tradescant, John 17, 253	Typemouth (Nthb) 31
Trafford Park (Lancs)	Tynwald, Court of 4
403	Tynwald Hill (I.O.M.
Treak Cliff Cavern	464
(Derb) 369	Tywardreath (Corn)
Trebarwith (Corn) 196 Tredington (Glos) 287	
Trees (Corn) 100	Uckfield (Susx) 45
Treen (Corn) 190	Udall, Nic. 242
un (Corn) 185	Timeston (Donto) 209

, Edw. 56

relowarren (Corn) 186 rencrom Hill (Corn) 182 rent (Dor) 122 rent, The 311, 346, 540 rent Bridge (Notts) 355 rent College (Derb) 356 rentham (Staffs) 314 rentishoe (Devon) 202 rerice (Corn) 193 resco (Scilly) 191 revena (Corn) 196
revithick, Rich. 181
revone (Corn) 194
revose Head (Corn) 194
rimingham (Norf) 592 ring (Herts) 260 rollope, A. 68, 78 rotton (Susx) 60 routbeck (Cumb) 427 routbeck (Westm) 438, 448 rowbridge (Wilts) 134 rull (Som) 160 rumpington (Camb) 559 runch (Norf) 592 ruro (Corn) 185 uddenham (Norf) 581 ull, Jethro 225 unbridge Wells (Kent) 41 unstall (Lancs) 429 unstall (Staffs) 315 [unstead](Derb) 367 [urner, J. M. W. 59, 467, 522 Turpin, Dick 566 Turton Tower (Lancs) 409 urvey (Beds) 350 urville (Bucks) 224 utbury (Staffs) 347 uxford (Notts) 383 weedmouth (Nthb) 517 wizel (Nthb) 517 wo Bridges (Devon) 174 wyford (Berks) 223 wyford (Hants) 79 yndale, Wm. 145, 210, 246 yndall, Prof. 67 yne, The 526 ynemouth (Nthb) 513 ynwald, Court of 461 ynwald Hill (I.O.M.) 'ywardreath (Corn) 184

Uffington (Berks) 208

Ufford (Suff) 584 Ufton Court (Berks) 132 Ulceby (Lincs) 533 Uley (Glos) 211 Ullscarf (Cumb) 455 Uliswater (Cumb & Westm) 43 Ulpha (Cumb) 457 Ulverscroft (Leics) 343 Ulverston (Lancs) 430 Umberleigh (Devon) 199 University System 236 Unthank Hall (Nthb) 527 Upavon (Wilts) 116 Uphill (Som) 145 Uplyme (Devon) 124 Upnor (Kent) 20 Uppark (Susx) 68 Upper Broadheath (Wor) Uppingham (Rut) 352 Upton (Berks) 208 Upton (Ches) 322 Upton (Corn) 195 Upton House (War) 263 Upton-on-Severn (Wor) Upton St. Leonards (Glos) 211 Uriconium 330 Urmston (Lancs) 407 Ushaw College (Dur) 509 Usk (Mon) 304 Uttoxeter (Staffs) 347 Vancouver, Geo. 564

Vale Church (Guern) 106 Vale Royal (Ches) 323. Vassar, Matt. 581 Vaughan, Card, 212 Ventnor (I.O.W.) 88 Vermuyden, Corn. 384, 540, 542, 563 Verney, Sir Edm. 257 Vernon, Dorothy 366, 367 Vernon, Sir Geo. 367 Verulamium 335 Veryan (Corn) 185 Via Devana (Camb) 560 Via Gellia (Derb) 364 Vickerstown (Lancs) 431 Victoria, Queen 51, 91, 92, 220, 229, 230 Vindobala 528 Vindolanda 528 Vyne, The (Hants) 81

Waddesdon (Bucks) 261 Waddington (Yorks) 410 Wadebridge (Corn) 194 Wadham, Nicholas 131, Wadhurst (Susx) 36

Watton (Norf) 569

Watton (Yorks) 496

	INDEX
Wainfleet (Lincs) 544 Wakefield (Yorks) 418 Wakefield (Yorks) 418 Wakefield (Yorks) 518 Walburn Hall (Yorks) 518 Walburn Hall (Yorks) 518 Walburn Hall (Yorks) 519 Walden Valley (Yorks) 519 Waldershare (Kent) 16 Walker, Fred 222 Walker, John 504 Walkhampton (Devon) 175 Wall (Staffs) 274 Wall-om-Tyne (Nthb) 526 Wallasey (Ches) 395 Waller, Edm. 35, 261, 263, 550 Wallingford (Berks) 225, 232 Wallingford (Berks) 225, 231 Wallingford (Nthb) 513 Wallsend (Nthb) 513 Wallsend (Nthb) 513 Wallsend (Nthb) 513 Walney (Lancs) 437 Walney (Lancs) 437 Walney (Lancs) 437 Walpole, Horace 81, 148, 257, 274, 339, 348, 415, 550, 592 Walpole, Horace 81, 148, 257, 274, 339, 348, 415, 550, 592 Walpole, Sir Robit. 230, 550, 592 Walsall (Staffs) 325 Walshindro (Yorks) 502 Walsingham (Norf) 581 Walsingham, Sir Francis 90, 312, 313, 360 Waltham-on-the-Wolds (Leics) 344	Ward, Artemus 82 Ward, Mrs. H. 260, 426 Warden (Beds) 350 Warden (Nith) 526 Warden (Wits) 130 Ware (Herts) 547 Wareham (Dor) 97 Wargrave (Berks) 225, 231 Wark-on-Tweed (Nithb) 517 Wark-on-Tweed (Nithb) 516 Wark-on-Tweed (Nithb) 526 Warkworth (Nith) 262 Warnington (Nithn) 340 Warmington (War) 263 Warmington (War) 263 Warmington (Uancs) 405 Warnington (Lancs) 405 Warnington (Lancs) 405 Warnington (Lancs) 405 Warnington (Lancs) 405 Warnington (Uancs) 471 Warvick (Cumb) 527 Warvick (Cumb) 527 Warvick (War) 277 Warvick, Earl of (the King-Maker) 279, 332, 479 Warvick (War) 277 Warvick (Sum) 458 Wash The 543 Washbrook (Suff) 575 Washington (Dur) 509 Washington (Dur) 509 Washington (Susx) 56 Washington (Susx) 56 Washington (Dur) 509 Washington (Susx) 56 Washington (Susx) 56 Washington (Dur) 509 Washington (Susx) 56 Washington (Susx) 572 Washington, Laurence 262, 338, 339, 425, 426, 450, 488, 502, 507, 509, 552, 568, 571, 572 Washington, Laurence 262, 338, 339, 571 Wasperton (War) 280 Wastwater (Cumb) 458 Watchet (Som) 165
Walpole (Norf) 543	Warwickshire 264
Walpole (Norf) 543	Warwickshire 264
Walpole, Horace 81, 148, 257, 274, 339, 348, 415.	Wasdale (Cumb) 458 Wash, The 543
550, 592	Washbrook (Suff) 575
444 444	473
Walpole, Str Robt. 230, 550, 592	
Walsall (Staffs) 325	
Walsingham (Norf) 581	tions 10, 210, 259, 260,
Walsingham, Sir Francis	262, 338, 339, 425, 426, 450, 480, 502, 507, 509
Walsoken (Norf) 565	552, 568, 571, 572
289, 312, 313, 360	Washington, Laurence 262, 338, 339, 571
Waltham-on-the-Wolds	Wasperton (War) 280
waiton Bridge (Lancs)	Watchet (Som) 160
408 Walton-on-Thames (Sur)	Watcombe (Devon) 165 Watendlath (Cumb) 444
228 Walton-on-the-Hill	Waterbeach (Camb) 560 Water Eaton (Oxon) 256
(Lancs) 392 Walton-on-the-Naze	Watergate Bay (Corn) 193
(Est) 574	Waterhead (Westm) 449
Wandlebury (Camb) 560 Wanlip (Leics) 344	Waterhouses (Staffs) 358 Waterloo (Lancs) 394
	Watermouth (Devon) 201
Wansdyke (Wilts) 133 Wansfell (Westm) 452 Wansford (Wthn) 378	Watersmeet (Devon) 203
Wanswell (Glos) 216 Wantage (Berks) 208	Waterston (Dor) 118 Watling Street 14, 16,
Wantage (Berks) 208 Warberough (Oxon) 225	Watling Street 14, 16, 263, 299, 305, 306 Watlington (Oxon) 221
Warberough (Oxon) 225 Warbeck, Perkin 94, 159	Watt, Jas. 268, 273

Wardour (Wilts) 130 Ware (Herts) 547 Wareham (Dor) 97 Wargrave (Berks) 225, 231 Wark-on-Tweed (Nthb) 517 Wark-on-Tyne (Nthb) 526 Warkworth (Nthb) 514 Warkworth (Nthn) 262 Warmington (Nthn) 340 Warmington (War) 263 Warminster (Wilts) 121 Warnham (Susx) 55 Warrington (Lancs) 405 Warsash (Hants) 84 Warsop (Notts) 371 Warton (Lancs) 425 Warwick (Cumb) 527 Warwick (War) 277 Warwick, Earl of (the King-Maker) 279, 332, 479 Warwickshire 264 Wasdale (Cumb) 458 Wash, The 543 Washbrook (Suff) 575 Washburn Valley (Yorks) 473 Washford (Som) 160 Washington (Dur) 509 Vashington (Susx) 56 vashington Associations 10, 210, 239, 260, 262, 338, 339, 425, 426, 480, 502, 507, 509, 552, 568, 571, 572

'ashington' I market Washington Washington, Laurence 262, 338, 339, 571 Wasperton (War) 280 Wastwater (Cumb) 458 Watchet (Som) 160 Watcombe (Devon) 165 Watendlath (Cumb) 444 Waterbeach (Camb) 560 Water Eaton (Oxon) 256 Watergate Bay (Corn) 193 **Waterhead** (Westm) 449 Waterhouses (Staffs) 358 Waterloo (Lancs) 394 Watermouth (Devon) 201 Watersmest (Devon) 203 Waterston (Dor) 118 Wembury (Devon) 171 Watling Street 14, 16, 263, 299, 305, 306 Wendover (Bucks) 261 Wenhaston (Suff) 586

Watts, G. F. 66, 90 Watts, Isaac 82, 84 Waugh, Benjamin 428 Wavell, Lord 78 Waveney, The 591 Waveney, The 591
Waverley Abbey (Sur) 72
Waverlee (Lanca) 392
Waxham (Norf) 592
Wayford Bridge (Norf)
590 Wayland Smith's Cave (Berks) 208 Wayland Wood (Norf) 569 Waynflete, Wm. of 75, 245, 246, 262, 544 Weald, The 41 Weardale (Dur) 524 Wear Giffard (Devon) 197 Wearhead (Dur) 524 Weathercote Cave (Yorks) 429 Webb, Beatrice 58 Webb, Capt. 14, 331 Webb, Sidney 68 Wedgwood, Josiah 314, 315 Wedmore (Som) 152 Wednesbury (Staffs) Weedon (Nthn) 264 Weekley (Nthn) 352
Weekley, Thos. 62
Weetles, Thos. 62
Weetles, (Nort) 568
Welbeck (Notts) 372
Welbourn (Lincs) 381
Welbourn (Yorks) 488 Welcombe (War) 284 Weldon (Nthn) 306, 352 Weldon Br. (Nthb) 514 Welford (Glos) 284 Well (Yorks) 518 Wellesbourne Hastings (War) 280 Wellingborough (Nthn) 351, 339 Wellington (Salop) 330 Wellington (Som) 161 Wellington, Duke of 33, 224, 230 Wellington College (Berks) 81 Wellow (Som) 151 Wells (Norf) 593 Wells (Som) 152 Welwyn (Herts) 374 Wem (Salop) 326

Wenlock Edge (Salop) 299, 331

159

Wennington (Lancs) 425	West Putford (Devon) 198
Wensley (Yorks) 518 Wensleydale (Yorks) 518 Wentworth Woodhouse	West Runton (Norf) 592
(Vorks) 418	West Tanfield (Yorks) 479
Weeley (Here) 297	West Tarring (Susx) 56 West Walton (Norf) 565
Weobley (Here) 297 Wesley, Chas. 540 Wesley, John 39, 54, 67, 140, 150, 181, 217, 240, 250, 249, 540	Westward Ho! (Devon)
250, 349, 540 Wesley, S. S. 78	198 West Witton (Yorks) 519
Wesley, S. S. 78 West Bay (Dor) 124	Westwood (Wor) 292 West Wycombe (Bucks)
West Bromwich (Staffs) 326	221 Wetheral (Cumb) 531
Westbury (Wilts) 136	Wetherby (Yorks) 502
Westbury-on-Severn (Glos) 216	Wetherlam (Lancs) 456 Weybourne (Norf) 593
Westbury-on-Trym (Glos) 144	Weybridge (Sur) 228 Weymouth (Dor) 119
West Challow (Berks) 208	Whale Island (Hants) 70 Whaley Bridge (Derb)
West Chiltington (Susx)	362
West Clandon (Sur) 66	Whalley (Lancs) 410 Whalley Range (Lancs)
Westcliff (Esx) 570 Westcott (Sur) 58	403 Whaplode (Lincs) 543
West Dean (Susx) 47 West Derby (Lancs) 394	Wharfedale (Yorks) 468 Wharncliffe (Yorks) 414
Westenhanger (Kent) 12 Westerham (Kent) 34	Wharton (Westm) 524
West Felton (Salop) 330	Whatstandwell (Derb)
Westgate-on-Sea (Kent) 30	Wheatley (Oxon) 221 Wheatstone, Sir Chas.
West Grinstead (Susx) 56 Westham (Susx) 41	212 Wheddon Cross (Som)
West Hanney (Berks) 208	206 Whernside (Yorks) 428,
West Hartlepool (Dur)	519
504 West Hoathly (Susx) 45	Wheston (Derb) 367 Whewell, Dr. Wm. 424,
West Kennett (Wilts) 133 West Kirby (Ches) 395	559 Whinlatter Pass (Cumb)
West Lavington (Susx) -	444 Whippingham (I.O.W.)
West Lulworth (Dor) 98	92
West Malling (Kent) 10 West Mersea (Eax) 574	Whipsnade (Beds) 336 Whissendine (Rut) 353
Westmill (Herts) 34/	Whiston (Nthn) 339 Whitby (Yorks) 494
Westmerland 425 Weston (Lincs) 543 Weston, Agnes 171	Whitchurch (Hants) 111 Whitchurch (Here) 302
Westenbirt (Glos) 210	Whitehurch (Oxon) 232 Whitehurch (Salop) 324
(Oxon) 256	Whitchurch Canonicor-
Weston-sub-Edge (Glos) 285	um (Dor) 124 Whitcliffe Scar (Yorks)
Weston-super-Mare (Som) 145	520 White, Gilbert 73, 243
Western mades Descend	White, Henry Kirke 354,
(Here) 293 Weston Underwood	558 White, Rev. John 118
(Bucks) 351 Weston Zoyland (Som)	White, Str Thos, 266, 252
159	Whitefield, Geo. 139, 212, 215, 239

215, 239

Whitehaven (Cumb) 432 Whitehead, Wm. 231 White Horse, Vale of the (Berks) 133, 208 White Horse Hill (Berks) White Horse of Westbury (Wilts) 134 Whiteladies (Salor) 324 Whiteless (Bucks) 221 Whiteless Pike (Camb) 444 White Scar Caves (Yorks) 429 Whitestone Cliff (Yorks) 501 Whitewell (Yorks) 41 Whitgift, Abp. 551, 532 Whitkirk (Yorks) 422 Whitley Abbey (War) 267 Whitley Bay (Nthb) 513 Whitsand Bay (Corn) Whitstable (Kent) 30 Whittingham (Nthb) 514 Whittington (Derb) 357 Whittlesey (Camb) 563 Whittlewood (Nthn) 263, 336 Whitwell (I.O.W.) 89
Whitwell (Yorks) 487
Whorlton (Dur) 522
Wicken (Nthn) 339
Wicken Fen (Camb) 560 Wickham (Hants) 73 Wickhamford (Wor) 259 Wickham Market (Suff) 585 Widcombe (Som) 150 Widecombe-in-the-Moor (Devon) 177 Widemouth Bay (Corn) Widford (Herts) 547 Widmerpool (Notts) 353 Widnes (Lancs) 406 Wigan (Lancs) 406 Wiggenhall (Norf) 564 Wiggenholt (Susx) 59 Wight, Isle of 85 Wight, Isle of 85 Wightwick (Staffs) 325 Wightwick (Staffs) 325 Wignore (Here) 299 Wilberforce, Br. 233, 24 Wilberforce, Wm. 497, 499, 500, 558 Wilber, Oscar 223 Wilder, Oscar 223 Wilderhope (Salop) 331 Wilkers, John 231 Wilkers, John 231 Wilkers, Dr. John 247, Wilkins, Dr. John 247, 251

Willenhall (War) 264
Willersley (Derb) 363
Willeraley (Derb) 363 William the Conqueror 36, 37, 41, 74, 93, 126, 129, 229, 260, 316, 418,
36, 37, 41, 74, 93, 126,
129, 229, 260, 316, 418, 538, 557  yilliam II 76, 77, 94, 529  William II 31, 126, 166, 167, 395  William II 51, 1229  William IV 151, 229  William IV 151, 229  William Roger 67  Willington (Beds) 351  Willington (Beds) 351  Willioughby (Lincs) 546  Willoughby-on-the- Wolds (Notts) 353  Wills, Wm. John 168  Will's Neck (Som) 160  Wilmoote (War) 283  Wilmington (Susx) 47  Wilmslow (Ches) 315
538, 557 William II 76 77 94 529
William II 76, 77, 94, 529 William III 31, 126, 166,
167, 395
William IV 151, 229
William the Lion 520
Williams, Roger 67
Willington (Susx) 43 Willington (Beds) 351
Williton (Som) 160
Willoughby (Lincs) 546
Willoughby-on-the-
Wolds (Notts) 353
Wills, Wm. John 168 Will's Neck (Som) 160 Wilmcote (War) 283
Will's Neck (Som) 160
Wilminston (Sugar) 47
Wilmington (Susx) 47 Wilmslow (Ches) 315 Wilnecote (War) 307
Wilnecote (War) 307
Wilsford (Wilts) 116
Wilson, John 245, 449,
450
Wilson, President 14,
Wilton (Here) 203
Wilson, President 14, 413, 529 Wilton (Here) 293 Wilton (Wilts) 121
Wiltshire 112
Wimborne (Dor) 94 Wimpole (Camb) 375
Wimpole (Camb) 375
Wincanton (Som) 131
Winchelson (Sugr) 30
Winchcombe (Glos) 284 Winchelsea (Susx) 39 Winchester (Hants) 74
winchneid (Hants) 81
Windermere (lake) 448
Windermere (Westm)
449
Windmill Hill (Wilts) 134 Windsor (Berks) 228
Windwhistle Hill (Dor)
122
Winestead (Yorks) 501 Wing (Bucks) 336 Wingfield (Derb) 364 Wingfield (Suff) 587
Wing (Bucks) 336
Wingfield (Derb) 364
Winkleich (Devon) 197
Winners, The (Derb) 369
Winscombe (Som) 152
Winsford (Som) 206
Wingfield (Suff) 587 Winkleigh (Devon) 197 Winnata, The (Derb) 369 Winscombe (Som) 152 Winstow (Som) 206 Winstow, Edw. 292 Winster (Derb) 365 Winston (Dur) 522 Winsterborne Temson (Dor) 4
Winston (Days) 503
Winterborne Tomson
(Dor) 94
Winterbourne (Glos) 145
Winterslow (Wilts) 112
Wincerton (Nort) 592
(Dor) 94 Winterbourne (Glos) 145 Winterbourne (Glos) 145 Winterslow (Wilts) 112 Winterslow (Norf) 592 Winterbou, John 570, 572 Winterworth (Derb) 363
ALTERNATION (TOOLO) 202

Wirral, The (Ches) 322 Woodhead (Ches) 415 Wisbech (Camb) 564 Woodbouse (Leics) 344 Wisborough Green (Susx) Wood Norton (Wor) 259 Woodridge, Benj. 132 Wisley (Sur) 65 Woodsome (Yorks) 414 Witham (Esx) 572 Witham (Som) 135 Withens (Yorks) 422 Withernses (Yorks) 501 Withington (Lancs) 403 Withyham (Susx) 42 Withypool (Som) 204 Witley (Sur) 67 Witney (Oxon) 217 Wittenham (Berks) 232 Wittering (Nthn) 378 Witton-le-Wear (Dur) 524 Wiveliscombe (Som) 160 Wivenhoe (Esx) 574 Wixford (War) 284 Woburn (Bods) 336 Woking (Sur) 65 Wokingham (Berks) 80 Wolds, The (Leics) 344. 353 Wolds, The (Lines) 545 Wolds, The (Yorks) 496 Wolfe, Gen. 34, 147, 320, 426 Wolferton (Norf) 594 Wolf Rock (Corn) 190 Wolfscote Dale (Derb) 360 Wollaston, W. H. 581 Wollaton Hall (Notts) Wollstonecraft, Mary 96 Wolmer Forest (Hants) Wolseley Hall (Staffs) 312 Wolsey, Card. 229, 239, 245, 290, 300, 343, 417, 480, 583 Volsingham (Dur) 524 Wolston (War) 264 Wolverhampton (Staffs) Wolverton (Bucks) 336 Womack Water (Norf) 591 Wonderful Walker 457 Wonersh (Sur) 66 Wood, Anthony 221, 242 Wood, Mrs. Henry 289 Wood, John 147, 150 Woodbridge (Suff) 584 Woodbrooke (War) 273 Woodbury (Devon) 129 Woodbury Hill (Dor) 94 Woodchester (Glos) 211 Woodcate Park (Sur) 54 Woodford (Wilts) 115 Woodhall Spa (Lincs) 541

Woodspring (Som) 145 Woodstock (Oxon) 257 Woodville, Eliz. 336, 343, 551 Woody Bay (Devon) 202 Woofferton (Salop) 297 Wookey Hole (Som) 152 Wool (Dor) 98 Woolacombe (Devon) 200 Wooler (Nthb) 514 Woolhampton (Berks) 132 Woolman, John 487 Woolner, Thos. 575, 583 Woolpit (Suff) 568 Woolsthorpe (Lines) 380 Woolston (Hants) 84 Woolton (Lancs) 406 Wootton (I.O.W.) 86 Wootton Bassett (Wilts) 209 Wootton Courtenay (Som) 205 Wootton Lodge (Staffs) Worcester (Wor) 287 Worcester, Marg. of 304 Worcestershire 258 Worcestershire Beacon (Wor) 302 (Wordsworth, Dorothy 432, 454 Wordsworth, Wm. 432, 454, 123, 147, 159, 290, 302, 426, 430, 436, 445, 448, 449, 451, 452, 457, 458, 400, 518, 550, 558 468, 490, 518, 550, 558 Workington (Cumb) 432 Worksop (Notts) 372 Worlebury (Som) 145 Worsley (Lancs) 406 Worstead (Norf) 582 Worth (Susz) 48 Worth, M. 541 Wortham (Devon) 179 Worthing (Susx) 56 Worth Matravers (Dor) Worthy Down (Hants) 79 Vortley (Yorka) 415 Wotherpe (Nthn) 379 Wotton (Sur) 58 Wotton, Sir Hy. 11, 78. 246 Wotton-under-Edge (Glos) 145 Wragby (Lines) 545 Wragby (Yorks) 419

## **INDEX**

Wrangle (Lincs) 544	Wykeham, Wm. of 73,
Wrekin, The (Salop)	75, 78, 79, 246
330	
	Wykeham Chapel (Lincs)
Wren, Sir Chris. 136,	543
244, 251	Wyken (War) 267
Wrentham (Suff) 586	Wylam (Nthb) 525
Wressell (Yorks) 480	Wymington (Beds) 351
Wright, Jos. 345	Wymondham (Norf) 569
Wright, Richard 390	Wyndcliff (Mon) 304
Wrington (Som) 151	Wynd's Point (Wor) 300
Wrotham (Kent) 10	Wynyard Park (Dur) 509
Wroxeter (Salop) 330	Wyre, Forest of (Wor)
Wroxham (Norf) 590	297
Wrynose Pass (Lancs,	Wytham (Berks) 234
Westm) 460	Wythburn (Cumb) 447
Wyaston Leys (Here) 303	Wythenshawe (Ches) 403
Wyatt, Sir Francis 11	
Wyatt, Sir Thos. 11, 122,	
558	Yad Moss (Cumb) 523
Wych Cross (Susx) 45	Yanwath (Westm) 434
Wycherley, Wm. 244,	Yarcombe (Devon) 123
326	Yardley Chase (Nthn)
Wychwood (Oxon) 258	351, 339
Wyclif, John 144, 236,	Yare, The 591
242, 253, 306, 522	Yarm (Yorks) 480
Wycliffe (Yorks) 522	Yarmouth (1.O.W.) 90
Wycoller (Lancs) 422	Yarmouth (Norf) 587
Wye (Kent) 12	
Wye, The (Derb) 367	Yatton (Som) 145
	Yaverland (I.O.W.) 87
Wye, The (Here) 302	Yaxley (Hunts) 376

Yaxley (Suff) 575 Yeadon (Yorks) 413, 419 Yealm, The 167 Yealmpton (Devon) 167 Yeats, W. B. 56 Yeavering Bell (Nthb) 514 Yelverton (Devon) 175 Yeovil (Som) 122 Yes Tor (Devon) 172 Yevele, Henry 25, 18 Yewbarrow (Cumb, 495 Yewdale (Lancs) 453 456 Yonge, Charlotte M. 80 Yordas Cave (Yo ks) 429 York (Yorks) 481 York, Richard Duke of 419, 485 Yorkshire 467 Youlgreave (Derb) 366 Young, Arthur 572 Young, Edw. 374 Yoxford (Suff) 585 Ypres, Earl of 33

Zeals (Wilts) 130 Zennor (Corn) 190